

INTACH

LESSER KNOWN MONUMENTS OF BHUBANESWAR

Dr. Sadasiba Pradhan



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The Author

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He was the recipient of the prestigious Charles Wallace British Council Fellowship and the STARR Foundation Visiting Senior Research Fellowship of the National Gallery of Art, Washington D.C. (USA). He is an acknowledged scholar of Art History and Archaeology. He has several research publications besides five books entitled *Agrarian and Political Movements in the State of Orissa*, *Archaeological Sites of South Kosala*, *Orissan History, Culture and Archaeology(ed.)*, *Rock Art in Orissa*, *Art and Archaeology of Orissa(ed.)*.

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Published by

LARK BOOKS
Subarnarekha Chambers
A /9, Bhauma Nagar
Bhubaneswar - 751 001

First Edition ❑ 2009

Cover Design

Dr. Sanjay Acharya

Cover page

Front : Gangā-Yamunā temple complex
Back : Nattāmbara Medallion

Printed at

Divya Mudrani
58/60, Divya Vihar, Samantarapur,
Bhubaneswar - 751002

Typeset and Layout

Bhabani Sankar Barik

Rupees One Thousand only

ISBN-81-7375-164-1

FOREWORD

The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH), was founded to stimulate and spearhead heritage awareness and to undertake measures for the preservation and conservation of cultural property of the country with high archaeological and historic value yet not protected by the Central and State statutes. In accordance with INTACH's vision and objectives, the work of listing and documenting of unprotected monuments of Bhubaneswar has been launched. These monuments, which numbered more than five hundred as reported by M.M. Ganguli in 1912, are now in a state of utter damage and degradation as well as on the verge of disappearance owing to various factors like natural decay and vandalism. These temples of varying dimensions offer a great variety of artistic and architectural peculiarities of the *Kalingan* style and the unique temple building tradition of Orissa. Besides these temples, several other secular buildings, tanks and wells were never listed as heritage sites of significance. A project of listing the monuments of Orissa was undertaken under the guidance of Dr. B.K. Rath, from July 1987 to March 1992. It has generated a great deal of interest in various quarters.

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), a powerful agent of change in 63 cities in India including Bhubaneswar and Puri, offered an opportunity for bringing about tangible and visible social and economic changes to the local community and an improvement to the quality of local physical environment through heritage preservation initiatives.

Accordingly INTACH sponsored the present project of survey and documentation of the unprotected lesser known monuments of Bhubaneswar and requested Prof. Sadasiba Pradhan of P.G. Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Utkal University to spearhead the listing work with a team comprising students of the University.

The team took four months (August - November,2006) to complete the work and the present report is a culmination of their efforts and singular devotion. The documentation presents an exhaustive account of 199 monuments updating the earlier list of 168 monuments. It also gives a detailed account of the monuments in respect of their surroundings, associated legends and traditions, ownership, age, architectural features, building material , decorative programmes, socio-cultural significance, and the present state of preservation. All the information have been provided in an organised structure and format.

In this context, it may be mentioned that difficulties were experienced by the team in ascertaining the ownership of buildings or age of the building in the absence of any firm inscriptional evidence. Despite constraints, the report is indicative of in-depth studies and definitive style and trend of these monuments.

The purpose of this detailed and exhaustive documentation, apart from generating interest among students, researchers and the general public at large, is to draw the attention of the State and Central Governments and the Civic Authorities to undertake long term measures for preservation and protection of the listed monuments. The City Development Plan, I urge, should include such a project. It is hoped that the Civic Authorities will also shoulder the responsibilities of their maintenance and upkeep against misuse, abuse and damage, which causes degradation of such priceless monuments.

Abasar Beuria

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Two decades ago the neglected and unknown monuments scattered all over the state were surveyed and documented at the initiative of INTACH Bhubaneswar Chapter by Dr B.K.Rath, the then Director of State Archaeology and an active member of INTACH and were printed in three volumes by the Publication Division of Government of India.

Temples and other structures like Maths and tanks, abound in and around the cities of Bhubaneswar and Puri, which are gradually deteriorating, being threatened by encroachments, vandalism and neglect. With the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) program envisaging a high degree of improvement of public amenities in these two cities, we might further neglect and inflict irreparable damage to these structures. Keeping this in view the INTACH Head-Office initiated a project to list the monuments in Bhubaneswar and Puri.

A commendable work was done by my predecessor Sri Abasar Beuria, in taking up the job of the survey and documentation of all such structures of these two cities. Thanks to Dr Sadasib Pradhan, Professor and Head of the Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Utkal University; and members of his team for accepting the arduous task of completing the job within four months.

The report was presented to the Chief Minister Sri Navin Patnaik, an avid heritage lover who took special interest and directed the concerned Departments of the State Government to take steps for removal of encroachment and repair and restoration of the structures.

It was felt necessary to print these documents to provide a comprehensive data base of the old heritage shrines and structures to interested readers, scholars and researchers; and create awareness on the need of protection of these monuments.

Thanks are due to Sri Mahendra Misra, another enthusiastic member of INTACH, who accepted the responsibility of publishing the book under his banner "Lark Books". We sincerely thank Dr Sadasib Pradhan for all the trouble he has taken in editing the text and supervising the DTP work till it went to the press.

I would fail in my duty if I do not keep on record the encouragement and guidance received from Sri Anant Mahapatra, Advisor and Sri A.B.Tripathy State Convener.

While the publication of this document in the Silver Jubilee year of INTACH (1984-2009) will remain a milestone for us, we will feel happy and gratified if it stirs the minds of the readers for meaningful action in the task of protection and preservation of our heritage.

S.K.B.Narayan(Japani)
Convenor, INTACH
Bhubaneswar Chapter.

INTRODUCTION

Bhubaneswar, the modern capital of Orissa situated in the district of Khurda was also the capital of ancient Orissa at least up to the 1st Century BC as attested by the archaeological vestiges in the metropolitan settlement of Sisupalgarh and the material evidences found in the hillocks of Dhauli and the twin hillocks of Khandagiri and Udayagiri. Since then it was the hub of socio-cultural and political activities of the state as evidenced from the scores of monuments and cultural relics found in and around the city. The earliest monument of the place was considered to be the fortified settlement of Sisupalgarh dating back to the 4th century BC (Ancient India, Vol-5), followed by the Rock Edicts of Asoka and the fore part of an elephant in the hillock of Dhauli dating back to the 3rd century B.C. and the rock cut caves and inscriptions of King Kharavela (1st Century B.C.) in the twin hillocks of Khandagiri and Udayagiri.

Next in order of antiquity are a series of Hindu temples those were constructed over a period of more than eight hundred years from the 6th-7th centuries A D to the 15th-16th centuries A D. With the revival of Brahmanism during the Gupta period Bhubaneswar rose to prominence as an important Saivite centre of the Pasupata sect, when it was known as *Ekamra kshetra* as attested by the epigraphic records and Puranic sources. Successive Brahmanical ruling families like the Sailodbhavas, the Bhaumakaras, the Somavamsis, the Gangas and the Gajapatis extended their liberal patronage for the promotion of Brahmanism by commissioning large scale temple building activities. Scores of Hindu temples were built and Bhubaneswar gradually grew into a city of temples. When M. M. Ganguly first attempted a systematic survey of the temples, he put the total number as five hundred. (M. M. Ganguly, *Orissa and Her Remains*, Calcutta, 1912, P. 274). Thus by virtue of its rich cultural legacy Bhubaneswar remained a place of attraction for the pilgrims and tourists since remote antiquity. It equally drew the attention of a host of scholars. No scholar, however, has ever attempted to prepare an inventory of all the monuments, big and small, leaving the study always incomplete. Since the better preserved and major monuments like Parasuramesvara, Vaital, Muktesvara, Lingaraj, Rajarani, Brahmesvara, Meghesvara, etc. are under the protection of Archeaelogical Survey of India and Orissa State Archaeology, (A list of Protected Monuments has been appended), which very often draw the attention of scholars, the present study does not include those monuments in its scope of survey and documentation.

The present report is a modest attempt to present a comprehensive account of the **LESSER KNOWN MONUMENTS** and other material culture of the city.

Leaving aside the protected monuments; the report presents an account of as many as one hundred ninety-nine monuments that include temples, buildings, tanks, wells, sites and remains of archaeological significance. Of the 199 monuments 160 (80 %) are temples, 17 (8.5%) tanks, 06 (3%) *mathas* (monasteries), 06 (3%) *mandapas* (platforms), 04 (2%)rock-cut wells, 04 (2%) buildings, and 02 (1%) archaeological sites. Of the 160 temples 110 (69%) are dedicated to lord Siva, 06 to Visnu (4%), 09 (6%) to Sakta divinities, 02 (1%) to Hanuman, 01 (0.5%) to Brahma, 02 (1%) to Ganesa, 03 (2%) to Jain Tirthankaras, 08 (5%) miscellaneous. Nineteen(12%) temples of an altogether different category are noticed in the *matha* precincts those were dedicated to the *matha Mahantas* (*Gurus*). They have been listed as Burial-temples, which were anciently known as *Gurvayatana*.

The survey also brings to the fore several material evidences pushing the antiquity of the city back to the Prehistoric times. The discovery of rock art in Hathigumpha along with Paleolithic and Mesolithic tools and implements (microliths) push the antiquity of the city (rock shelters of Khandagiri and Udayagiri hills) to the prehistoric times.

Since temples constitute the major highlight (80%of the monuments) of the documentation, a brief account of the temple style (*Kalingan*) is given below as the background material for a better understanding of the subject

Indian *Silpasastras* recognize three main types of temples namely; *Nagara, Dravida and Vesara*. However, an inscription of 1235 AD in the *mukhamandapa* of Amritesvara temple at Holal in Bellary distrct of Karnataka speaks of a fourth style i.e *Kalinga* in addition to the above three. Indigenous texts like *Bhubana Pradipa*, *Silpa Prakasa*, *Silpa Ratnakosha* etc. deal exclusively with the *Kalingan* style of architecture. The silpa texts of Orissa mention three types of temples, *rekha deul, pidha deul* and *khakhara deul.* The *rekha* and *pidha* form two component parts of one architectural scheme, the former is represented by a sanctum with its curvilinear spire and the latter by the frontal hall having pyramidal roof of receding tires known as *pidhas.* In the beginning, there was no *pidha deul* and the *Jagamohana* or the frontal hall had a flat roof. In course of time to meet the growing need of the rituals two more structures were added namely *natamandapa* (dancing hall) and *bhogamandapa* (offering hall) during the Ganga period (12th century). All the four components are arranged in one axial alignment and often the temple complex is enclosed by *prakara* (boundary) wall. The *khakara* order is noted by a semi-cylindrical vaulted roof that looks like an inverted boat (*boita*) or a pumpkin. The temples of this order are usually meant for enshrining *sakta* (female) deities.

Orissan temples constituted a sub-style of the *Nagara* style of north Indian temples. The building activity of this sub-regional style continued for nearly one thousand years from the 6th- 7th centuries to the 15th-16th centuries AD in unbroken continuity. Bhubaneswar, the ancient Ekamrakhetra served as the experimental ground of these temple building activities without being distracted by the change of ruling dynasties or their cultic affiliations. As a result the scheme of architecture that was evolved got identified with the land, Kalinga (ancient name), rather than the patronizing royal families as prevalent elsewhere in the Sub-continent.

The Orissan temple is remarkable for its plan and elevation. The interior ground plan of the temple is square as a rule. Rarely, however, the temple has star shaped layout (as noticed at Boudh) or circular plan (Chausathi Yogini temples at Ranipur-Jharial & Hirapur) conforming to the nature of rituals. Generally speaking Orissan temples are distinguished by offset projections called *ratha* (on plan) or *paga* (on elevation) on the exterior walls. Depending on the number of *pagas*, the temples are classified either as *triratha* or *pancharatha* or *saptaratha* or *navaratha*. The earlier temples are characterized by *triratha* plan and *pancharatha is usually the choice as noticed in most developed temples* .

The temple style was in full vigour in the wake of vast religious and cultural resurgence that took place when the Sailodbhavas ruled from the middle of 6th century A.D till the first quarter of 8th century A.D .The temple building activities gained momentum under the Bhaumakaras (736-950 A.D) and the Somavamsis (950-1112 A.D) and reached the climax during the Ganga period (1112-1435 A.D). The activities, however, continued even under the Suryavamsi-Gajapatis (1435-1542 A.D) though on a very small and impoverished scale.

To a keen observer, the temples of Orissa portray a picture of organic evolution from Parasuramesvara to Lingaraj through Muktesvara and Vaital, which ultimately culminated in the Jagannath temple at Puri and the gigantic Sun temple at Konarak. The evolution can be seen through four distinctive phases of temple building; viz. i) Formative phase, ii) Transitional phase, iii) Mature phase and, iv) Phase of decadence.

In the background of the above discussions, each and every monument, documented in the present survey, has been discussed in a structured format that gives an account of the monument in respect of its location, approach, surrounding, associated legends and traditions, ownership, age, architectural features (with details of plan and elevation along with measurements), decorative programme, socio- cultural significance, building material and the present state of preservation. The text has been supplemented by photographic illustrations and line drawings, wherever it was felt essential in the interest of the monument and documentation. For proper understanding of the monuments we have followed the terms and terminologies as prescribed by the *Silpa* texts. A glossary explaining the canonical terms is appended at the end.

The documentation revealed several interesting features of the monuments of Bhubaneswar; i) temples are located either on the banks of streams or tanks of natural spring, ii) the temples do not show any preference to a particular direction in their orientation. However, the temples constructed after Lingaraja face towards Lingaraja, iii) most of the temples in their rituals and practices are associated with Lingaraja in some way or the other, iv) a series of nineteen burial-temples anciently known as *gurvayatana* enshrine Siva *linga* with in a *Yoni pitha*, v) more than 56% of the monuments are made of sand stone, vi) laterite has been profusely used in the post-Ganga period, vii) the *raha* niches enshrining Parsvadevatas uniformly measure 4:2:1, viii) in Siva temples the Parsvadevata in the northern raha niche is usually Parvati, but in temples like Bhringesvara, Uttaresvara, Dhavalesvara and Jalesvara the place has been taken over by Mahisasuramardini, which might have been a later addition during renovation. ix) Gajalaxmi is the standard motif in the door lintel of all temples except the Jalesvara temple at Kalarahanga and the Chakresvara temple in Rajarani colony where it is taken over by twin images of Ganesa & Saraswati and Ganesa respectively, x) all the *mandapas* (platforms) in temple precinct have a lofty platform upon which there are sixteen pillars like the Muktimandapa of Puri, xi) the monasteries are branches of the monasteries of Puri, xii) the sanctum of most of the temples are located much below the present ground level, the deepest being 2.59 mtrs. As a result of this, temples survive in different stages of being buried underground; temples like Narayani are totally buried and Gourishankar, Suresvara, Patalesvara, Amunha, Tirthesvara, Markandesvara, and many others are partially buried. A detailed account of the above observation is given below.

As already discussed Kalingan style is distinguished by three main types of temples, viz- *rekha*, *pidha* and *khakhara*. While *rekha* is meant for the deity (sanctum), *pidha* is for the devotee (frontal hall) and *khakhara* for enshrining the Sakta divinities. The survey, however, brings out a departure of this canonical prescription. Of the 160 temples, 71(44%) have *rekha deul*, 60 (37%) have *pidha deul*, 02 (1.25%) have *khakhara deul*, 03 (1.87%) have flat roofs and 05 (3.12%) are with out any superstructure. Among the 19 *gurvayatanas*, 04 are of *rekha* order. Again of the 60 *pidha deuls,* seven have double *potalas*, i.e two sets of *pidhas* separated by a recessed *kanti.* These *pidha* temples may be ascribed to a lesser tradition or to the period of decadence.

Of the 160 temples, only 30 (19%) temples have frontal *jagamohana*, *90 (56%)* temples have a shallow frontal porch and the rest 40 (25%) have only *vimana*. And of the 30 *jagamohana*, while 18 have *pidha* deul, 03 have flat roof with clerestory and 09 have concrete RCC roof of recent make.

In terms of building materials 112 (56.5%) are made of sand stone, 68 (34.5%) are in laterite, 18 (9%) are in both in sand stone and laterite and one monastery in laterite and brick.

The *graha* architrave is an important feature of Orissan temples to ascertain the chronology and stylistic development. The survey has documented two temples with eight grahas (Talesvara-I and Sanisvara-II), 53 with nine, the architrave is missing in 86 and the nineteen *gurvayatanas* have no *graha* architrave.

One of the most controversial aspects of the monuments of Bhubaneswar is ascertaining the exact date and chronology on account of the absence of inscriptional evidence and other stylistic considerations. However, for dating the monument care has been taken to study its architectural features, scheme of decoration, iconography of the cult images, building materials and local legends and traditions, which, however, is subject to revision.

Since orientation is an important consideration in temple (*devayatana*) building, care has been taken to find out the preference of direction. Of the 160 temples 88 (55%) are facing towards east, 46 (29%) towards west, 17 (10.5%) towards north and 9 (5.5%) towards south. Of the 88 east facing temples 56 (63.5%) are Saivite, 07 (8%) are Sakta, 03 (3%) are Vaisnavite, 03 (3%) are Jain, one Ganesa, 15 (17%) *gurvayatana*, and 03 (3%) miscellaneous. Among the 46 west facing temples 37 (80%) are Saivite, 03 (6.5%) Vaisnavite, 02 Hanuman, 02 *Gurvayatana*, one Ganesa and one miscellaneous. In 17 north facing temples 10 (59%) are Saivite, 04 (23.5%) Sakta, 02 (12%) *gurvayatana* and 01 miscellaneous. Of the 09 south facing temples, 07 (78%) are Saivite, 01 Brahma, and one miscellaneous.

What deserves our immediate attention is restoration and conservation of the following 38 monuments on priority, which are under serious threat of destruction.

Temples

1. Amuha Temple
2. Arjunesvara Temple
3. Belesvara Temple
4. Bhrukutesvara Siva Temple
5. Champakesvara Siva Temple
6. Chudangagada
7. Dishisvara Siva Temple
8. Gandhi Garabadu Visnu Temple
9. Kartikesvara Temple
10. Gaurisankar Temple
11. Kalabhairavi Temple in Jalesvara Precinct at Kalarahanga.
12. Chitresvara Siva Temple
13. Debasabha Temple
14. Markandesvara Temple
15. Samesvara Building
16. Ladu Baba Temple
17. Mahakala and Mahakali Temple
18. Minor Laterite Temple-II
19. Minor Laterite Temple-III
20. Narayani Temple
21. Paramaguru Siva Temple
22. Paschimesvara Siva Temple
23. Patalesvara Siva Temple-II
24. Sivatirtha *Matha* Burial Temples
25. Suka Temple
26. Suresvara Mahadeva Temple
27. Swarnadhisvara Temple
28. Tirthesvara Siva Temple
29. Uttaresvara Precinct Laterite Temple

Monasteries

1. Bharati *Matha*
2. Emar *Matha*
3. Gopalatirtha *matha*
4. Kapali *matha*
5. Sankarananda *matha*
6. Sivatirtha *matha*

Tanks

1. Bindusagar Tank
2. Chakresvar Tank
3. Yamesvara Tank

The tanks, which are provided with embankments made of laterites and stepped bathing ghats, are natural springs. In all the tanks there is provision of outlets for discharge of waste water. However, the mouth of these springs have chocked due to the thick deposit of silt and sludge, which needs renovation to ensure perinnial supply of fresh underground water.

The present report is the product of the collective effort of my dear students Sri Kunja Bihari Barik, Sri Dibishada Brajasundar Garnayak, Sri Rusav Kumar Sahu, Sri Raj Kumar Das, Sri Amit Kumar Pradhan, Sri Sukanta Kishore Badu, Miss Sandhyarani Mohapatra, Miss Susandhya Debadarsini Mohanty and Miss Sarmistha Rout, who accompanied me to the field braving the rains for collecting data on each and every monument. On several occasions they have come across strange incidents and in the interest of the work they have smilingly swallowed all humiliations, both physical and mental. I am thankful to all of them for their endurance. help and co-operation in every stage of documentation and preparation of the report.

The Project would not have been possible without the financial support from the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH). I am thankful to the authorities in INTACH, New Delhi particularly its Chairman Sri S. K. Mishra, Sri Arun Gupta, Advisor and Maj. Gen. L . K. Gupta for envisaging the Heritage Project and assigning me the responsibility of Survey and Documentation of the Unprotected-Lesser Known Monuments of Bhubaneswar.

I would like to thank Sri Abasar Beuria, former Ambassador of India and Convenor of Bhubaneswar Chapter and Sri. A. B. Tripathy, former Director General of Police and Convenor of Orissa State Chapter of the INTACH who aroused my interest in the present work and extended all possible cooperation and encouragement during the course of the work.

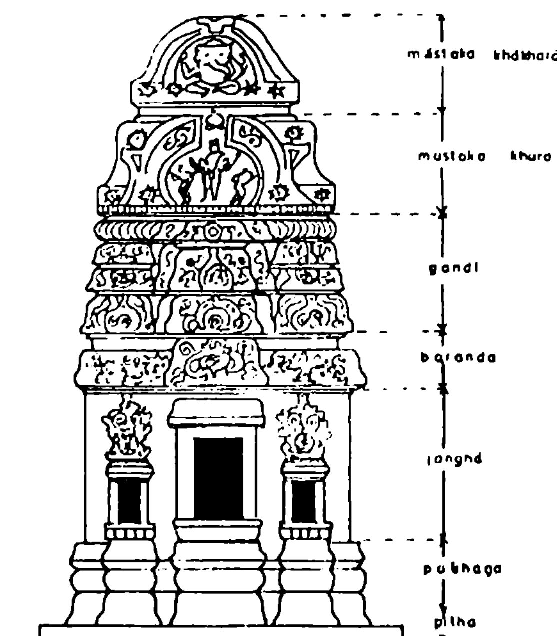
I also take this opportunity to express my grateful thanks to Sri SKB Narayan, present Convenor of Bhubaneswar Chapter of the INTACH for his keen interest and intiative for its publication.

I record my appreciation to Sri Bibhuti Bhusan Badamali, Draftsman, Archaeological survey of India, Bhubaneswar for preparing the site plans, ground plans and elevations of the monuments.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not acknowledge the help and assistance extended to me by my colleague Dr. Sanjay Acharya and dear friend Sri Dillip Kumar Padhi (VU2DPI), who willingly spared their valuable time as and when sought for.

Finally, I thank my wife Bhagabati and children Appu, Shelly and Chilly for bearing with my absence during the Project work and eagerly looking forward to see the final result in its present form.

Sadasiba Pradhan



LIST OF PROTECTED MONUMENTS IN BHUBANESWAR

Sl. No.	Name of the Monuments / Sites

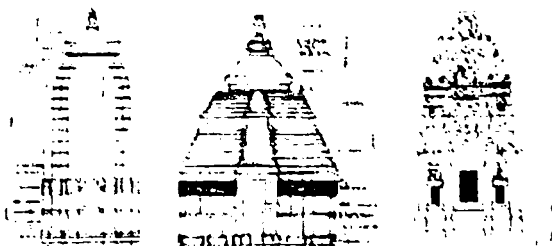
A. UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

1. Ananta Basudeva temple
2. Bakeswar temple
3. Chitrakarini temple
4. Jameswar temple with its minor shrine.
5. Lord Lingaraja temple with all the minor temples in the compound.
6. Maitreswar temple with all the minor temples in the compound.
7. Makareswar temple with its minor temple in the compound.
8. Mukteswar temple with its minor shrines but excluding the Maricha Kunda
9. Paramguru temple
10. Papanasini Tank
11. Parsuramesvara temple
12. Rajarani temple
13. Sahasralinga Tank
14. Sari temple
15. Sidheswar temple
16. Sisireswara temple
17. Vaitala temple
18. Rock Inscription of Asoka and the sculpture of elephant at Dhauli
19. Small Rock cut cell with a niche and an inscription of Shantikara.
20. All ancient caves, structures and other monuments or remains situated on the Udayagiri and Khandagiri hills except the temple of Parsvanatha on the top of the Khandagiri hill and also the temple in front of the Barabhuji and Trisula caves.
21. Ancient remains inside and outside the rampart of Sisupalgarh
22. Markandeswar temple.

Sl. No.	Name of the Monuments / Sites

B. UNDER ORISSA STATE ARCHAEOLOGY

1. Aisanesvara temple
2. Bhabanishankar temple
3. Bhringhesvara temple
4. Dakra Bhimesvara temple
5. Dhabalesvara temple
6. Dwaravasini temple
7. Laxmanesvara Group of temples
8. Mohini temple
9. Panchu Pandava Caves
10. Rajanahar
11. Sidha Ganesha temple
12. Sukhemesvara temple
13. Sampurnajalesvara temple
14. Yakshya Image
15. Sikharachandi temple, Patia



CONTENTS



Temples in the precinct of Uttareswara

Serial Number : BBSR/ 01 / 2006

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** : **Aisanyesvara Siva Temple**
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** : Lat. 21° 14' 31" N., Long. 85° 49' 95" E., Elev. 88 ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The temple is located within the precinct of Municipal Corporation Hospital, Sriram Nagar, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is about 10 mtrs from the western compound wall of Lingaraja temple across the road. This is a living temple and facing towards the east. The enshrined deity is a *Sivalingam* within a circular *yonipitha.*
   iii) **Traditions & legends** : —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** : —
   ii) **Public/ Private** State Archaeology
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : —
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** 13th century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information:** Architectural features like *saptaratha* plan that bears close resemblance with Megheswar temple.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/ Landscape/ Site/ tank** : Building
   ii) **Subtype** Temple
   iii) **Typology** *Rekha deul*
6. **Property Use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   ii) **Present use** Living temple
   iii) **Past use** Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : Architectural feature suggests the temple to the Gangas.



   ii) **Cultural significance:** Rituals like *Sivaratri, Jalabhiseka, Rudrabhiseka, Sankranti* etc. are observed. Lord Lingaraja visits the place after the 6th day of Sivaratri.
   iii) **Social significance** —
   iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** It is surrounded by the approaching road in east, municipal Hospital in north and residential buildings in west and south.
   ii) **Orientation:** Facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation)**:** The temple stands on a low and rectangular platform measuring 12.50 mtrs in length x 6.40 mtrs in breadth and with a height of 0.80 mtrs. On plan, the temple has a *vimana, jagamohana* and a *ganthiala* that measures 10.05 mtrs. in length x 5.00 mtrs in breadth. The *vimana* and *jagamohana* measure 4.80 square mtrs and 5.00 square mtrs respectively. The *ganthiala* measures 0.25 mtrs long. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha deul* and *Jagamohana* is of *pidha deul* having usual *bada, gandi* and *mastaka* those measure 9.19 mtrs and 5.88 mtrs in height. With the five fold division of *bada* both *vimana* and *jagamohana* have *panchanga bada* measuring 3.19 mtrs. (*pabhaga* 0.80 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.67 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.25 mtrs with three mouldings, *upara jangha* 0.67 mtrs, *baranda* 0.80 mtrs with nine mouldings. The *jagamohana* measures 2.58 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.64 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.51 mtrs,

bandhana 0.24 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.54 mtrs, *baranda* 0.65 mtrs) respectively. At the base the *pabhaga* of both the structures have five base mouldings of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata*, *kani* and *basanta*. The *gandi* of *vimana* and *jagamohana* measures 4.50 mtrs and 1.80 mtrs in height respectively. The temple is *saptaratha* as distinguished by pairs of *anuratha*, *anuraha* and *kanika pagas* on either side of the central *raha*. The *gandi* of *jagamohana* has seven receding tiers separated by two *potalas*. The lower *potala* has four tiers and the *upper potala* has three receding tiers. The *mastaka* of *vimana* and *jagamohana* measures 1.50 mtrs each.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*** : *Raha* niches are located in the *raha paga* of *tala jangha* in the three sides of north, south and west. They uniformly measure 0.75 mtrs in height x 0.35 mtrs in width with a depth of 0.30 mtrs, which are all empty. The niches are provided with *talagarbhika*.

v) **Decorative features:** *Tala jangha* and *upara jangha* are decorated with *khakhara mundi* and *pidha mundi* respectively. The *pista* has three mouldings, which is decorated with series of *khakhara mundi*. The *anuratha paga* has series of *khakhara mundis* in succession, lotus cup in *anuraha paga* and 10 *bhumi amlas* in the *kanika pagas*. Two *udyota* lions are noticed in the *gandi* of *rahapaga*. At the base of the *gandi* in the frontal wall there is a miniature *rekha angasikhara*.

Door Jamb: The doorjambs that measure 2.00 mtrs in height and 1.40 mtrs in width are decorated with three vertical bands of *puspa sakha*, *patra sakha* and *lata sakha* from exterior to interior. The *dvarasakha* measures 0.27 mtrs in width with each *sakha* measuring 0.09 mtrs. At the base of the doorjambs there are *khakhara mundi's* on either sides. In the *lalatabimba* Gajalaxmi is seated in *lalitasana*. In the architrave right above the *jamb* there is a *navagraha* panel, each *graha* within a *niche*. *Ravi* holds lotus in his both hands and *Ketu* is in serpent tail and holds bow in his left and a shield in the right hand.

Lintel —

vi) **Building material** Grey sandstone

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan.*

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good / Fair / Showing Signs of Deterioration / Advanced** : Good

ii) **State of Decay / Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress:** Originally there were *vyalas* and *nayikas* in the paga conjunctions of *tala* and *upara jangha*, which are now missing.

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It is repaired and maintained by Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : A

ii) **Historic** B

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** : —

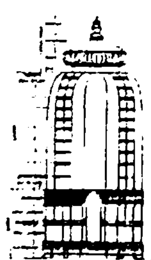
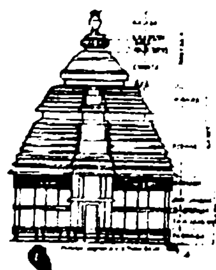
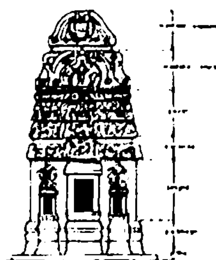
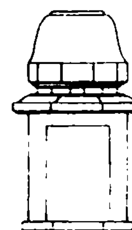
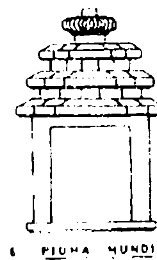
12. **Threats to the property:**

Conservation problem and Remedies: The temple is in good state of preservation. In the north eastern corner the temple is encroached by slums and in the south eastern corner by the Hospital.

13. **Reference Notes** —

14. **Maps/Plan/Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** 15.11.2006

Serial Number **BBSR / 02 / 2006**

1. **Name:**
   i) **Present Name** — **Akhadachandi Temple**
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** — Lat. 20° 14' 46" N., Long. 85° 60' 02"E., Elev. 61 ft

   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The temple is situated in the south-western embankment of Bindusagar tank. It is 15.00 mtrs. east of Markandesvara temple and to the north-west of Mohini temple at a distance of 30.00 mtrs. The presiding deity is Mahisasuramardini. It is a living temple and facing towards south.

   iii) **Tradition & legends:** —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** — Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** — Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** — The temple is looked after by local people of Badu sahi.
   iv) **Name** —
   v) **Address** — Badu sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** —
   ii) **Approximate date** — 10th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information**
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   ii) **Subtype** — Temple
   iii) **Typology** — *Khakhara deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** — In use
   ii) **Present use** — Living temple
   iii) **Past use** —
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance :**



   ii) **Cultural significance:** Various religious sacraments like Durgastami and Balabhoga are performed.
   iii) **Social significance** —
   iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Bindusagar tank in the east at a distance of 6.40 mtrs, Markandeya temple in the west and private resedential buildings in the southern side.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards south and the presiding deity is facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features** : (Plan and Elevation): The temple is rectangular on plan measuring 1.28 mtrs x 1.83 mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *khakhara* order measuring 2.94 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *mastaka*. From bottom to the top the temple has *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*.With five fold divisons the *bada* measures 1.74 mtrs. At the bottom the *pabhaga* measures 0.26 mtrs in height. *Jangha* measuring 0.52 mtrs is segmented into *tala jangha* and *upara jangha*

by a set of *bandhana* moulding. *Bandhana* measures 0.08 mtrs and *baranda* measures in 0.26 mtrs. *Gandi* of the temple is in *khakhara* order which is arranged in three tires with a semi cylindrical roof. The *mastaka* of the temple consists of a *kalasa* flanked by two *gajakranta* on either sides.

iv) *Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas* —

v) Decorative features —

Door Jambs: The doorjamb is decorated with two pilaster design measuring 1.10 mtrs x 0.65 mtrs. Besides the main entrance there are two subsidiary gateways in the eastern and northern walls. These two gateways are uniform in measurement measuring 0.92 mtrs x 0.59 mtrs.

Lintel Plain

vi) Building material Coarse grained sand stone.

vii) Construction techniques Dry masonry

viii) Style *Kalingan*

ix) Special features, if any: —

9. State of preservation

i) Good / Fair / Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced: Fair

ii) State of Decay/ Danger of Disappearance In a slow process

10. Condition description

i) Signs of distress —

ii) Structural problems —

iii) Repairs and Maintenance: The temple was repaired by the Orissa State Archaeology under the X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) Architecture C

ii) Historic C

iii) Associational C

iv) Social/Cultural B

v) Others —

12. Threats to the property:

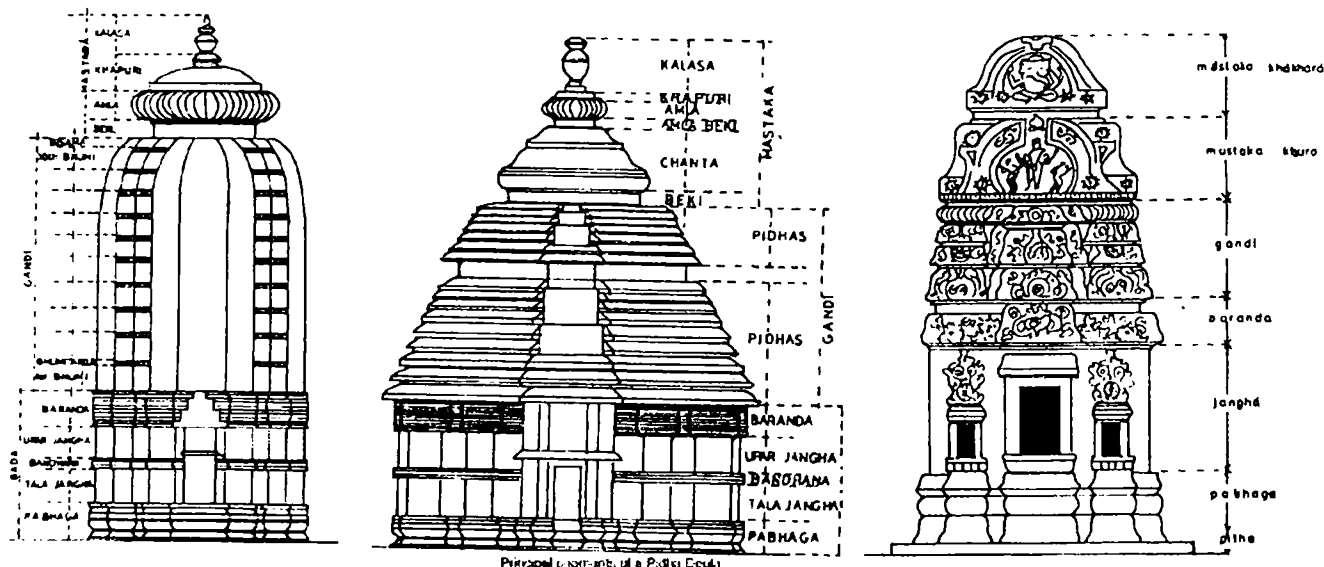
Conservation Problem and Remedies: It is in a good state of preservation.

13. Reference notes —

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One photograph

15. Date of Documentation 17.09.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 03/ 2006**
OPU / 751002 / 256 / 1987

1. **Name:**
   i) **Present Name** — **Amunha *Deula* or Lokanatha Siva Temple**
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** — Lat. 20º 14' 26" N., Long. 85º 50' 05"E., Elev. 71 ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Lokanatha Siva temple is located infront of the Lingaraja temple in the south eastern corner across the road and adjacent to Lingaraja Temple Police Station in Old Town, Bhubaneswar. Until 1972 the temple was buried from all sides up to the *bandhana* portion, giving an impression as if the temple had no entrance. Hence people called it Amuha deula. In 1972 Debala Mitra conducted an excavation infront of the northern wall and exposed the entrance. The sanctum was empty. However, on the basis of the local traditions and the sculptural embellishment on the outer wall it was ascribed to Lord Siva. It is now known both as Lokanatha Siva and Amuha deula. People ascribe the temple to the Kesharis (Somavamsis). Except the entrance all other sides it is buried up to the *bandhana*
   iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** : —
   ii) **Public/ Private** — No claimant.
   iii) **Any other (specify)** —
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** — 11th Century A.D.
   ii) **Approximate date** — Somavamsi period.
   iii) **Source of Information :** A proto type of Lingaraja in a lesser scale and may be earlier than Lingaraja as a modest experimentation before conceiving the gigantic and grand Lingaraja.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building.
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** : *Rekha deul*



6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** — Abandoned
   ii) **Present use** —
   iii) **Past use** — Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : Not certain.
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding :** It is surrounded by Lingaraja police station compound wall in north and east, residential buildings in south and north-west corner and office of the Lingaraja Temple Admistration in the west.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards north.
   iii) **Architectural features:** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch. The *vimana* is a *pancharatha* that measures 8.00 square mtrs. The frontal porch is 0.50 mtrs. On elevation, the



vimana is of *rekha* order. Since the temple is buried upto the *bandhana* mouldings nothing can be definitely said about the *pista*, *pabhaga* and *tala jangha*. But taking into account the visible architectural members we can surmise that the temple belonged to the mature phase and had a *panchanga bada*. With five fold divisions of the *pabhaga* and *tala jangha* must have accommodated the *parsva*devata niches in the *raha paga* along with *pidha-mundi* in *anuratha* and *kanika pagas*. *Bandhana* measures 0.35 mtrs. has three mouldings. The *upara jangha* measures 1.10 mtrs, *baranda* with ten mouldings measures 1.20 mtrs. The temple is richly carved. The *gandi* is decorated with four *angasikharas* in descending order in *anuratha paga* and the *kanika paga* is decorated with ten *bhumis*, each bhumi is surmounted by a *bhumi amla*. *Mastaka* has usual *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri*. There are four large size images in the *beki* above the raha*paga* on each side. The base of the *gandi* above the *baranda* the *raha paga* is relieved with the carving of an intricate *Bho*-motif flanked by *makara* motifs on either side.

iv) *Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*: *Raha* niches of the temple are buried.

v) Decorative features: The upper *jangha* has *pidha mundis* in *anuratha* and *kanika pagas*. The niches within the mundis enshrine various Saivite divinities like Bhairavas, Ardhanarisvara, Mahisasuramardini, Lakulisa etc. along with carvings of *naga-nagis*, *vyalas*, *nayikas*, etc.

Door Jambs: The doorjambs of this temple are carved with three vertical bands of *lata*, *patra* and *puspa sakha* from interior to exterior. It measures 2.00 mtrs in height and 0.95 mtrs in width. At the base of the jambs the *dvarapala* niches measure 0.40 mtrs x 0.22 mtrs that houses Saivite *dvarapalas* holding trident in left hands and the right hands in *varada mudra*.

Lintel: The original lintel has been replaced by renovated plain stone slab.

vi) Building material Ocherous sand stone

vii) Construction techniques Dry masonry

viii) Style *Kalingan*

ix) Special features, if any: A proto type of Lingaraja in a miniature form.

9. State of preservation

i) Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced: Very bad state of preservation.

ii) State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance: The structure is crumbling.

10. Condition description

i) Signs of distress : Heavily weathered and eroded due to the poor quality of stone and total neglect.

ii) Structural problems : Several cracks have developed in the *gandi* and in the visible portions of the *bada*

ii) Repairs and Maintenance : —

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) Architecture A

ii) Historic C

iii) Associational C

iv) Social/Cultural C

v) Others: It is an important monument in view of its striking resemblance with Lingaraja in its architectural features, sculptural decoration and ornamentation.

12. Threats to the property :

Conservation Problem and Remedies:

i) The temple is buried up to the *bandhana* level,

ii) Sanctum is used as a garbage pit,

iii) Several cracks on the *gandi*,

iv) growth of vegetation on the *gandi* and *mastaka*,

v) Carvings on the walls have largely been eroded

13. Reference notes —

14. Maps/ Plan / Drawings Two photographs

15. Date of Documentation : 19.08.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 04 / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 226/ 1987

1. **Name:**
   - i) **Present Name** — **Arjunesvara Siva Temple**
   - ii) **Past Name**
2. **Location** — Lat. 20° 14′ 41″ N., Long. 85° 50′ 06″ E., Elev. 75 ft
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The temple is situated on the southern embankment of the Bindusagar tank at a distance of 70 mtrs. One can approach to this temple on the right side of the *ratha* road branching from the road leading from Lingaraja temple to Ramesvara temple. The temple is facing towards west.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** — Multiple
   - ii) **Public/ Private** — Public
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** : —
   - iv) **Name** : —
   - v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date**
   - ii) **Approximate date** — 12^{th}-13^{th} Century A.D.
   - iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features like *saptaratha* on plan.
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   - ii) **Subtype** — Temple
   - iii) **Typology** — *Rekha* deul
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned
   - ii) **Present use** — Non living temple
   - iii) **Past use** — Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : —
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : —



   - iii) **Social significance** —
   - iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding:** The temple is situated behind the temple of Bhabani Sankara and in the south-east corner of the Sari deul which is an ASI protected monument.
   - ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 3.50 square mtrs with a renovated frontal porch of 0.80 mtrs. The *vimana* is *saptaratha* with seven offset projections on each wall as distinguished by a central *raha* and a pair of *anuraha*, *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on the either sides. The cella measures 1.50 square mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order that measures 6.20 mtrs from bottom to the top. The temple has usual *bada* and *gandi* with *mastaka* missing. With three fold divisons of the *bada* the temple has a *panchaga bada* measuring 2.20 mtrs in height. At the bottom the *pabhaga* measures 0.52 mtrs, *tala jangha*

0.46 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.20 mtrs, upara *jangha* 0.40 mtrs and *baranda* with a set of five mouldings measures 0.56 mtrs in height.

Gandi measures 4.00 mtrs in height and is completely devoid of any decoration.

iv) **Raha niche & parsva** *devatas*: The *raha* niches on three sides uniformly measures 0.55 mtrs in height x 0.30 mtrs in width x 0.15 mtrs in depth are all empty. However, on both sides the niches are decorated with scroll works.

v) **Decorative features:** Above the doorjambs there is a *Sukanasa* which is designed after a *Khakhara mundi* flanked by two miniature *rekha deulas*. Up to the *Gandi* portion the temple is carved with series of *khakhara mundis* inserted in every *pagas*. The *jangha* portion is decorated with series of stylised *chaitya* motif and *bada* is relieved with scroll works.

Door Jambs: The doorjambs measuring 1.40 mtrs in height and 0.95 mtrs in width is decorated with three plain vertical bands.

Lintel: The lintel is plain.

vi) **Building material** : Grey sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: Showing signs of deterioration due to the growth of vegetation.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** In a rapid process of decay due to growth of the vegetation on the exterior walls.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress:** Since there is no *mastaka* rain water directly enters inside the sanctum. As it is not a living temple, the local people use the monument as a public toilet.

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The temple was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property:**

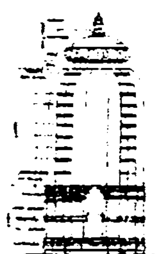
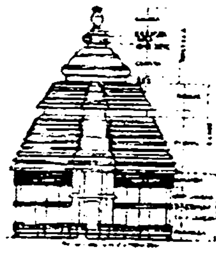
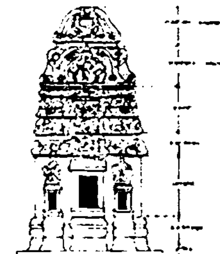
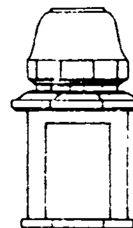
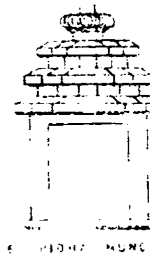
Conservation Problem and Remedies: Absence of *Mastaka* that seals the temple from the top. Growth of vegetation. Use for toilet purpose by the local people.

13. **Reference notes:**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One Photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** : 21.09.2006

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Serial Number BBSR / 05 / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 222/ 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** — **Bata Mahadeva. (Muktesvara Siva)**
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** — Lat 20^0 14' 45" N, Long 85^0 50' 14" E, Elev.55ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** It is located at the middle of the Bindusagar road, leading from Kedar-Gouri Lane to Lingaraja temple. It is a living temple and facing towards north. The deity enshrined here is a Siva *lingam* with a circular *yoni pitha* made of sandstone.
   iii) **Tradition & legends:** According to local legend when Mahadeva visited Ekamra Nagari he took rest at this place. Since it is located at the middle of the road it is known as Bata Mahadeva.
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** — Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** — Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** — Under the control of the Lingaraja temple administration.
   iv) **Name** —
   v) **Address** —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** —
   ii) **Approximate date** — $15^{th}/16^{th}$ Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information:** —
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   ii) **Subtype** — The Temple
   iii) **Typology** — *Pidha deul.*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** — In use
   ii) **Present use** — Living temple
   iii) **Past use** — Worshipped



7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance :** —
   ii) **Cultural significance :** *Pinda* is offered to the ancestors.
   iii) **Social significance :** —
   iv) **Associational significance :** —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by road on all its four sides and Ananta Vasudeva temple is in the east at a distance of 15.00 mtrs, Bindusagar in the west is at a distance of 10.00 mtrs, Lingaraja temple in the south is at a distance of 100 mtrs.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards north.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation) : On plan, the temple has a square sanctum measuring 1.95 square mtrs. It is *pancharatha* on plan as distinguished by a central *raha* and a pair of *anuratha paga*, and *kanika pagas* on the either side of the *raha*. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *pidha* order measuring 1.95 mtrs in height. From bottom to the top the temple has *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. *Bada* measuring 1.05 mtrs in height is without any moulding. *Gandi* consisting of two receding tiers measure 1.30 mtrs in height. *Mastaka* measures 0.60 mtrs.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** —

v) **Decorative features**

Door Jambs: The doorjamb measuring 0.82 mtrs in height and 0.53 mtrs in width are plain.

vi) **Building material** Sandstone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Pidha* deul

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: Fair due to recent renovation work.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:**

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : Not found

ii) **Structural problems** : Western wall of the *gandi* is partly broken.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : The temple was repaired and recently maintained by local people. The temple is covered with marbles and lime wash.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 21.10.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 06 / 2006**
OPU / 751002 /203 / 1987

1. **Name:**

i) **Present Name** **Belesvara Siva Temple**

ii) **Past Name** —

2. **Location** Lat.20° 14' 41" N., Long. 85° 50' 06" E., Elev. 75 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Belesvara Siva temple is located in the Talabazar road, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is situated in the southern bank of the Bindusagar tank and on the left side of Talabazar road leading from Lingaraja to Kedar-Gouri Lane. The temple is facing towards east. It is a living temple. The presiding deity is a Siva *lingam* within a circular *yoni pitha* inside the sanctum. This temple is made of a fine grained grey sand stone.

iii) **Tradition & legends** —

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple.

ii) **Public/ Private** Private.



iii) **Any other (specify)** The temple is under the care and maintenance of Devaraj Das.

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : —

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date**

ii) **Approximate date** : 9th Century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information** : *Triratha* plan and *trianga bada*.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Structure

ii) **Subtype** Temple

iii) **Typology** *Rekha deul.*

6. **Propert use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

ii) **Present use** Living temple

iii) **Past use** Worshipped.

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : Sivaratri, Sankranti, etc.

iii) **Social significance** —

iv) **Associational significance** —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding** : It is surrounded by Sradha *Mandapa* in east and residential buildings in the rest three sides.

ii) **Orientation** : Facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features(Plan and Elevation)**: On plan the temple has a *triratha vimana* measuring 2.10 square mtrs with a frontal porch of 0.30 mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is a *rekha deul* with usual *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. The temple is in a dilapidated condition and partially buried. What exists at present is the *bada* and *gandi*. The remaining part of the *bada* measure 1.30 mtrs. (*pabhaga* 0.23 mtrs, *jangha* 0.85 mtrs, *baranda* 0.22 mtrs with two mouldings). The *gandi* measures 2.30 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* *devatas***: The *raha* niches on *jangha* in the three sides of north, west and south measure 0.44 mtrs in height x 0.26 mtrs in width with a depth of 0.09 mtrs. The niches are empty.

v) **Decorative features**

Door Jambs: The doorjambs are carved with three plain vertical bands that measures 1.08 mtrs in height and 0.88 mtrs in width.

Lintel —

vi) **Building material** Grey sandstone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** :

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** Advanced state of deterioration because cracks have developed on all sides of the temple.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** In a rapid process of decay.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** Cracks and growth of vegetation.

ii) **Structural problems** Dilapidated condition.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** Immediate repair.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**:

Conservation Problem and Remedies: The rain water percolating through the roof.

Detached sculptures: A broken *amalaka* and stone carved with *kirtimukha* are found in front of the temple.

The temple is encroached from all sides. Sradha *Mandapa* in north and eastern sides and residential buildings in south and western sides.

13. **Reference notes** —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** : 10.09.2006

Serial Number : **BBSR / 07 / 2006**
OPU / 751002 / 152 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** **Bharati *Matha*.**
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20^0 14' 43" N., Long. 85^0 49' 93" E., Elev. 86 ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach**: Bharati *Matha* is located in the Badheibanka Chowk, Old Town Bhubaneswar. One can approach the *Matha* on the left side of *Ratha* road leading from Lingaraja to Ramesvara temple. Pranab Kishore Bharati Goswami is the present *Mahanta* of the *Matha*. It is one of the oldest Hindu monasteries of Bhubaneswar.
   iii) **Tradition & legends**: According to local legend as narrated by the *Mahanta*, the monastery was established by Yajati Kesari the builder of the Lingaraja temple and the *Matha* was initially used to house the artisans who were engaged in the construction of Lingaraja temple.
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : It is under the care and maintenance of Endowment Department and on the personal supervision of *Matha Mahanta* Pranab Kishore Bharati Goswami.
   iv) **Name** —
   v) **Address** —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** 11^{th} Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : Five fold mouldings of the *pabagha* of the *pista* on which the *Matha* superstructure stands.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   ii) **Subtype** Hindu monastery
   iii) **Typology** : Three storeyed



6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   ii) **Present use** Living *Matha*
   iii) **Past use** Pilgrim center.
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : Rituals like *Kartika purnima*; *Prathamastami*, Durga puja etc are celebrated. During *Prathamastami*, Lord Lingaraja comes here to visit his uncle in the *Matha*.
   iii) **Social significance** : Marriage ceremonies, thread ceremony, engagements, name giving ceremony are observed.
   iv) **Associational significance** Endowment Department.
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding** : The *Matha* is surrounded by *Ratha* road in east, Jamesvara Patna road in south, private buildings in north and Bhrukutesvara temple in west.
   ii) **Orientation** : The *Matha* is facing towards west.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The *Matha* is square on plan measuring 26.00 square mts.The *Matha* stands on a high platform measuring 1.50 mtrs and it has seven mouldings. On elevation, the *Matha* is a three storeyed building measuring 11.50 mtrs in height. With a central courtyard there are three living rooms in each side of the *Matha*. Each room measures 6.15 mtrs in length x 3.45 mtrs in width.The *Matha* is enclosed by a massive compound wall that measures 53.60 square mtrs with a height of 2.52 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas:*** —

v) **Decorative features**

Door Jambs: The doorjamb of the *Matha* measures 1.70 mtrs in height x 0.84 mtrs in width, with a thickness of 0.35 mtrs.

Lintel —

vi) **Building material** Coarse grey sand stone..

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** —

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** Showing signs of deterioration because of the growth of wild vegetations and collapse of wall and superstructure in east and north.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** Danger caused by the growth of vegetation all over the walls.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress:** The *Matha* is in a dilapidated condition. The rooms in the western wing have already collapsed, only the outer wall exists.

ii) **Structural problems:** The southern wing which is now used is also in a dilapidated condition, and first floors have collapsed. Rain water is seeping inside the rooms through the cracks in the roof creating danger to the structure.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired by the *Matha Mahanta* recently during Durgapuja. But very work was been done. The building needs total restoration and conservation in view of its archaic architecture.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** A

ii) **Historic** B

iii) **Associational** A

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Due to the cracks in the roof rain water is seeping into the room. *Pipal* trees and *Asoka* trees are found on the outer wall of the *Matha* in the northern and southern sides.

In the southern side of the entrance there are a cluster of small nine temples and a few detached sculptures and temple fragments kept within a small compound, behind the *Matha* shrine of Talesvara Siva temple .What is interesting is these nine temples of *pidha* order that enshrine Siva *lingam* in the sanctum. According to the *Matha* legend these temples are dedicated to the previous *Matha Mahantas* in recognition of their contribution and religious merits. These shrines have been erected upon the burial of the deceased *Mahantas*, which was an interesting and important *Matha* tradition in the past. These shrines have been named as burial temples to distinguish them from the other temples.

13. **Reference notes**

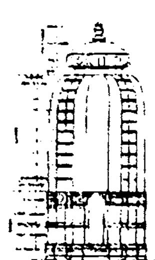
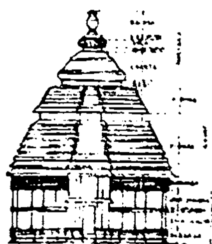
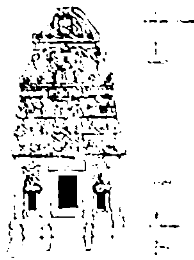
1. K. C. Panigrahi, *Archaeological Remains at Bhubaneswar*, Calcutta, 1961. P. 19.

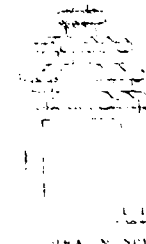
2. T. E. Donaldson, *Hindu Temple Art of Orissa*, Vol. I, Leiden, 1985, P. 64.

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One photographs

15. **Date of Documentation** 22.10.2006

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BHARATI *MATHA* BURIAL-TEMPLES

In the Bharati *Matha* precinct there are nine burial-temples located in the south –western corner. These small shrines are located within an enclosure segregating them from the main activity area of the *Matha*. Each of them is built in conformity with the temple building tradition of Orissa and enshrines a Siva *lingam* within a *yonipitha* in the sanctum sanctorum (cella / *garbha griha*). In the past they were under regular worship and now all of them are abandoned and survive in different state of preservation. They, however, constituted an integral part of the *Matha* establishment in the past.

Tradition & legends: According to the *Matha* legend as narrated by the *Matha Mahanta*, they are the *Samadhi* (burial) of previous *Matha Mahantas*. As per the *Matha* tradition, the *Mahantas*, by virtue of their religious merits, donot die like ordinary human beings. They announce, before hand the day and time of their last breath or the state of *Samadhi*. Accordingly, arrangements are made for nomination of the successor and last rites of the *Mahanta*. After nomination of the successor he is ceremonially seated in a dug out pit where he is given a parting send off over an elaborate ritual and finally buried. Within a fortnight of the burial a temple is erected on the spot and a Siva *lingam* with a *yoni pitha* is enshrined in the sanctum in recognition of his religious merits and contributions for the wellbeing of the mankind.

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Serial Number : BBSR / 07 - I / 2006

1. Name:

i) Present Name : **Bharati *Matha* Burial Temple - I (one of the nine – burial temples)**

ii) Past Name : —

2. Location : Lat. 20° 14' 43"N, Long. 85° 49' 93"E, Elev., 86ft.

i) Address & ii) Approach: South –western corner of Bharati *Matha* in Badheibanka Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

ii) Tradition & legends : As above



3. Ownership

- **i) Single/ Multiple** : Multiple
- **ii) Public/Private** Public
- **iii) Any other (specify)** —
- **iv) Name** : —
- **v) Address** —

4. Age

- **i) Precise date** : —
- **ii) Approximate date** : —
- **iii) Source of Information** : —

5. Property Type

- **i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct
- **ii) Subtype** : Burial-temple
- **iii) Typology** : *Pidha deul*

6. Property use

- **i) Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned
- **ii) Present use** : Non-living
- **iii) Past use** : Worshipped

7. Significance

- **i) Historic significance** : —
- **ii) Cultural significance** : —
- **iii) Social significance** : —
- **iv) Associational significance** Bharati *Matha*

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding:** These nine burial-temples are surrounded by the Bharati *Matha* building in east, Talesvara temple in west, compound wall of the burials in north and south.

ii) **Orientation** Facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): Burial-temples 1, 2 and 3 from north to south stands over a single rectangular platform that measure 4.80 mtrs in length x 2.10 mtrs in breadth with a height of 0.33 mtrs. On plan, the Burial-temple - 1 has a square *vimana* measuring 1.25 square mtrs. On elevation, the temple is of *pidha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 2.50 mtrs in height from bottom to the top. The *bada* with three fold divisions (*trianga bada*) measure 1.43 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.39 mtrs, *jangha* 0.83 mtrs and *baranda* 0.31 mtrs). *Gandi* has three receding tiers that measures 0.75 mtrs. The *mastaka* has only a *kalasa* above the *beki* that measures 0.32 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** —

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs measuring 1.04 mtrs in height and 0.39 mtrs in width are plain.

Lintel —

vi) **Building material** Laterite.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry and cement plaster

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Advanced state of deterioration due to the growth of creepers and wild grasses on the superstructure.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** In a rapid process of decay

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** Growth of vegetation on the outer wall of the burial.

ii) **Structural problems** Cracks in the roof and walls

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

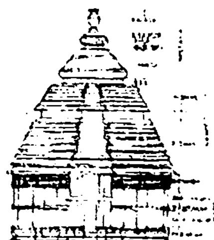
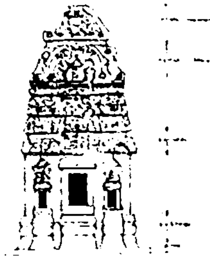
Compound wall: The first five burial temples are enclosed within a compound wall made of laterite that measures 8.80 mtrs in length x 6.70 mtrs in width with a height of 1.60 mtrs and the thickness is 0.31 mtrs.

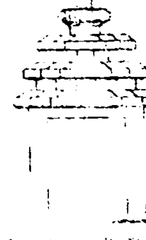
13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 22 / 12 / 2006

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Serial Number : BBSR/ 07 – II /2006

1 **Name**

i) **Present Name** — **Bharati *Matha* Burial Temple - II (one of the nine – burial temples)**

ii) **Past Name** — —

2. **Location** — Lat. 20° 14' 43"N, Long. 85° 49' 93"E, Elev., 86ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** South–western corner of Bharati *Matha* in Badheibanka Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar

ii) **Tradition & legends** — As above

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/Multiple** — Multiple

ii) **Public/Private** — Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** — —

iv) **Name** — —

v) **Address** — —

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** — —

ii) **Approximate date**

iii) **Source of Information** : —

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/Building/ structure /landscape / site/ Tank** : Precinct.

ii) **Subtype** : Burial-temple

iii) **Typology** : *Pidha* deul

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned

ii) **Present use** : Non-living temple

iii) **Past use** — Worshipped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : —

iii) **Social significance** : —

iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding:** These nine burial-temples are surrounded by the Bharati *Matha* building in east, Talesvara temple in West, compound wall of the burials in north and south.

ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features (Plan & Elevation):** On plan, the burial-temple has a square *vimana* measuring 1.25 square mtrs. On elevation, the *Vimana* has a *pidha deul* having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 2.70 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *kalasa*. The *bada* has three fold divisions measuring 1.50 mtrs (*pabhaga* 0.40 mtrs, *jangha* 0.89 mtrs and *baranda* 0.25 mtrs). *Gandi* with two receding tiers measures 1.00 mtrs and *mastaka* 0.20 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* devata** : —

v) **Decorative features** — —

Door Jambs — The doorjambs measure 1.03 mtrs x 0.49 mtrs.

Lintel — —

vi) **Building material** — Laterite

vii) **Construction techniques** : Ashlar masonry with lime plaster

viii) **Style** — *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** It is in bad state of preservation.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** - —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress:** Growth of vegetation all over the structure needs to be cleared.

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** — B

ii) **Historic** — C

iii) **Associational** — B

iv) **Social/Cultural** — C

v) **Others** — —

12. **Threats to the Property:**

Conservation problem and Remedies:—

Compound wall: The first five burial temples are enclosed within a compound wall made of laterite that measures 8.80 mtrs in length x 6.70 mtrs in breadth with a height of 1.60 mtrs and the thickness is 0.31 mtrs.

13. **Reference notes** :

14. **Maps/ Plan/ Drawings** :

15. **Date of Documentation** : 22. 12.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR/ 07- III /2006

1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** Bharati *Matha* Burial Temple - III (one of the nine – burial temples)
   - ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 43"N, Long. 85° 49' 93"E, Elev., 86ft.
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** South–western corner of Bharati *Matha* in Badheibanka Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
   - ii) **Tradition & legends** As above
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/Multiple** Multiple
   - ii) **Public/Private** : Public
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** —
   - iv) **Name** —
   - v **Address** —
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** —
   - ii) **Approximate date** —
   - iii) **Source of Information** : —
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/Building/ structure/landscape/ site/ Tank** Precinct.
   - ii) **Subtype** Burial-temple
   - iii) **Typology** *Pidha deul*
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** Abandoned
   - ii) **Present use** Non-living temple
   - iii) **Past use** Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : —
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   - iii) **Social significance** —
   - iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding:** These nine burial-temples are surrounded by the Bharati *Matha* building in east, Talesvara temple in West, compound wall of the burials in north and south.
   - ii) **Orientation :** Facing towards east.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): The Burial-temple measures 1.25 square mtrs. The *Vimana* is of *pidha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 2.63 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *kalasa*. With three fold divisions of the *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.43 mtrs in height, *pabhaga* (0.42 mtrs),*jangha* (0.82 mtrs.), *baranda* (0.19 mtrs.) respectively. The *gandi* of the temple measures 0.92 mtrs in height. The *mastaka* measures 0.28 mtrs in height.
   - iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas***
   - v) **Decorative features** : —

     Door Jamb: The doorjambs measure 1.05 mtrs in height x 0.38 mtrs in width.

     Lintel —
   - vi) **Building material** Laterite
   - vii) **Construction techniques** Ashlar masonry and cement plaster
   - viii) **Style** *Kalingan*
   - ix) **Special features, if any** : —
9. **State of preservation**
   - i) **Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** - Signs of deterioration are evident.
   - ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —
10. **Condition description**
    - i) **Signs of distress** Growth of vegetation all over the structure
    - ii) **Structural problems** —
    - iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —
11. **Grade (A/B/C)**
    - i) **Architecture** B
    - ii) **Historic** C
    - iii) **Associational** B
    - iv) **Social/Cultural** C
    - v) **Others** : —
12. **Threats to the Property**
13. **Reference notes**
14. **Maps/ Plan/ Drawings**
15. **Date of Documentation** 22 / 12 / 2006

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Serial Number : BBSR/ 07 – IV /2006

1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** — **Bharati *Matha* Burial Temple - IV (one of the nine – burial temples)**
   - ii) **Past Name** — —
2. **Location** — Lat. 20° 14' 43"N, Long. 85° 49' 93"E, Elev., 86ft.
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** South–western corner of Bharati *Matha* in Badheibanka Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
   - ii) **Tradition & legends** — As above
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/Multiple** — Multiple
   - ii) **Public/Private** — Public
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** — —
   - iv) **Name** — —
   - v) **Address** — —
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** — —
   - ii) **Approximate date** — —
   - iii) **Source of Information :** —
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/Building/ structure /landscape/ site/ Tank** : Precinct
   - ii) **Subtype** — Burial temple
   - iii) **Typology** — *Pidha deul*
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** — Abandoned
   - ii) **Present use** — Non-living
   - iii) **Past use** — Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : —
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   - iii) **Social significance** — —
   - iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding** :These nine burial-temples are surrounded by the Bharati *Matha* building in east, Talesvara temple in west, compound wall of the burials in north and south.
   - ii) **Orientation** : Facing towards east.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation) : The burial temple stands on a low platform measuring 2.60 square mtrs with a height of 0.49 mtrs. The temple measures 2.28 square mtrs. The *Vimana* is of *pidha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 3.32 mtrs. in height from *bada* to *mastaka*. The *bada* of the temple measures 1.62 mtrs in height. The *gandi* of the temple is set in three receding tiers measuring 1.90 mtrs in height. The *mastaka* as usual in Orissan temple has components like *beki*, *ghanta*, *amalaka* and *kalasa* measuring 0.80 mtrs in height.
   - iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas***
   - v) **Decorative features** : —

     Door Jamb: The doorjambs of the *vimana* measure 1.23 mtrs in height and 0.57 mtrs in width.

     Lintel —
   - v) **Building material** — Laterite
   - vi) **Construction techniques** — Ashlar masonry with cement plaster
   - vii) **Style** — *Kalingan*
   - viii) **Special features, if any :**
9. **State of preservation**
   - i) **Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** It is in bad state of preservation.
   - ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance**: In a slow process
10. **Condition description**
    - i) **Signs of distress** — Growth of vegetation all over the structure.
    - ii) **Structural problems** — —
    - iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —
11. **Grade (A/B/C)**
    - i) **Architecture** — B
    - ii) **Historic** — C
    - iii) **Associational** — B
    - iv) **Social/Cultural** — C
    - v) **Others** — —
12. **Threats to the Property**
13. **Reference notes**
14. **Maps/ Plan/ Drawings**
15. **Date of Documentation** — 22 / 12 / 2006

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Serial Number : BBSR/ 07 – V / 2006

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** : **Bharati *Matha* Burial Temple – V (one of the nine burial temples)**
   ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** : Lat. 20° 14' 43"N, Long. 85° 49' 93"E, Elev., 86ft.
   i) **Address &. ii) Approach**: South–western corner of Bharati *Matha* in Badheibanka Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
   ii) **Tradition & legends** : As above
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/Private** Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** —
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** : —
   iii) **Source of Information** : —
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/Building/ structure/ landscape / site/ Tank** : Precinct.
   ii) **Subtype** : Burial temple
   iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** Abandoned
   ii) **Present use** Non-living
   iii) **Past use** Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** These nine burial-temples are surrounded by the Bharati *Matha* building in east, Talesvara temple in west, compound wall of the burials in north and south.
   ii) **Orientation**: Facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features**: (Plan & Elevation): The temple stands on a low and square platform measuring 2.00 square mtrs with a height of 0.26 mtrs. On plan, the burial-temple measures 1.82 square mtrs. With the three fold divisions of the *bada*, the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.53 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.34 mtrs, *jangha*-0.95 mtrs, and *baranda*-0.24 mtrs.). *Gandi* measuring 1.68 mtrs in height has three receding tiers. The *mastaka* measures 0.62 mtrs with the usual components of *beki*, *ghanta*, *amalaka* and *kalasa*).
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* devatas** —
   v) **Decorative features** —
   Door Jamb: The doorjambs measure 1.14 mtrs in height and 0.49 mtrs in width.
   Lintel —
   vi) **Building material** Laterite
   vii) **Construction techniques** Ashlar masonry with cement plaster
   viii) **Style** *Kalingan*
   ix) **Special features, if any** : —
9. **State of preservation**
   i) **Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: Advanced state of deterioration because of the growth of vegetation on the superstructure.
   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance**: —
10. **Condition description**
   i) **Signs of distress** Growth of vegetation.
   ii) **Structural problems** Cracks in the roof
   iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —
11. **Grade (A/B/C)**
   i) **Architecture** B
   ii) **Historic** C
   iii) **Associational** B
   iv) **Social/Cultural** C
   v) **Others** —
12. **Threats to the Property** : Growth of vegetation
13. **Refrence notes**
14. **Maps/ Plan/ Drawings**
15. **Date of Documentation** 22 / 12 / 2006

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Serial Number : BBSR/ 07- VI / 2006

1. Name

i) Present Name — **Bharati *Matha* Burial Temple - VI (one of the nine burial temples)**

ii) Past Name — —

2. Location — Lat. 20° 14' 43"N, Long. 85° 49' 93"E, Elev., 86ft.

i) Address & ii) Approach: South –western corner of Bharati *Matha* in Badheibanka Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

ii) Tradition & legends — As above

3. Ownership

i) Single/Multiple — Multiple

ii) Public/Private — Public

iii) Any other (specify) : —

iv) Name — —

v) Address — —

4. Age

i) Precise date : —

ii) Approximate date — —

iii) Source of Information : —

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/Building/ structure/landscope/ site/Tank — Precinct

ii) Subtype — Burial temple

iii) Typology — *Pidha deul*

6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use — Abandoned

ii) Present use — Non-living

iii) Past use — Worshipped

7. Significance

i) Historic significance : —

ii) Cultural significance : —

iii) Social significance — —

iv) Associational significance : —

8. Physical description

i) Surrounding: These nine burial-temples are surrounded by the Bharati *Matha* building in east, Talesvara temple in west, compound wall of the burials in north and south.

ii) Orientation — Facing towards North.

iii) Architectural features (Plan & Elevation): The burial temple stands on a rectangular low platform measuring 4.20 mtrs in length x 2.38 mtrs in width with a height of 0.40 mtrs. On plan, the burial temple has a square *vimana* and square *jagamohana* measuring 1.38 square mtrs. and 2.08 square mtrs respectively. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *pidha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* measuring 3.06 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *kalasa*. The *jagamohana* has a flat roof arranged in two tiers having one clerestory in between, which measures 2.82 mtrs in height from bottom to the top. With three fold divisions of the *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.13 mtrs. (*pabhaga* 0.29 mtrs, *jangha* 0.54 mtrs, and *baranda* 0.30 mtrs in height).The *gandi* measuring 1.40 mtrs in height has five receding tiers and the *mastaka* with components like *beki*, ghanta, amalaka, *khapuri* and *kalasa* measures 0.53 mtrs in height.The *jagamohana* of the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.50 mtrs in height. *Pabhaga* (0.37 mtrs.), *jangha* (0.91 mtrs) and *baranda* (0.22 mtrs.) respectively. The *gandi* of the temple measures 1.07 mtrs and *mastaka* 0.25 mtrs in height.

iv) *Raha* niche & *parsva* devata: The *raha* niches, like a typical Orissan temple, located in the *jangha* portion of east, west and south uniformly measures 0.28 mtrs in height x 0.22 mtrs in width x 0.10 mtrs in depth. All are empty.

v) Decorative features

Door Jamb: The doorjambs of the *vimana* measures 0.70 mtrs in height and 0.47 mtrs in width. The *jagamohana* of the temple has three entrances in the northern, eastern and western sides. The northern entrance of the *jagamohana* measures 1.54 mtrs in height x 0.94 mtrs in width.

Lintel — —

vi) Building material — Ocherous sandstone

vii) Construction techniques — Ashlar masonry and cement plaster

viii) Style — *Kalingan*

ix) Special features, if any: —

9. State of preservation
   i) Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced : It is in bad state of preservation.
   ii) State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance : In rapid process

10. Condition description
   i) Signs of distress — Growth of wild vegetation all over the structure.
   ii) Structural problems — Cracks in the roof and walls
   iii) Repairs and Maintenance : —

11. Grade (A/B/C)
   i) Architecture : B
   ii) Historic — C
   iii) Associational — B
   iv) Social/Cultural — C
   v) Others : —

12. Threats to the Property

Conservation problem and remedies:

Compound wall, if any: A second compound wall measures 8.40 mtrs in length x 7.50 mtrs breadth x 10.46 mtrs in height with a thickness 0.75 mtrs enclosed four burial-temples. The wall is made of laterite blocks with an entrance in the north.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps/ Plan/ Drawings

15. Date of Documentation — 22 / 12 / 2006

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Serial Number : BBSR/ 07- VII / 2006

1. Name
   i) Present Name — Bharati *Matha* Burial Temple – VII (one of the nine–burial temples)
   ii) Past Name : —

2. Location — Lat. 20° 14' 43"N, Long. 85° 49' 93"E, Elev., 86ft.
   i) Address & ii) Approach: South –western corner of Bharati *Matha* in Badheibanka, Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
   ii) Tradition & legends — As above

3. Ownership
   i) Single/Multiple — Multiple
   ii) Public/Private : Public
   iii) Any other (specify) : Endowment Department
   iv) Name : —
   v) Address : —

4. Age
   i) Precise date : —
   ii) Approximate date : —
   iii) Source of Information : —

5. Property Type
   i) Precinct/Building/ structure/landscape/ site/Tank — Precinct
   ii) Subtype — Burial-temple
   iii) Typology : *Pidha* deul

6. Property use
   i) Abandoned/ in use — Abandoned
   ii) Present use — Non-living
   iii) Past use — Worshipped

7. Significance
   i) Historic significance : —
   ii) Cultural significance : —
   iii) Social significance : —
   iv) Associational significance —

8. Physical description
   i) **Surrounding:** These nine burial-temples are surrounded by the Bharati *Matha* building in east, Talesvara temple in west, compound wall of the burials in north and south.
   ii) Orientation — Facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): On plan, the burial-temple has a square *vimana* that measures 1.36 square mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is in *pidha*

order that measures 2.08 mtrs in height from *Pabhaga* to *ghanta*. With three fold divisions of the *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.12 mtrs in height (*pabhaga*- 0.48 mtrs, *jangha*- 0.44 mtrs. and *baranda*- 0.10 mtrs in height). *Gandi* of the temple with three receding tiers measures 0.76 mtrs and *mastaka* 0.20 mtrs (only *beki* and *ghanta* as other components are missing)

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* devata**

v) **Decorative features** —

Door Jamb: The doorjambs of the temple measure 0.69 mtrs x 0.37 mtrs.

Lintel —

vi) **Building material** Sandstone

vii) **Construction techniques** Ashlar masonry and cement plaster

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: Advanced state of deterioration.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance**: In a rapid process.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** Growth of wild vegetation.

ii) **Structural problems** Cracks in the roof

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the Property** —

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps/ Plan/ Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** 22 / 12 / 2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR/ 07 – VIII / 2006**

1. **Name**

i) **Present Name** **Bharati *Matha* Burial Temple - VIII (one of the nine – burial temples)**

ii) **Past Name** —

2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 43" N., Long. 85° 49' 93" E., Elev 86 ft

i) **Address & ii) Approach**: South–western corner of Bharati *Matha* in Badheibanka Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar

ii) **Tradition & legends** As above

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/Private** : Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** —

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : —

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** : —

iii) **Source of Information** : —

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/Building/ structure/landscape/ site/Tank** : **Precinct.**

ii) **Subtype** Burial-temple

iii) **Typology** *Pidha deul*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned

ii) **Present use** Non-living

iii) **Past use** Worshipped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : —

iii) **Social significance** —

iv) **Associational significance** —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding:** These nine burial-temples are surrounded by the Bharati *Matha* building in east, Talesvara temple in west, compound wall of the burials in north and south.

ii) **Orientation** : Facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): The temple stands on a square platform measuring 2.38 square mtrs with a height of 0.46 mtrs. The temple measures 1.95 square mtrs. On elevation, the *Vimana* is of *pidha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 4.35 mtrs in height. With the three fold divisions of *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.46 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.34 mtrs, *jangha*-0.82 mtrs, *baranda*-0.30 mtrs). *Gandi* has receding tiers measuring 1.80 mtrs in height. *Mastaka* has usual *beki*, *ghanta*, *amlaka* and *kalasa* that measures 1.09 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* devata:** The *raha* niches are located in the *raha paga* of *jangha* in west, north and south. They uniformly measure 0.37 mtrs in height x 0.26 mtrs in width x 0.10 mtrs in depth and all are empty.

v) **Decorative features:** —

Door Jamb: The doorjambs are decorated with three plain vertical bands and measures 1.13 mtrs in height and 0.63 mtrs in width.

Lintel: —

vi) **Building material**	Laterite
vii) **Construction techniques**	Ashlar masonry and cement plaster
viii) **Style**	*Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** Signs of deterioration are conspicuous.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance**: In a rapid process of decay.

10. **Condition description**	
i) **Signs of distress**	Growth of wild vegetation all over the structure.
ii) **Structural problems**	Cracks in the roof and walls of the temple
iii) **Repairs and Maintenance**	—
11. **Grade (A/B/C)**	
i) **Architecture**	B
ii) **Historic**	C
iii) **Associational**	B
iv) **Social/Cultural**	C
v) **Others**	—
12. **Threats to the Property**	
13. **Reference notes**	
14. **Maps/ Plan/ Drawings**	
15. **Date of Documentation**	22 / 12 / 2006

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Serial Number	: **BBSR/ 07 – IX / 2006**
1. **Name**	
i) **Present Name**	**Bharati *Matha* Burial Temple - IX (one of the nine–burial temples)**
ii) **Past Name**	—
2. **Location**	Lat. 20° 14' 43" N., Long. 85° 49' 93" E., Elev 85ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** South –western corner of Bharati *Matha* in Badheibanka Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

ii) **Tradition & legends**	As above
3. **Ownership**	
i) **Single/Multiple**	Multiple
ii) **Public/Private**	Public
iii) **Any other (specify)**	Endowment Department.
iv) **Name**	—
v) **Address**	—
4. **Age**	
i) **Precise date**	—
ii) **Approximate date**	—
iii) **Source of Information** :	—
5. **Property Type**	
i) **Precinct/Building/ structure/landscope/ site/ Tank**	Precinct.
ii) **Subtype**	Burial-temple
iii) **Typology**	*Pidha deul*
6. **Property use**	
i) **Abandoned/ in use**	Abandoned
ii) **Present use**	Non-living
iii) **Past use**	Worshipped
7. **Significance**	
i) **Historic significance**	—
ii) **Cultural significance** :	—
iii) **Social significance**	—

iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. Physical description

i) **Surrounding**: These nine burial-temples are surrounded by the Bharati *Matha* building in east, Talesvara temple in west, compound wall of the burials in north and south.

ii) **Orientation** Facing towards north.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): The temple stands on a platform that measures 2.17 mtrs x 2.44 mtrs in x 0.20 mtrs in height. On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 2.08 square mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *pidha* order that measures 3.35 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *ghanta*. With three fold division of the *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.42 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.44 mtrs, *jangha* 0.70 mtrs, and *baranda* 0.28 mtrs). The *gandi* with three receding tiers measure 1.63 mtrs and *mastaka* 0.30 mtrs (only *beki* & *ghanta*) in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devata***

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jamb: The door jambs of the temple measures 1.02 mtrs in height x 0.63 mtrs in width.

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** Laterite

vii) **Construction techniques** Ashlar masonry and cement plaster

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: Advanced state of deterioration.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance**: In a rapid process.

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** Growth of wild vegetation.

ii) **Structural problems** Cracks in the roof and walls

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** : —

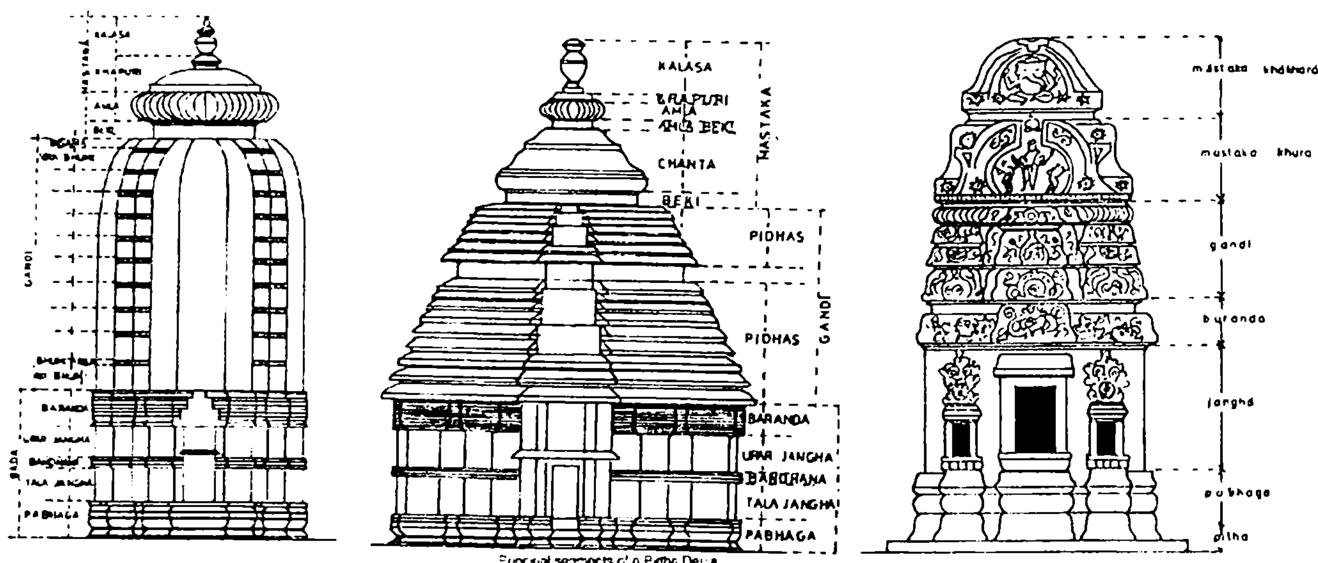
12. Threats to the Property

13. Reference notes

14. Maps/ Plan/ Drawings

15. Date of Documentation 22 / 12 / 2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 08 / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 153 / 1987

1. Name

- **i) Present Name** Bhimesvara Siva Temple
- **ii) Past Name** : —

2. Location:

i) Address & ii) Approach: Bhimesvara Siva temple is located in the Bhimesvara temple precinct in the Kapila Prasad, Housing Board Colony, Bhimatangi, Bhubaneswar. The temple is facing towards north-west. The enshrined deity is a circular *yoni pitha* with a large *Siva lingam* at the centre.

iii) Tradition & legends : Local legend associates the place with Pandavas during their exile. A pair of large foot carved on stone is ascribed to Bhima. Hence the place name is Bhimatangi.

3. Ownership

- **i) Single/ Multiple** Multiple
- **ii) Public/ Private** Public
- **iii) Any other (specify)** Bhimesvara Mandira Parichalana Samiti.
- **iv) Name** Purusotam Sahu (President)
- **v) Address** Kapila Prasad, Housing Board Colony, Bhimatangi, Phase-I, Bhubaneswar

4. Age

- **i) Precise date** 19th Century A.D
- **ii) Approximate date** : —
- **iii) Source of Information** : Local tradition

5. Property Type

- **i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
- **ii) Subtype** : Temple
- **iii) Typology** *Pidha deul.*

6. Property use

- **i) Abandoned/ in use** In use
- **ii) Present use** Living temple
- **iii) Past use** Worshipped

7. Significance

- **i) Historic significance** : Not found
- **ii) Cultural significance** : *Sivaratri, Sankranti, Badaossa, Kartika, purnima*
- **iii) Social significance** Marriage, thread ceremony *Mundana Kriya, Rudrabhiseka, Jalabhiseka.*
- **iv) Associational significance** Mandira Parichalana Samiti

8. Physical description

i) Surrounding : The temple is surrounded by Rest house in west at a distance of 1.35 mtrs, temple compound wall on east at a distance of 4.00 mtrs, Arjunesvara temple in north within a distance of 1.85 mtrs and a modern structure of concrete roof in south at a distance of 1.50 mtrs.

ii) Orientation : The temple is facing towards the north west (west).

iii) Architectural features (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 2.75 mtrs with a frontal porch of 0.68 mtrs in length. On elevation the *vimana* is in *pidha* order that measures 4.50 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *mastaka*. From bottom to the top the temple has a *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. With five fold division of the *bada* the temple has a *panchanga bada* measuring 2.00 mtrs. At the bottom the *pabhaga* has five base mouldings of *khura*, *kumbha*, pata, *kani* and *basanta* that measures 0.51 mtrs, *talajangha* 0.46 mtrs, bandhana 0.8 mtrs ,*upara jangha* 0.44 mtts, *baranda* 0.51 mtrs.*Gandi* with four receding tiers measures 1.00 mtrs and *mastaka* 1.50 mtrs in height. *Bada* and *gandi* are devoid of any sort of decoration and carvings.

iv) *Raha* niche & parsva *devatas*: The *parsvadevata* niches located on the *raha paga* of the *jangha* on the three sides of north, east and south measures 0.45 mtrs in height x 0.25 mtrs in width and houses a four armed Kartikeya image in east, four armed Ganesa in south and four armed Parvati image in north.

v) Decorative features:

Door Jambs: The door jambs measure 1.55 mtrs in height x 0.90 mtrs in width. At the *lalatabimba* Gajalaxmi is seated in *lalitasana* in *Jalabhiseka* ceremony in

which the two elephants are pouring water on the deity. She is holding a lotus in her left hand and right hand is in *varada mudra*. At the base of the doorjambs there are Saivite *dvarapalas*.

Lintel: The architectrave is carved with a nava*graha* panel measuring 1.20 mtrs. All the *grahas* are seated in *Padmasana*.

vi) **Building material** Laterite.

vii) **Construction techniques** Lime mortar and cement plaster

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*.

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** There is a smaller crack in the southern side of the *mastaka*.

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others**

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies:

Compound wall: There is a compound wall made of laterite that measures 36.00 mtrs in length, 22.00 mtrs in width, 1.45 mtrs in height with a thickness of 0.20 mtrs.

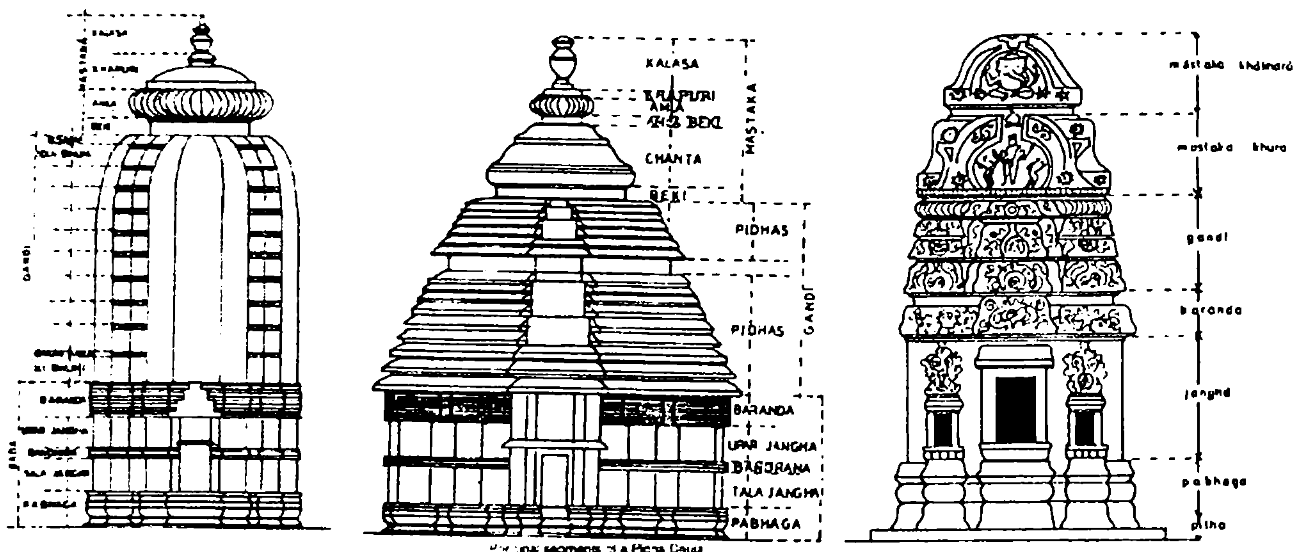
Detached and loose sculptures: Two detached sculptures are there near the southern wall of the temple. One is an *udyota simha* and another is a four armed Ganesa standing over a lotus pedestal. He is holding a *Parasu* in his lower left hand, *modaka patra* in his upper left hand. Lower right hands are broken.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation**

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Serial Number : BBSR / 8-I / 2006

1. **Name:**
   - i) **Present Name** — **Arjunesvara Siva Temple**
   - ii) **Past Name** — —
2. **Location** — Lat- 20° 14' 22" N., Long- 85° 49' 27" E., Elev-124 ft
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Arjunesvara Siva temple is located in the Bhimesvara temple precinct, Bhimatangi, Phase-I, Bhubaneswar. The temple is facing towards north-west.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** : The temple complex is associated with the Pandava brothers on account of the presence of a pair of large size foot carved on a rock within the precinct.
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** — Multiple.
   - ii) **Public/ Private** — Public
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** — Bhimesvara Samiti
   - iv) **Name** — Purusottam Sahu.
   - v) **Address** — Bhimatangi, Phase-1, Bhubaneswar .
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** : —
   - ii) **Approximate date** — 20th Century A.D.
   - iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features and use of cement mortar.
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct
   - ii) **Subtype** — Temple
   - iii) **Typology** — *Pidha deul*
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use
   - ii) **Present use** : Living Temple
   - iii) **Past use** — Worshipped



7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : —
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : Various cultural functions like *Sivaratri*, Kartika Purnima, *Sankranti*, *Bada Ossa* are performed.
   - iii) **Social significance** : Marriage, thread ceremony etc are observed.
   - iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding** : The temple is surrounded by Bhimesvara temple on its south-western side at a distance of 2.50 mtrs and foot marks of Bhima on its north-eastern side at a distance of 8.00 mtrs, compound wall on its south-eastern side at a distance of 4.00 mtrs and *Bisrama ghara* or the rest house on its north-western side.
   - ii) **Orientation** : The temple is facing towards north west.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* that measures 2.60 mtrs x

1.76 mtrs. with a frontal porch measuring 0.30 mtrs. The sanctum is 1.15 square mtrs. On elevation, the temple is in *pidha* order and measures 2.55 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *mastaka*. With three fold division of the *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 0.95 mtrs. *Pabhaga* measures 0.18 mtrs, *jangha* 0.61 mtrs and *baranda* 0.16 mtrs. The *gandi* and *mastaka* measured 1.10 mtrs and 0.50 mtrs respectively.

iv) *Raha* niche & *parsva devatas* There is no *raha* niche.

v) Decorative features —

Door Jambs: The doorjamb measures 1.00 mtr. x 0.45 mtr. is carved with a single vertical band which is plain.

Lintel —

vi) Building material Sand stone and mortar cement.

vii) Construction techniques Ashler

viii) Style *Kalingan.*

ix) Special features, if any: —

9. State of preservation

i) Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced : Fair

ii) State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance : —

10. Condition description

i) Signs of distress Not found as it is a recent construction.

ii) Structural problems —

iii) Repairs and Maintenance —

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) Architecture C

ii) Historic : C

iii) Associational : C

iv) Social/Cultural : C

v) Others : —

12. Threats to the property

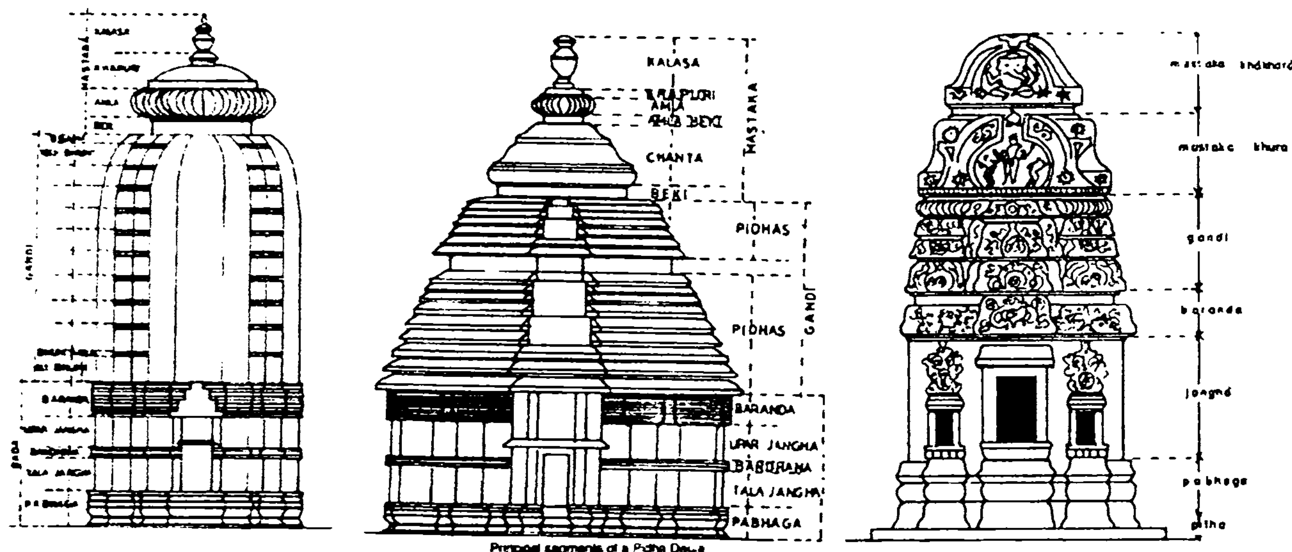
Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings : One Photograph

15. Date of Documentation 15.10.2006

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Principal segments of a Pidha Deula

Serial Number BBSR / 8 - II / 2006

1. Name
   i) **Present Name** : **Bhima Kunda.**
   ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** : Lat- 20° 14' 22" N , Long- 85° 49' 27" E., Elev-124 ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Bhima Kunda (tank) is located beyond the western compound wall of the Bhimesvara temple precinct, in Kapila Prasad, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is now under the care and maintenance of Bhimesvara Temple Development Committee. The tank was excavated by cutting through the laterite bed rock. The embankment is made of dressed laterite blocks.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** : —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** : Private
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : It is under the care and maintenance of Bhimesvara Temple Development Committee.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : Kapila Prasad, Bhimatangi, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** : —
   iii) **Source of Information** : —
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Tank
   ii) **Subtype** : —
   iii) **Typology** : Embankments.
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use
   ii) **Present use** : Temple rituals as well as normal bathing
   iii) **Past use** : Could not be ascertained.



7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : *Kartika Purnima, Pinda* is also offered
   iii) **Social significance** : *Mundanakriya*
   iv) **Associational significance** : Bhimesvara Temple Development Committee.
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding** :The tank has embankments on all the four sides. The Bhimesvara temple precinct stands on it's eastern embankment, Bhubaneswar-Jatani road, on its west, private residential buildings in north and open space in south.
   ii) **Orientation:** Bathing *ghat* provided with steps in the southern embankment.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The tank is square on plan measuring 38.10 square mtrs with a depth of 5.50 mtrs. It has an entrance in the south and there are flights of steps leading down to the tank. The section cutting through the laterite bed served as walls of the tank on all its four sides.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* *devatas*** : —
   v) **Decorative features** : —
      Door Jambs : —
      Lintel : —
   vi) **Building material** : Laterite
   vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry
   viii) **Style** : —

ix) **Special features, If any:** It is a seasonal tank as the water dries up during the summer season.

9. **State of preservation**
   i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** Bad state of preservation because of the growth of wild vegetations on its outer wall.
   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —

10. **Condition description**
    i) **Signs of distress** —
    ii) **Structural problems** —
    iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** It is repaired and maintained by the Bhimesvara Temple Development Committee.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**
    i) **Architecture** B
    ii) **Historic** C
    iii) **Associational** B
    iv) **Social/Cultural** B
    v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**

    Conservation Problem and Remedies:

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 15.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 8 - III / 2006

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** **Bhimesvara *Bisrama ghara* (Rest House)**
   ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** : Lat- 20° 14' 22" N., Long- 85° 49' 27" E., Elev 124ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Bhimesvara *Bisrama ghara* is located in the Bhimesvara temple precinct in the Kapila Prasad, Housing Board Colony, Bhimatangi, Bhubaneswar. It is facing towards north. It has pyramidal superstructure.
   iii) **Tradition & legends :** Locals legend associates the precinct, to the Pandava brothers.
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** Bhimesvara Mandira Parichalana Samiti
   iv) **Name** Purusottam Sahu.
   v) **Address** —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** : 18^{th} -19^{th} Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information :** Architectural features and building materials.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use
   ii) **Present use** : —
   iii) **Past use** : —
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sivaratri, Kartika Purnima, Dola Purnima* are performed.
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The Rest house is surrounded by another rest house in west at a distance of 1.35 mtrs, compound wall on east at a distance of 4.00 mtrs, Arjunesvara temple on north within a distance of 1.85 mtrs and a modern structure in south at a distance of 1.50 mtrs.
   ii) **Orientation :** The Rest house is facing towards north.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the structure has a square *vimana* measuring 4.00 square mtrs, with a frontal porch measuring 2.00

mtrs in length. On elevation, the *vimana* is in *pidha* order that measures 5.03 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *mastaka*. From bottom to the top the temple has a *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. With five fold divisions of the *bada* the temple has a *panchanga bada* measuring 2.53 mtrs in height. *Pabhaga* measures 0.49 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.62 mtrs, bandhana 0.23 mtrs, upara *jangha* 0.61 mtrs and *baranda* 0.59 mtrs. The *gandi* measures 2.00 mtrs and *mastaka* 0.50 mtrs.

iv) *Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas* : No *raha* niche or *parsvadevatas* on the temple walls.

v) Decorative features :

Door Jambs : There are two door ways leading into the sanctum.

Lintel Lintel is plain.

vi) Building material Laterite.

vii) Construction techniques Ashlar masonry with lime and cement mortar.

viii) Style : *Kalingan.*

ix) Special features, if any : —

9. State of preservation

i) Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced : Good

ii) State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:

10. Condition description

i) Signs of distress —

ii) Structural problems —

iii) Repairs and Maintenance —

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) Architecture C

ii) Historic C

iii) Associational C

iv) Social/Cultural C

v) Others : —

12. Threats to the property :

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. Reference notes —

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One photograph

15. Date of Documentation 15.10.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 8 - IV / 2006**
OPU / 751002 /154 / 1987

1. Name

i) Present Name **Nakulesvara Siva Temple**

ii) Past Name —

2. Location

i) Address & ii) Approach: Nakulesvara Siva Temple is located within the Bhimesvara temple precinct in the Kapilaprasad Housing Board colony, Bhimatangi, Bhubaneswar. It is situated on the left side of the Bhubaneswar, Jatani Road leading from Air port chowk to Jatni. The temple is facing towards west. The enshrining deity is a *Siva lingam* within a circular *yonipitha* made of laterite.

iii) Tradition & legends —

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple Multiple

ii) Public/ Private Private.

iii) Any other (specify) It is maintained by Bhimesvara Temple Trust Board.

iv) Name : Purusottam Sahu (President)

v) Address Kpilaprasad Housing Board Colony, Bhimatangi, Bhubaneswar.

4. Age

i) Precise date

ii) Approximate date 20th Century A.D.

iii) Source of Information : Architectural features and cement mortar.

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank Precinct

ii) Subtype Temple

iii) Typology *Rekha deul*

6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use In use

ii) Present use : Living temple

iii) Past use Worshipped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sivaratri, Kartika purnima, Bada Osha.*

iii) **Social significance** Marriage, thread ceremony, *mundankriya*.

iv) **Associational significance** Bhimeswara Temple Trust Board

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding** : It is surrounded by the precinct compound wall at a distance of 0.55 mtrs in the east. Arjunesvara temple in west and Bhimesvara temple in the south at a distance of 4.00 mtrs.

ii) **Orientation** : The temple is facing towards north.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square sanctum measuring 1.90 square mtrs with a frontal porch measuring 0.25 mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is in *pidha* order and measures 3.17 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *mastaka*. From bottom to the top the temple has a *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. The *bada* is plain that measures 1.47 mtrs. *Pabhaga* measure 0.42 mtrs, *jangha* 0.85 mtrs and *baranda* 0.20 mtrs. *Gandi* is plain that measures 1.40 mtrs in height and *mastaka* measures 0.30 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas***: No *Parsvadevata* niches and the walls are plain without any sculptural embellishment.

v) **Decorative features** : The entire temple is plastered and white washed.

Door Jambs: The doorjamb is plain and measures 0.90 mtrs in height x 0.55 mtrs width.

Lintel : The lintel is plain.

vi) **Building material** : Laterite.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Cement mortar.

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any**: —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : It is maintained by Bhimesvara Temple Trust Board.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : C

ii) **Historic** : B

iii) **Associational** : B

iv) **Social/Cultural** : B

v) **Others**

12. **Threats to the property**

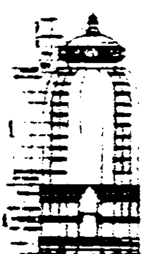
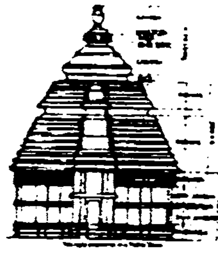
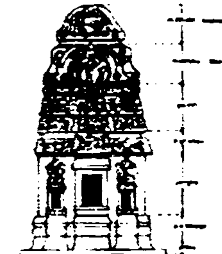
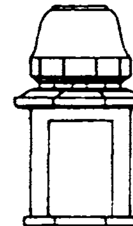
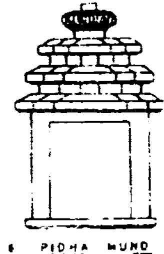
Conservation Problem and Remedies: Recent monument.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** : 15.10.2006

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Serial Number BBSR / 8- V / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 155 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Sahadevesvara Siva Temple
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** : Lat- 20° 14' 22" N., Long- 85° 49' 27" E., Elev 124ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The temple is situated within the Bhimesvara temple precinct. The temple is facing towards the north. The enshrined deity is a Siva-*lingam* over a circular yonipitha. The inner sanctum measures 1.20 mtrs square on plan.
   iii) **Tradition & legends:** According to local people the Pandavas came to this place.
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** : Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** It is maintained by Bhimesvara Temple Trust Board.
   iv) **Name** Purusottam Sahu (president)
   v) **Address**
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date**
   ii) **Approximate date** : 20th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information :** Because of it's architectural features and use of cement mortar.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct
   ii) **Subtype** Temple
   iii) **Typology** *Pidha deul.*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   ii) **Present use** : Living temple
   iii) **Past use** Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** :
   ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sivaratri*, *Rudrabhiseka*, Pana *Sankranti*.
   iii) **Social significance** Marriage, thread ceremony, *mundankriya* etc.
   iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding :** It is surrounded by Arjunesvara temple in east at a distance of 0.55 mtrs and Bhimesvara temple in south at a distance of 4.00 mtrs.
   ii) **Orientation :** Facing towards north.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 1.85 mtrs, with a frontal porch. On elevation, the *vimana* is in *pidha* order and measures 2.82 mtrs in height. The *bada* is plain and measures 1.12 mtrs in height, *Gandi* measures 1.10 mtrs with five receding tiers and *mastaka* measures 0.60 mtrs in height. The temple has a cement plaster with white wash.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*** —
   v) **Decorative features** : —

      Door Jambs: The doorjambs are plain and measures 1.30 mtrs x 0.46 mtrs.

      Lintel: The lintel is plain.
   vi) **Building material** : Laterite.
   vii) **Construction techniques** Cement mortar
   viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*
   ix) **Special features, if any** : —
9. **State of preservation**
   i) **Good / Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** :
   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. Condition description
   i) Signs of distress —
   ii) Structural problems —
   iii) Repairs and Maintenance —
11. Grade (A/B/C)
   i) Architecture C
   ii) Historic C
   iii) Associational B
   iv) Social/Cultural B
   v) Others:
12. Threats to the property:

Conservation Problem and Remedies: No immediate threat as it is a recent construction and well taken cares by the Board.

13. Reference notes
14. Maps / Plan / Drawings
15. Date of Documentation 15.10.2006

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Serial Number OPU / 751002 / / 1987

1. Name
   i) Present Name Yudhistiresvara Siva Temple.
   ii) Past Name —
2. Location Lat- 20⁰ 14' 22" N., Long- 85⁰ 49' 27" E., Elev 124ft
   i) Address & ii) Approach: Yudhistiresvara Siva Temple is located in the Bhimesvara Temple Precinct in Kapila Prasad, Housing Board Colony, Bhimatangi, Bhubaneswar. It is situated on the left side of the Bhubaneswar-Jatni road leading from Punama gate to Jatani. The temple is facing towards east. The enshrined deity is a *Siva lingam* over a circular *yonipitha*.
   iii) Tradition & legends : Local people associate the Pandavas with the site on account of a pair of large foot, which are called *Bhimapada* (feet of Bhima).
3. Ownership
   i) Single/ Multiple Multiple
   ii) Public/ Private Private
   iii) Any other (specify) : Bhimesvara Mandira Parichalana Samiti.
   iv) Name : Purusottama Sahu. (President)
   v) Address
4. Age
   i) Precise date : —
   ii) Approximate date 19th Century A.D
   iii) Source of Information : Local tradition.
5. Property Type
   i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Precinct.
   ii) Subtype Temple
   iii) Typology *Pidha deul*
6. Property use
   i) Abandoned/ in use In use
   ii) Present use Living Temple
   iii) Past use Worshipped
7. Significance
   i Historic significance : Not found
   ii) Cultural significance : *Sivaratri*, *Sankranti*, *Bada Ossa*, *Kartika purnima*, *Rudrabhiseka*, *Jalabhiseka*.
   iii) Social significance Marriage, thread ceremony, *mundanakriya*.
   iv) Associational significance : —
8. Physical description
   i) Surrounding : It is surrounded by the rest house of the precinct in west and the temple compound wall in north east.
   ii) Orientation: The temple facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation) : On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 2.90 square mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is in *pidha* order that measures 5.37 mtrs in height. From bottom to the top the temple has a *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. With three fold divisions of the bada the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 2.37 mtrs in height. The *pabhaga* is plain measuring 0.42 mtrs, *Jangha* 1.30 mtrs and *baranda* 0.65 mtrs in height. The *gandi* measuring 2.30 mtrs has eleven receding tiers. The *mastaka* measures 0.70 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas***: The *Parsva*devata niches are located on the *raha paga* of the *jangha* on the three sides of north, west and south. There is a four armed Ganesa on the southern niche, Parvati image on the northen niche and the western niche is empty.

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs he door jambs measure 1.72 mtrs x 0.62 mtrs.

Lintel : There is no *graha* panel.

vi) **Building material** Laterite

vii) **Construction techniques** Lime mortar and cement plaster

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*.

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: : Good

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance**

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** Not found due to recent constrution.

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** Bhimesvara Mandira Parichalana Samiti.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** : B

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others**

12. **Threats to the property**:

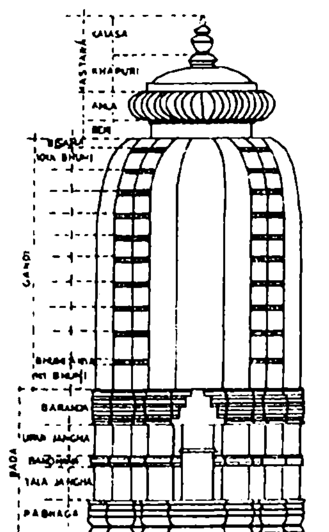
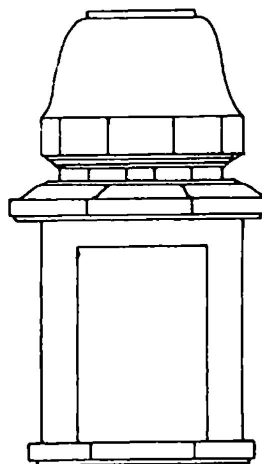
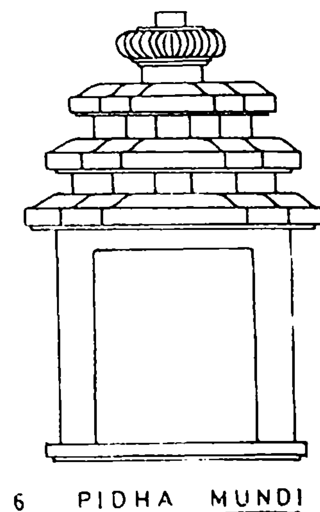
Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** 15.10.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 09 / 2006**

1. **Name**

   i) **Present Name** — **Bhringesvara Siva temple**

   ii) **Past Name** — Bhairangesvara

2. **Location** — Lat.22° 11' 57" N, Long.85° 50' 16" E, Elev. 60 ft

   i) **Address & ii) Approach** : The Bhringesvara Siva temple is situated on the foothills of Dhauli and the left bank of the river Daya, in the southeastern outskirts of Bhubaneswar in the village Khatuapada. The temple is facing towards west and the presiding deity is a circular *yoni pitha* with a hole at the centre. The temple is made of light grey sand stone. The temple is renovated one from bottom to the top by employing the earlier materials. This temple is now under the protection of Orissa State Archaeology.

   iii) **Tradition & legends** —

3. **Ownership**

   i) **Single/ Multiple** — Multiple

   ii) **Public/ Private** — Public

   iii) **Any other (specify)** — Protected by Orissa State Department of Archaeology.

   iv) **Name** — Chief priest- Shyam Sundar Panda

   v) **Address** — Khatuapada in Dhauli

4. **Age**

   i) **Precise date**

   ii) **Approximate date** — 12th century AD.

   iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features & cult images.

5. **Property Type**

   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building

   ii) **Subtype** — The temple

   iii) **Typology** : *Rekha deul*



6. **Property use**

   i) **Abandoned/ in use** — In use

   ii) **Present use** — Living temple

   iii) **Past use** — Worshipped

7. **Significance**

   i) **Historic significance** : —

   ii) **Cultural significance** : Various rituals and festivals are observed like; *Sivaratri*, *Kartika-purnima*, *Raja Sankranti*, *Jalasaya* ceremony.

   iii) **Social significance** : Thread ceremony, *mundana*, marriage ceremony are performed.

   iv) **Associational significance:** Village public meetings are held in the premises.

8. **Physical description**

   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by the hillock of Dhauli on its eastern side. A road leading to the village on its western side in its front, and the extension of Dhauli hill on both the southern and northern sides.

ii) **Orientation :** The temple is facing towards west.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation) :The temple stands on a high platform measuring 26.50 mtrs in length, 22.10 mtrs in width and 2 mtrs in height. On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* and a frontal porch measuring 08.35mtrs in length (*vimana* measures 07.10 mtrs and frontal porch is 01.25mtrs). The *vimana* has a square sanctum measuring two square mtrs inside the cella. The *vimana* is *pancharatha* as distinguished by a central *raha* and a pair of *anuratha pagas* and *kanika paga* on either side of the *raha*. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order that measures 11.14mtrs in height. The *bada* of the temple measuring 4.14mtrs has five mouldings without any sculptural embellishment. The *pabhaga* measures 1.08mtrs, *tala jangha*-0.95mtrs, bandhana-0.31mtrs, *upara jangha*-0.90mtrs, and *baranda*-0.95mtrs. The *pabhaga* has four base mouldings of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata* and *basanta*. The *gandi* measuring 4.50 mtrs is devoid of any decoration except the *Udyota simha* in the *raha pagas* on three sides and *gajakranta* in the western wall. The *mastaka* bears *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri*, *kalasa*, *ayudha* measuring 2.50 mtrs. in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *parsva*devata niches are located on the *raha paga* of the *tala jangha* on the three sides of north, west and south, each measuring 1.06mtrs in height, 0.57 mtrs. in breadth and 0.39mtrs in depth houses the images of Ganesa in south and the image of Mahisasuramardini in the north .The niche in the south is empty. Ganesa standing in *tribhanga* pose over a lotus pedestal is holding rosary in his lower right hand and mace in his lower left hand .The upper two hands are broken. The image is also crowned by *jatamukuta* and wearing a sacred snake thread (*nagopabita*). Behind the head, is a trefoil *chaitya* motif with two attendants offering jack fruits and flying vidyadharas holding garlands in their both hands. Mahisasuramardini in the northern niche is unusual. It has taken the place of Parvati. Hence, this may be a later installation inside the niche. The demon has a buffalo head and a human body. The deity is a four armed presses the head of the demon in her main left hand, and tramples the demon with her right leg. The image has all archaic features of an early phase, which may be assigned to the 8th century AD.



v) **Decorative features :**

Door Jamb: The door jambs are partly renovated. It measures 2.38mtrs in height and 1.10mtrs in width. It has three vertical bands with *sakhas* like *puspa*, *nara*, *lata* from exterior to interior, each *sakha* measuring 0.14mtrs. There is a *chandrasila* between the doorjamb on the floor, which is decorated with beautiful conches on both the sides. At the base of the doorjamb, there are two *dvarapala* niches on either side measuring 0.55mtrs in height, 0.36mtrs in width and 0.10 mtrs in depth. The niches are occupied by Saivite *dvarapalas* holding tridents and river goddesses - Ganga is standing in *tribhangi* pose on her *makara* mount under a parasol held by a diminutive female figure in the right niche and Yamuna in the similar fashion standing on her tortoise mount in the left niche.

Lintel: The architrave above the doorjamb measuring 1.50 mtrs. is carved with the *Navagrahas* seated in *Padmasana* within a niche. Ravi is holding lotus in his both hands, Rahu has a big head crowned by a *jatamukuta*, holding half moon and Ketu with a serpent tail has uplifted hands and three-headed serpent canopy over the head.

vi) **Building material** Light grey sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any**: Originally, the temple was *panchayatana* as evident from the ruins of the *Pabhaga* mouldings of two lesser structures on the southeastern and north-eastern corners.

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: Good

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance**:

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress :** Rain water is percolating through the roof. Cracks are also noticed on the northern wall.

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** It was repaired by the State Archaeology.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** B

iii) **Associational** A

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** —

12. Threats to the property:

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Rain water is percolating through the roof. Creepers, lichens covered the outer wall of the temple.

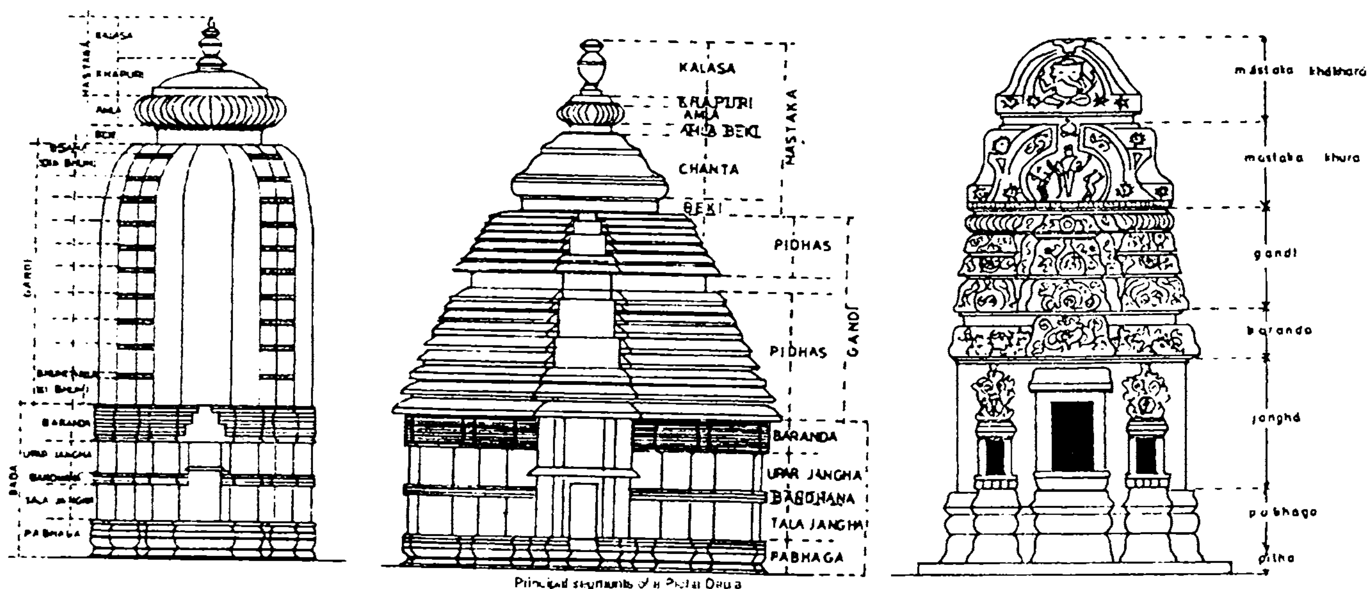
Detached and loose sculptures: i) Hanuman, ii) a female deity, iii) a deul *charini*, iv) fragment of an *amlaka*, v) six pillar fragments. Besides these sculptures, a unique sculpture is kept in front of the frontal porch. The panel has the picture of a couple seated beneath a tree. The figure of the female carved on the right is sitting in *lalitasana* and embracing a male figure in her left arm who is sitting on her left lap with the legs extended over her right lap. She holds the extended legs together in her right arm. Two snakes over look the couple from above right over their respective heads. In the pedestal, there is a hare in the left, a snake is at the centre beneath the suspended leg and a female figure in kneeling posture and *anjalii mudra* in the right side of the carved stone slab. Local people identify the sculpture as the mythical Savitri and Satyaban

13. Reference notes —

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings Two photographs

15. Date of Documentation 15 / 10 / 2006

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Principal segments of a Pidha Deula

Serial Number: **BBSR / 10 / 2006**
OPU / 751002/ 247 / 1987



1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name**: Bhrukutesvar Siva Temple
   - ii) **Past Name**: —
2. **Location**: Lat. 20° 14' 43"N, Long. 85° 49' 93"E, Elev. 86 ft
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Bhrukutesvar Shiva Temple is situated in Yamesvara Patna, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is located in the right side of Badheibank Chowk on the road leading form Lingaraja temple to Yamesvara Temple. The temple is at a distance of 40 mtrs west of Talesvara temple across the compound wall, 30 mtrs north-west of Yamesvara temple and 20 mtrs east of Bakresvara temple. The temple is facing towards north. It is a single structure *pidha deul* without any frontal porch. The enshrined deity is a *Siva-lingam* in within a circular yonipitha.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** : According to the local people this temple was built by the Kesaris (Somavamsis).
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple**: Multiple
   - ii) **Public/ Private**: Public
   - iii) **Any other (specify)**: Since it is a living temple. The local people look after the monument.
   - iv) **Name** : —
   - v) **Address**: —
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date**: Late 13th Century.
   - ii) **Approximate date**: Ganga period
   - iii) **Source of Information**: —
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Structure
   - ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   - iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul*
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use**: In use
   - ii) **Present use**: Living Temple
   - iii) **Past use**: Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : —
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   - iii) **Social significance**: —
   - iv) **Associational significance**: —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding**: Compound wall in south, east and west and an ancient well in north.
   - ii) **Orientation**: The temple is facing towards north.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *vimana*. On elevation, the *vimana* is a *pidha deul* measuring 5.03 mtrs in height. With three fold division of *bada* the temple measures 2.03 mtrs in height. The *gandi* has three receding tiers

that measures 3.00 mtrs in height and the *mastaka* has collapsed.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*** : —

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs: The doorjamb measuring 1.70 mtrs in height and 0.70 mtrs in width are plain.

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** : Laterite.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : The temple has partially collapsed

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** : The *mastaka* is broken, part of the *gandi* has collapsed and doorjambs are broken.

ii) **Structural problems** : *Gandi* is partially collapsed

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : Need immediate repair and conservation.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others** : —

12. Threats to the property :

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Needs immediate repair and conservation.

Growth of Vegetation : The *Pipal* trees, Ashoka trees, the wild grasses and lichens concealed the temple from all sides, which needs to be cleared.

Detached and loose sculptures: The compound wall on the eastern side of the temple there are four niches of later construction. The first niche is empty. The second niche houses an image of Lakulisa and the other two niches house two images of Uma-Mahesvara carved in sand stone, the image of Lakulisa is seated in *Padmasana* on a lotus pedestal. While his hands are in *Dharmachakrapravartana mudra* a staff rests on his left shoulder. In Uma-Mahesvara panel Siva is sitting in *lalitasana* with Uma sitting on his right lap. The proportion and carvings are archaic and suggest of an early date (9th Century A.D.).

13. Reference notes :

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings : One photograph

15. Date of Documentation : 25.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 11 / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 117/ 1987

1. **Name** :

 i) **Present Name** : **Bindusagar Tank**

 ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** : Lat. 20^{0} 14' 44" N., Long. 85^{0} 50' 04" E., Elev. 60 ft.

 i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Bindusagar Tank is located in the right side of the Talabazar road leading from Kedargouri Chowk to Lingaraja Temple, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is now under the care and maintenance of Lingaraja Temple Administration. The tank is enclosed within a masonry embankment made of dressed laterite blocks. It is the largest water body of Bhubaneswar. All the rituals of Lord Lingarajaa are closely associated with this tank.

 iii) **Tradition & legends:** According to the local tradition, Siva and Parvati after their marriage came to Varanasi. But with the passage of time, Varanasi became a populated area. So Lord Siva and Parvati left Varanasi and looked for a new place. At last Siva and Parvati choose Ekamrakshetra as their abode when it was under the control of two demons Kirti and Vasa. Parvati killed the two demons by pressing them into the ground with her feet. That particular place became famous as Devi Padahara. After killing the demons Parvati felt very thirsty and to quench her thirst lord Siva struck his trident at this place, out of which a spring came out. The water was then sanctified by collecting the waters of all rivers, streams and ultimately took the shape of a large water body. Which is today known as Bindusagar.

Ownership

 i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple

 ii) **Public/ Private** : Public

 iii) **Any other (specify)** : Maintained by the Lingaraja Temple Administration.

 iv) **Name** : —

 v) **Address** : Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age**

 i) **Precise date** : —

 ii) **Approximate date** : 7^{th} / 8^{th} Century A.D.



 iii) **Source of Information:** Because the temples of both formative phase to final phase are found on it's embankments, the tank precedes the earliest monument on the embankment (i.e. Uttaresvar in north & Mohini in south).

5. **Property Type**

 i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Tank

 ii) **Subtype** : Spring.

 iii) **Typology** : Embankments.

6. **Property use**

 i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use

 ii) **Present use** : Rituals as well as normal bathing.

 iii) **Past use** : Used, because of the continuity of temple building in all around the tank.

7. **Significance**

 i) **Historic significance** : Locals ascribe the tank to the Somavamsis (Kesharis).

 ii) **Cultural significance** : *Kartika Purnima*, *Sankranti*, *Chandan Yatra* etc.

 iii) **Social significance** : *Sradha*, *Tarpana*, Public bathing.

iv) **Associational significance:** Lingaraja Temple Administration and Talabazar Temple Development committee

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding** : The tank has embankments on all the four sides. The temple of Ananta Vasudeva stands on the eastern embankment across the road, Mohini temple in southern embankment at a distance of 13.00 mtrs, Markandesvara temple in south-eastern embankment within a distance of 20.00 mtrs, Uttaresvara temple precinct in northern embankments.

ii) **Orientation:** Bathing *ghats* are provided with steps made of large size laterite blocks in all sides.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): Rectangular on plan measuring 450 mtrs in length, 175 mtrs in breadth and 7.00 mtrs in depth. At the centre of the tank there is a *pidha* shrine what the locals call as *Jagati*. During the *Chandan Yatra*, held in the month of May Lord Lingaraja visits the shrine by navigating through a boat. *Chandan Yatra* is the main function of the tank associated with Lord Lingaraja.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*** —

v) **Decorative features** The tank is surrounded by a series of shrines.

Eastern embankment: Dwarabasini, Ananta Vasudeva, Brahma, Hanuman etc.

Western Embankments: Lingaraja rest house, Nilakanthesvara, Akhadachandi, Paschimesvara and Markandesvara Temple.Northern embankments: Uttaresvara Temple precinct, Emara *Matha*, Southern embankment: Swarnadhiswara Bhabanisankar, Sari deula, Mohini temple, Akhandalamani / Panchanana etc.

Door Jambs : —

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** : Dressed laterite blocks.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** —

ix) **Special features, if any:** It is fed by a natural spring from the underground. The excess and waste water is discharged through an outlet channel in the south eastern wall, beneath the Talabazar road near Dalmiya Dharmasala. The outlet channel measures 1.18 mtrs in height and 1.07 mtrs in width. As a result, the water level of the tank remains constant throughout the year. Despite such provisions made in the past to keep the tank water clean and fresh now the water is one of the most polluted among the water bodies in the city, which need special care and attention.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** :

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : In 1979, the tank was desilated by Bhubaneswar Development Authority.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : A

ii) **Historic** B

iii) **Associational** : A

iv) **Social/Cultural** A

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**:

Conservation Problem and Remedies: The ancient tank needs renovation to clear the wild vegetations, sludge and accumulation of silt and clay. Again, the tank is encroached by the Hadi Sahi in the west embankment and they throw their useless material to the sacred tank. As a matter of fact now the tank is going to loose it's former glory.

13. **Reference notes**

1. Debala Mitra, *Bhubaneswar*, New Delhi, 1958, P. 60.
2. L. S.S. O' Malley, *Bengal District Gazetter Puri*, Calcutta 1908, P. 243.
3. M.M. Ganguly, *Orissa and Her Remains*, Calcutta, 1912, P. 269.
4. N. K. Sahu (Ed), *A History of Orissa*, Vol. II, Delhi, 1980, P. 270.

5. R. P. Mohapatra, *Archaeology in Orissa*, Vol.I, Delhi, 1986, P. 82.

6. R. L. Mitra. *The Antiquities of Orissa*, Vol. II, Calcutta, 1963, P. 118-121.

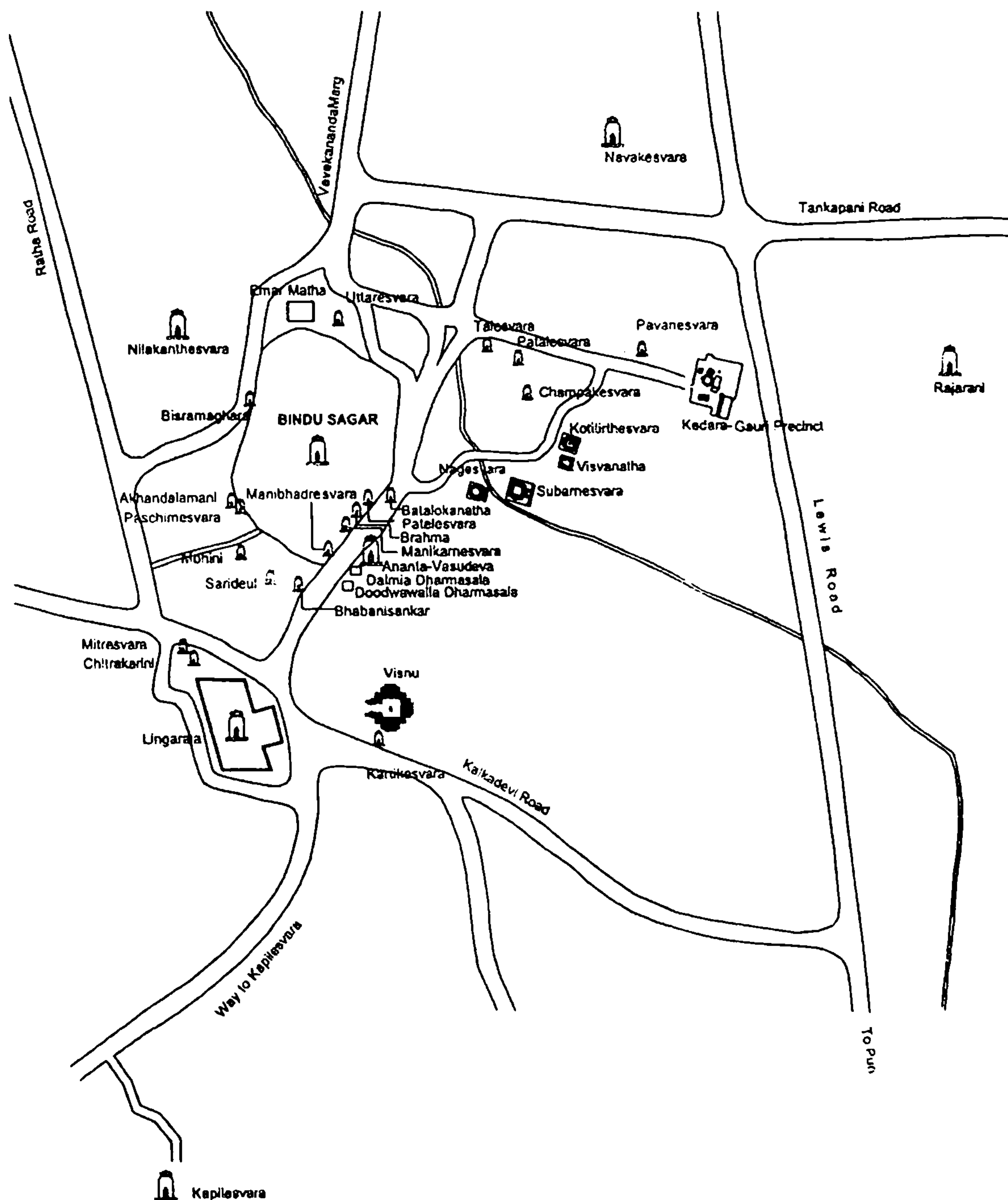
14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One photograph & one plan

15. Date of Documentation 05.12.2006

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SITE PLAN OF TEMPLES AROUND BINDU SAGAR,BHUBANESWAR

Scale 0 200 400 Metres



Serial Number : **BBSR / 12 / 2006**
OPU / 751002 /165 / 1987

1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** — **Brahma Temple**
   - ii) **Past Name** — —
2. **Location** — Lat. 20° 14' 44" N., Long. 85° 50' 14" E., Elev. 55 ft.
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** This temple is situated in the eastern embankment of Bindusagar on the left side of Talabazar road leading from Lingaraja. It is a Living temple and the enshrined deity is Brahma standing on a lotus pedestal. He is four armed. While the upper left hand is holding the lotus and upper right hand is holding a Veda. The lower right hand and left hands are resting over two female figures. It is a temple of later construction done with the building materials of an earlier one. At the base of lotus pedestal there is a swan flanked by two female worshippers. The image is crowned with *kiritamukuta*.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** — Multiple.
   - ii) **Public/ Private** — Private
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** : Gunanidhi Panda is the owner and priest of the temple.
   - iv) **Name**
   - v) **Address** — *Tala* bazar, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** : 15th / 16th Century.
   - ii) **Approximate date**
   - iii) **Source of Information :** Architectural features of a degenerated period.
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct.
   - ii) **Subtype** : Flat roofed
   - iii) **Typology** — *Pidha deul*



6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** — In use
   - ii) **Present use** — Living Temple
   - iii) **Past use** — Worshipped.
7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : —
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : Associated with Lord Lingaraja as his charioteer, during the *Ratha Yatra* (Car festival) of lord Lingaraja that is held in the day of *Asoka*stami every year.
   - iii) **Social significance** : —
   - iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding :** This temple is surrounded by Talabazar road in east and Bindu sagar tank in west.
   - ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing to wards south and *jagamohana* in east.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands on a high platform measuring 1.45 mtrs in height. On plan, the temple measures 5.60 square mtrs. On elevation, the temple is in *pidha* order having *bada, gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 3.83 mtrs in height. With the five fold divisions of *bada* the temple has a *panchanga bada* measuring 1.98 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.55 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.50 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.10 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.48 mtrs, *baranda* 0.35 mtrs). The *gandi* measures 1.40 mtrs in height having two tiers. However, the *mastaka* measures 0.45 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *raha* niches are located in the *tala jangha* and measures 0.50 mtrs in height and 0.34 mtrs in width. The northern *raha* niche houses a two armed Brahma image standing over a lotus pedestal. He is bearded. Two male attendants are found on either side of his pedestal. The left dimunitve holds a *kamandalu* in his left and a staff in his right hand. The whole image rests over a *makara Torana*. The niche is decorated with *urdha garbhika* of *khakhara* order.

v) **Decorative features** : Plain.

Door Jambs: The entrance of the *Jagamohana* measures 1.55 mtrs in height and 1.10 mtrs in width. This wall is plain in decoration without any sculptural embellishment. In the western walls the temple is plain.

Lintel —

vi) **Building material** Grey sand stone

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : —

ix) **Special features, if any**: —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : —

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** A

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property** —

Conservation Problem and Remedies:

13. **Reference notes** —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 13.09.2006

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Principal segments of a Pidha Deula



Serial Number **BBSR / 13 / 2006**

1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** Budha Deula
   - ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 44" N., Long. 85° 50' 04"E., Elev. 60 ft
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Budha Deula is located in the southern embankment of Bindusagar tank, Badu Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is behind the Mohini temple. The enshrined deities of this temple are two Siva *lingams* with circular *yonipitha*. Another four *Siva-lingams* with *yonipitha* are also found in between the larger two. According to Lokanath Mishra a local priest these images are discovered from Bindusagar and placed here.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   - ii) **Public/ Private** Public
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** —
   - iv) **Name** Lokanath Mishra is the chief priest of the temple.
   - v) **Address** Badu sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age-**
   - i) **Precise date** : —
   - ii) **Approximate date** —
   - iii) **Source of Information** : —
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   - ii) **Subtype** : Plain modern building
   - iii) **Typology** : Square size room.
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   - ii) **Present use** : Living temple.
   - iii) **Past use** : Worshipped.



7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : —
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sradha*, *pinda*, *mundanakriya* are performed.
   - iii) **Social significance** —
   - iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding** : The temple is surrounded by Bindusagar tank in north, Mohini temple in south and Akhada Chandi temple in west.
   - ii) **Orientation:** Facing towards east.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): This shrine is a RCC roofed hall of modern construction measuring 6.60 mtrs in length x 3.80 mtrs in width, with a height of 3.20 mtrs. It houses two Siva *lingams* with in *yonipithas* of ancient period.
   - iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*** —

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs are plain and measures 2.20 mtrs in height x 1.05 mtrs in width.

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** : Laterite.

vii) **Construction techniques** : —

viii) **Style** : —

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Showing signs of deterioration.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance.** : In a rapid process

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress**

ii) **Structural problems** : Cracks are found in the roof and walls of the structure.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** As per the locals there was a temple named Budha deula, which was ruined and the locals constructed over this a new temple from the same materials.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property:**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: The rain water entered into the sanctum during heavy rain. Bindusagar tank is closely attached with the temple, because of that the foundation should be weakening gradually.

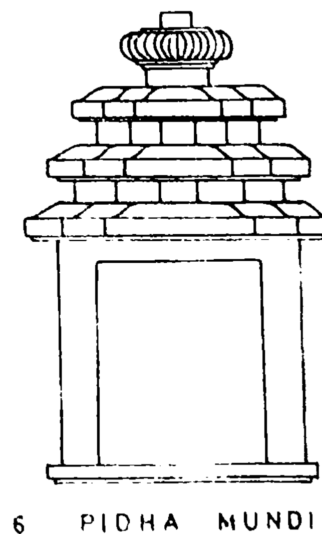
Detach sculptures: Broken *deula charini* image found inside the concrete hall.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 19.09.2006

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6 PIDHA MUNDI

Serial Number : **BBSR / 14 / 2006**
OPU / 751002 / 260 / 1987

1. Name

i) Present Name **Chakresvara Siva Temple**

ii) Past Name —

2. Location Lat 20° 14' 57"N
Long 85° 50'51"E
Elev. - 67 ft

i) Address & ii) Approach: Chakresvara Siva temple is located in the Hatiasuni lane, Rajarani colony, Bhubaneswar. It is situated at the end of the Hatiasuni lane branching from Tankapani Road. It is behind the Rajarani temple at a distance of 100mtrs south-west of Rajarani. This is a living temple and is facing towards the east. The enshrining deity is a *Siva lingam* within a circular *yonipitha* in side the sanctum. The temple is now under the care and maintenance of Arakhita Behera on whose private land the temple stands. The chief priest is Laba Kishore Mohapatra. The sanctum is 1.10mtrs below the *Chandrasila*.

iii) Tradition & legends —

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple Single

ii) Public/ Private Private

iii) Any other (specify) : The temple stands on the private plot of the caretaker Sri Arakhita Behera, who is staying in the same Hatiasuni lane.

iv) Name : Arakhita Behera.

v) Address Hatiasuni lane, Rajarani colony, Bhubaneswar

4. Age

i) Precise date : —

ii) Approximate date 10^{th} - 11^{th} century AD.

iii) Source of Information : Architectural features like *trianga bada*, four moldings of the *pabhaga* as noticed in the Simhanada temple of Badamba in Cuttack district.

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Building

ii) Subtype : Temple

iii) Typology : *Rekha deul.*



6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use In use.

ii) Present use Living temple

iii) Past use Worshipped.

7. Significance

i) Historic significance : —

ii) Cultural significance : Various rituals like *Sivaratri*, Diwali, and *Sankranti* etc. are observed.

iii) Social significance : Marriages, thread ceremony, engagement, *Rudrabhiseka, Chandrabhiseka* are observed.

iv) Associational significance : —

8. Physical description

i) Surrounding: The temple is surrounded by private residential buildings in eastern and northern side, Chakresvara tank in the west at a distance of 2.20 mtrs. and pasture land in south.

ii) Orientation : The temple is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation) : The temple stands on a low platform measuring 5.30 square mtrs. with a height of 0.31 mtrs. On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a renovated frontal porch. The *vimana* is *pancharatha* that measures 4.00 square mtrs and the frontal porch measures 0.70mtrs in length. The cella measures 1.90 square mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order that measures 8.50 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *kalasa*. From bottom to the top, the temple has a *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. With three-fold divisions of the *bada*, the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 2.50mtrs. At the bottom, the *pabhaga* has four base mouldings of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata* and *basanta* that measures 0.74 mtrs in height. *Jangha* measures 1.49 mtrs in height and *baranda* measures 0.27 mtrs thick of single moulding.The *gandi* and *mastaka* measures 4.00 mtrs and 2.00 mtrs respectively.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas***: As usual, the *parsva*devata niches located on the *raha paga* of the *jangha* on the three sides measures 0.88mtrs x 0.44 mtrs. and 0.26 mtrs in depth. The *parsva*devata images are of recent installation. The niches are decorated with *tala-garbhika* and *urdha-garbhika* of a *khakhara* design.

v) **Decorative features:**

Door Jamb: The doorjambs measuring 1.85 mtrs in height and 1.35 mtrs in width are decorated with three vertical bands of scroll works like *puspa sakha*, *nara sakha*, and patra *sakha* from exterior to interior each *sakha* measures 0.10 mtrs in breadth. At the *lalatabimba*, there is a four armed Ganesa with in a niche seated over his mount mouse. At the base of the doorjamb, there are *dvarapala* niches on either sides measuring 0.24 mtrs in height x 0.12 mtrs in width and 0.06 mtrs. in depth. The niches enshrine two armed Saivite *dwrapala* holding trident in their right hands and *varada* in left hands.

Lintel: The architrave above the doorjamb measuring 1.96 mtrs is carved with *Navagrahas* within the niches. Surya hold lotus in his hands, Rahu holding half moon and Ketu with a serpent tail.

vi) **Building material** Grey sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*.

ix) **Special features, if any:** In the *lalatabimba*, four-armed Ganesa is found in place of the usual Gaja-laxmi. It is an exception of the temples of Bhubaneswar.Another departure is noticed at Kalarahanga where the *lalatabimba* is occupied by images of both Ganesa and Saraswati.

9. **State of preservation**

   i) **Good/ Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** Good, except for the paints used during renovation for marking the architectural members, which needs to be cleaned by professionals with out affecting the surface of the stone.

   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —

10. **Condition description**

   i) **Signs of distress** —

   ii) **Structural problems** —

   iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : The temple was repaired by the Orissa State Archaeology under X & XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture**	B
ii) **Historic**	C
iii) **Associational**	C
iv) **Social/Cultural**	B
v) **Others**	—

12. **Threats to the property:**

Conservation Problem & remedies:

1. **Water Activities:** Since the *pranala* has been totally closed during the repair & renovation the offering water does not get an outlet to discharge. The low elevation of the sanctum and close proximity of the water level of the pond behind the temple creates constant water logging inside the sanctum, which is removed by the priest manually at regular intervals. Permanent provision must be made for the outlet of the offering water.
2. **Growth of Vegetation:**Creepers covered the frontal wall of the temple and there is a *bel* tree in front of the temple, which needs immediate clearance.
3. **Detached and loose sculptures:** In front of the temple, there are images of Parvati and Kartikeya and an *amlaka* stone in the southern side of the temple at a distance of three mtrs.
4. **Encroachment:** The temple is encroached upon by the owner of the temple in its eastern side.

13. **Reference notes** : —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** Two photographs

15. **Date of Documentation** 21 / 10 / 2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 15 / 2006**
OPU / 751002 / 118 / 1987

1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** — **Chakresvara Tank**
   - ii) **Past Name** — —
2. **Location** — Lat. 20° 14' 57" N., Long. 85° 50' 51" E., Elev. 67 ft.
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Chakresvara Tank is located behind the Chakresvara temple which is in the Hatiasuni lane, Rajarani colony, Bhubaneswar. One can approach the site at the end of the Hatiasuni lane branching from Tankapani road. It is situated to the south west of Rajarani temple at a distance of 100 mtrs.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** Single
   - ii) **Public/ Private** : Private
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** : The tank is under the private possession of Sri. Arakhita Behera who is residing in the same Hatiasuni lane infront of the Chakresvara temple.
   - iv) **Name** : —
   - v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date**
   - ii) **Approximate date** Early part of 20th century A.D.
   - iii) **Source of Information** : As per the owner of the tank.
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Tank
   - ii) **Subtype** : Temple tank
   - iii) **Typology** : Square tank
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned
   - ii) **Present use** : —
   - iii) **Past use** : Used.



7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : —
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   - iii) **Social significance** : —
   - iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding:** The tank is surrounded by Chakresvara temple in east, residential building in north, and pasture land on other two sides
   - ii) **Orientation:** Steps are provided in the eastern side of the tank.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The tank is square on plan with laterite embankments measuring 16.00 mtrs square with a depth of 1.30 mtrs. The tank is fed by a natural spring which keeps the water level constant through out the year. There is an outlet channel in the south west corner to discharge the excess and waste water.
   - iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*** —
   - v) **Decorative features** : —
     - **Door Jambs** : —
     - **Lintel** : —
   - vi) **Building material** Laterite embankment.
   - vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry
   - viii) **Style** : —
   - ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**
   - i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** —
   - ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** Sewage and drain water discharged into the tank from the residential buildings in north and growth of vegetation and hydrophytes.

10. **Condition description**
   - i) **Signs of distress** : —
   - ii) **Structural problems** : —
   - iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**
   - i) **Architecture** B
   - ii) **Historic** C
   - iii) **Associational** C
   - iv) **Social/Cultural** C
   - v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

   Conservation Problem and Remedies: Entry of sewage and waste waters from the residential complexes in north and east and growth of vegetation including hydrophytes.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 21.10.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 16 / 2006**
OPU/751002/257/1987

1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** **Champakesvara Siva Temple**
   - ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 48" N, Long. 85° 51' 28" E, Elev. 70 ft
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Champakesvara Siva Temple is located in Ambika Sahi in the Old Town area of Bhubaneswar. It is 157mtrs west of *Parasuramesvara* on the right side of the Kotitirthesvara lane leading to Bindu sagara. It is a laterite temple.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends :** Local people believe that the enshrined Siva *lingam* is "*patalaphuta*" and the precinct is the abode of nagas (champa naga) after whom the deity is named as Champakesvara. The local people also believe that the temple precinct which is a den for the snakes do not harm any body.

3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   - ii) **Public/ Private** Public
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** Maintained by the people of Ambika sahi



   - iv) **Name** Prabir Kumar Panda looks after the maintenance
   - v) **Address** Ambika Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar

4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** —
   - ii) **Approximate date** 13th century A.D.
   - iii) **Source of Information** : Laterite building with features of later phase

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Building

ii) **Subtype** Temple

iii) **Typology** : *Rekha vimana* and *pidha jagamohana*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

ii) **Present use** Living temple

iii) **Past use** : Could not be ascertained

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : Ganga period

ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sivaratri, Jalasayi, Rudrabhiseka, Sankranti* are observed.

iii) **Social significance** Thread ceremony, birth day and marriage engagements

iv) **Associational significance** : Ambika Sahi

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding** : The temple is inside a laterite compound wall, which is surrounded by residential buildings on the northern side and Visvanatha temple in the southern side, Kotitirthesvara tank in the eastern side and the lane in the northern and western sides.

ii) **Orientation** Facing towards west.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a *jagamohana* measuring 11.05mtr in length and 6.00 mtrs in width. The temple is *pancharatha.* The *vimana, jagamohana* and *antarala* are 4.50 square mtrs 6.00 square mtrs and 0.55 mtrs respectively. The *vimana* is *rekha* in order where as the *jagamohana* is a*pidha deul.* It is a *panchangabada* temple consisting of *pabhaga, tala jangha, bandhana, upara jangha and baranda, which* measures 0.75mtrs, 0.75 mtrs, 0.17mtrs, 0.72 mtrs, and 0.82 mtrs respectively. The sanctum is 0.90 mtrs below the present ground level. *Pabhaga* has five base mouldings of *khura, kumbha, pata, kani* and *basanta.* The *baranda* has also five mouldings .The *pabhaga* of *jagamohana* measures 0.70 mtrs with four mouldings. The entire structure above *pabhaga* is a later renovation. The *gandi* of the main temple measures 5.81 mtrs above the *baranda* mouldings. The *mastaka* measures 2.00 mtrs with components like *beki, amlaka, khapuri* and *kalasa*. The temple precint is surrounded by a compound wall made of laterite with an entrance in the northern side.The compound measures 30. 50 mtrs. in length, 15.80mtrs in breadth and 1.35 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*** : The *raha* niches of the western, northern and southern sides are identical in measurement measuring 0.85 mtrs in height, 0.47 mtrs in width and 0.34 mtrs in depth. All the niches are empty.

v) **Decorative features** : The door jambs are later addition, which are plain. There is no *navagraha* architrave. The *pabhaga* is devoid of sculptural embellishment. The *jangha* is separated by a single moulding *bandhana*. The *jangha* is decorated with simple pilaster designs. The *baranda* is also left plain .At the base of the *gandi* in the *raha paga* there are three miniature *rekha deul* and the central one is higher than the rest two. The *gandi* is plain except miniature *rekha deul* and *bhumi amlas* in the *kanika paga*. Four *bhumi amlas* are found in the *kanika paga*. The *raha paga* of the *gandi* on all the four sides have *udyota simha.*

vi) **Building material** Laterite

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : Laterite temple, which was originally a *panchayatana* precinct as evident from the ruins of shrines in the western corners of the precinct. In one of these subsidiary shrines, there is a four armed broken image of *Kartika* in standing position. The lower left arm is broken and the upper left arm rests over a cock, which is upheld by a diminutive woman. There is an ancient well in front of the temple, which measures 1.30 mtrs square with a depth of 5.25 mtrs.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Not good

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : Cracks in the ceiling, leading to the seepage of rain water inside the sanctum.

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** Growth of vegetation on the *gandi*

ii) **Structural problems** : Cracks in the ceiling

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** B

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** —

12. Threats to the property:

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Orissa State Archaeology repaired this temple during the X & XI Finance Commission Award. Presently it is looked after by the people of Ambika sahi. Rainwater is seeping inside the sanctum through the cracks developed in the *amlaka* and outer wall of the temple. Growth of vegetation in the *beki* and the *paga* junctions in the *gandi* is also endangering the super structure. Care needs to be taken to clear the growth of vegetation in the superstructure at regular intervals. The temple is made of laterite that weathers easily.

13. Reference notes —

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One Photograph

15. Date of Documentation 08 / 08 / 2006

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Serial Number : BBSR/ 17 / 2006

1. Name

i) **Present Name** **Chandrasekhara Mahadeva Temple**

ii) **Past Name** —

2. Location Lat. 20° 20' 59" N., Long. 85° 49' 67" E., Elev. 99 ft

i) **Address & ii) Approach**: It is located in the village Patia, Bhubaneswar. The enshrined deity is a Siva *lingam* within a circular *yoni pitha*.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. Ownership

i) **Single/Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/Private** : Private

iii) **Any other (specify)** : —

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : —

4. Age

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** 19th Century A.D.



iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features and building material

5. Property Type

i) **Precinct/Building/ structure/landscape/ site Tank** Building

ii) **Subtype** Temple

iii) **Typology** *Pidha* deul.

6. Property use

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

ii) **Present use** Living temple

iii) **Past use** Worshipped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : Rituals like *Badaosa* and *Sankranti* are observed.

iii) **Social significance** —

iv) **Associational significance** Patia Grama Mangali Trust Board.

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding** : The temple is surrounded by residential buildings in north and south, pasture land in west and a concrete hall in the east.

ii) **Orientation** : Facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation) : On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a cement concrete hall in front of the *Vimana*, which served as *jagamohana*. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *pidha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* measuring 4.80 mtrs in height from bottom to the top. The *bada* of the temple measures 1.75 mtrs in height. The *gandi* measures 1.55 mtrs and the *mastaka* 1.50 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devata*** : —

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jamb : The door jambs of the temple measure 1.20 mtrs x 0.51 mtrs.

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** Laterite

vii) **Construction techniques** : Ashlar masonry with cement plaster.

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any**: —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good / Fair / Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : It is in good state of preservation.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and** —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** —

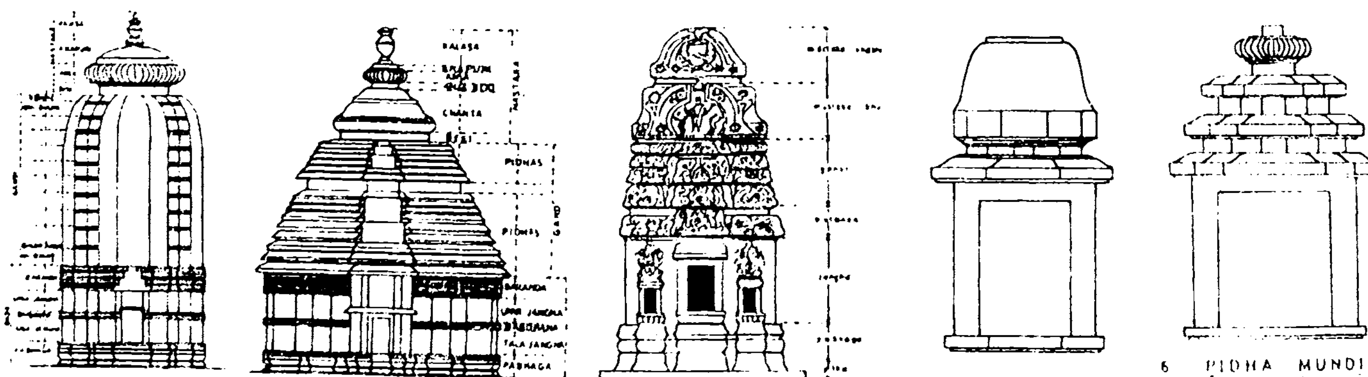
12. **Threats to the Property** —

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps/ Plan/ Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** 14 / 10 / 2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 18/ 2006
OPU / 751002 /262/ 1987

1. Name

i) Present Name : **Chintamanisvara Siva Temple**

ii) Past Name : —

2. Location Lat. 20⁰ 15' 00" N., Long. 85⁰ 49' 80" E., Elev. 85 ft.

i) Address & ii) Approach: It is situated at the end of the Chintamanisvara road branching from Cuttack - Puri road near the Old Station Bazar. The temple faces towards west and the enshrined deity is a Siva *lingam* with a *yonipitha*

iii) Tradition & legends —

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple Multiple

ii) Public/ Private Private

iii) Any other (specify) The temple is looked after by members of Chintamanisvara Temple Committee.

iv) Name —

v) Address : —

4. Age

i) Precise date

ii) Approximate date 14th Century A.D.

iii) Source of Information : Architectural features and building materials.

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank Building

ii) Subtype Temple

iii) Typology *Rekha deul*

6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ In use In use

ii) Present use : Living temple

iii) Past use : —



7. Significance

i) Historic significance : According to local legend the temple was built by the Kesharis (Somavamsis).

ii) Cultural significance : Various religious sacraments like *Sivaratri, Siva vivaha, Jalasaya, Rudrabhisekha* are performed here.

iii) Social significance : Marriage and thread ceremonies are held here.

iv) Associational significance: —

8. Physical description

i) Surrounding: The temple is surrounded by Chintamanisvara tank in north, compound wall of the temple in east and south and a modern hall in the west.

ii) Orientation: The temple is facing towards west.

iii) Architectural features (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square sanctum measurig 5.20 mtrs in length with a frontal porch of 0.50 mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order measurnng 10.02 mtrs in height. From bottom to the top the temple has a *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. With five fold divisions the

panchanga bada measures 3.52 mtrs. At the base the *pabhaga* has a set of five mouldings i.e. *khura, kumbha*, pata, *kani, basanta* measuring 0.80 mtrs. *Khura* portion of the temple has partly been buried. *Jangha* is segmented into *tala jangha* measuring 0.78 mtrs and *upara jangha* measuring 0.79 mtrs by a set of three mouldings of the bandhana that measures 0.35 mtrs in height. *baranda* with seven mouldings measures 0.80 mtrs. The *gandi* measuring 4.00 mtrs is devoid of any decoration. The *mastaka* as usual in Orissan temple has components like *beki, amalaka, khapuri* and *kalasa*, measuring 2.50 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *raha* niches on three sides uniformly measures 0.80 mtrs in height x 0.40 mtrs in width. Eastern niche enshrines a four armed Kartikeya image. His major left is in *varadamudra* and right hand holds a mace. His uplifted back left hand is holding a cock and his right hand is held over the head of the peacock. Southern niche houses a four armed Ganesa image who is holding rosary in his major right hand and *modaka patra* in his left hand. His uplifted back right hand holds an *ankusa* while his left hand holds a broken tooth (tusk). The northern *raha* niche houses goddess Parvati, whose iconographic features could not be ascertained because she was covered with a cloth and the priest did not allow to take the cloth out.

v) **Decorative features:** The *tala jangha* and the *upara jangha* of the *bada* are carved with a series of *khakhara* mundis and *pidha* mundis respectively. In the *beki* recess above the *kanika paga* there is a *deula charini* where as above the *raha paga* at the center there are four armed divinities

Door Jambs: The door jambs measuring 2.00 mtrs in height and 0.90 mtrs in width are completely plain in decoration. The base of the doorjamb is carved with two *khakhara* mundis on either side.

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material :** Sand stones up to the *bada* and laterite in the *gandi* and *mastaka* with cement plaster and lime wash.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Rekha deul*

ix) **Special features, if any:**

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger : of Disappearance** —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress :** Renovation marks are noticed in the temple wall.

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance :** The temple was repaired by Chintamanisvara Temple Committee.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: To discharge the offering water (*paduka*) there is *pranala* in the northern wall which finally discharged into the tank. There is a *pipal* tree in the junction of *raha* and *anuratha paga* of the eastern wall.

Compound wall: Temple is enclosed by a modern compound wall measuring 40.00 square mtrs, 1.80 mtrs in height with a thickness of 0.20 mtrs.

Detached and loose sculptures: There is a four armed Ganesa in the right side of the doorjamb. The deity is holding a *Parasu* and rosary in his lower left and right arms and *modakapatra* in upper left and a broken tooth (tusk) in lower left arm.

Encroachment: The western side of the temple precinct is partly encroached by local shops.

13. **Reference notes:**

1. K. C. Panigrahi, *Archaeological Remains at Bhubaneswar*, Calcutta, 1961. P. 16.

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** : 22.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 18-I / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 103/ 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** **Chintamanisvara Tank**
   ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** Lat. 20^{0} 15' 00" N., Long. 85^{0} 49' 80" E., Elev. 85 ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** It is situated within the precinct of Chintamanisvara Siva temple at a distance of 3.00 mtrs north of Chintamanisvara Siva temple. .
   iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : It is now under the care and maintenance of Chintamanisvara Siva Temple Committee.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** 14^{th} Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : The tank is assigned to the date of the temple.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Water body
   ii) **Subtype** Spring / Tank with embankment.
   iii) **Typology** —
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   ii) **Present use** Ritual purpose and bathing.
   iii) **Past use** —
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : According to local people the tank was dug by the Kesharis.



   ii) **Cultural significance** : *Kartika purnima* and Sravana *purnima*.
   iii) **Social significance** —
   iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding** —
   ii) **Orientation** Provided with steps in the western embankment.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the tank is rectangular in shape measuring 22.40 mtrs in length and 11.20 mtrs in breadth with a depth of 3.00 mtrs.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*** —
   v) **Decorative features** —
      Door Jambs —
      Lintel —
   vi) **Building material** Laterite
   vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry
   viii) **Style** Rectangular
   ix) **Special features, if any:** The tank is fed by a natural spring with waters from underground. As a result of which water level is always constant through out the year. There is an outlet in the eastern wall to discharge the excess water.

9 **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** The tank is maintained by Chintamanisvara Siva Temple Committee.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others**

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Growth of vegetation on the embankments.

Compound wall: The tank is surrounded by the compound of the Chintamanisvara temple which measures 40.0 mtrs in length x 40.00 mtrs in width and 1.80 mtrs in height, with the thickness 0.20 mtrs.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** : 22.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR/ 19 / 2006

1. **Name**

i) **Present Name** **Chudanga Gada**

ii) **Past Name** Sarangagarh

2. **Location** Lat. 20° 25' 16"N, Long. 85° 48' 25" E Elev. 100 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach**: The fort Chudangagarh is situated about 14 kms north of Bhubaneswar in the village Baranga of Cuttack tehsil and district. It is 9.00 kms south-west of Cuttack near the Baranga Railway station of the East-coast railways. The site can also be approached from Bhubaneswar through the Bhubanesvar-Cuttack road via Nandankanan and Baranga. From Baranga one has to negotiate a distance of 1.5 kms north of Sitaram chowk to reach the site that is situated on the right bank of the river Prachi. The landmarks around the fort are Zoological Park of Nandankanan on its north at a distance of 1.5 kms, river Prachi (otherwise known as Baranga River) on its south at a distance of 0.5 kms and Chandaka forest closely attached to the fort on its west, and Baranga Police station on its east at a distance of 0.5 kms. The site has ruins and vestiges extending over an area more than 1000 acres of land within a fortification made of large sized dressed laterite blocks.

iii) **Traditions & legends:** According to the Madalapanji, the fort was constructed by Lalatenou Kesari of Kesari dynasty (otherwise known as Somavamsis) when it was known as Sarangagarh, because the area had large number of water bodies filled with lotus and in Sanskrit, *Saranga* means lotus. Later on Baraha Kesari renovated the fort, which was captured by Ganga king Chodaganga Deva after defeating Karna Deva, the last ruler of the Somavamsi dynasty in 1110AD. There after the fort of Sarangagada became known as Chudangagada after the name of the victor Anantavarman Chodaganga Deva.

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple** : Protected monument of Archaeological Survey of India vide notification no. S.R.C 303 dated 23.02.1951

ii) **Public/ Private** : —

iii) **Any other (specify)** : —

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : —

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date**

ii) **Approximate date** : 12th Century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information** : Madalapanji

5. Property Type
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Archaeological site
   ii) **Subtype** : Metropolitan establishment
   iii) **Typology** : Fort
6. Property use
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** Abandoned
   ii) **Present use** —
   iii) **Past use** Military cantonment and royal residential complex
7. Significance
   i) **Historic significance** The fort was constructed by Chodaganga Deva
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** —
   iv) **Associational significance** Protected monuments of Archaeological survey of India
8. Physical description
   i) **Surrounding** : The fort is surrounded by Chandaka forest with its hills and hillock on the south, north and west and Baranga Police station on its east at a distance of 0.5 kms.
   ii) **Orientation:** Oriented east-west longitudinally
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): The fort has a rectangular plan that measures 1700 mtrs x 1500 mtrs, within which there are several ancient remains and ruins such as i- Solapuri Uasa (a palace of sixteen rooms) ii- *Chaula ghara* (granary) iii- water bodies, iv- religious shrines, etc.Solapuri Uasa or the palace of sixteen rooms occupied an area of about 25 acres. On plan the remains extends over an area that measures 386 mtrs x 217 mtrs. It is said that, there were sixteen rooms inside the palace but the exploration could locate only nine blocks of various size. The largest one measured 141.00 mtrs x 121.00 mtrs with a height of 4.00 mtrs and thickness of 2 .00 mtrs. The smallest block measured 42.00 mtrs x 34.00 mtrs with a height 1.30 mtrs and thickness of 1.80 mtr. Large sized dressed sand stone and laterite blocks have been used for the construction of the building. On the average these blocks measure 1.10 mtrs x 1.30 mtrs. Architectural remains like pillars fragments, lintels, and temple fragments like *Chandrasilas*, and stone blocks of hexagonal, octagonal, square shape are also found. In this area of the fort, there are the ruins of a temple that was made of sandstone. Towards the north-eastern corner of the fort and south of Chudanga *jhil*, large quantity of charred rice are found, which is locally known as Chaula ghara or The Granary. This patch of land is under the cultivation.One of the important features of this fort is the presence of large number of water bodies such as i- Chudanga jhil, ii- Cheddagadia, iii- Gangua, iv- Nahuagenja, v- Bada pokhari, vi- Sana pokhari, vii- Khiragadia, viii- Kiakani jhil, ix- Kanjia jhil, x- Dubala chhatra, xi- Routa gadia, xii- Rani gadhua pokhari, xiii- Hati gadhua pokhari, xiv- Bhai bahu dedhasura pokhari, xv- Padma pokhari etc.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *Parsva devata*** —
   v) **Decorative features** —
      Door Jamb : —
      Lintel —
   vi) **Building material** Sandstone & laterite
   vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry
   viii) **Style**
   ix) **Special features, if any:** Large number of water bodies are also found in the fort area.
9. State of preservation
   i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: The site though protected has largely been encroached upon by local cultivators.
   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance**
10. Condition description
   i) **Signs of distress** : —
   ii) **Structural problems** : —
   iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —
11. Grade (A/B/C)
   i) **Architecture** : A

ii) Historic B

iii) Associational : A

iv) Social/Cultural : C

v) Others —

12. Threats to the property

Conservation problem and remedies:

i. *The fort is encroached by the local cultivators and* residents. There are near about 50 houses with a population of 300 people inside the fort area.

ii. Besides that, some years before a Bengali contractor *removed large number of stones from the protection* wall of *Solapuri uasa* for the construction of canal

The site is covered by a compound wall made of laterite that measures 1700 mtrs in length x 1500mtrs in width, with a thickness of 2.30 mtrs and height of 14.00 mtrs as available at present.

Other archaeological findings:

Among other archaeological findings of the site are potteries, and iron objects

i. Potteries like Red ware, Red-slip ware, Black ware, Black slipped ware etc.

ii. *Iron objects like iron clamps, iron hooks, nails, daggers,* swords, arrow heads etc.

iii. Fragment of a stone ware, broken pieces of lamps and broken pieces of a *Udyota simha*

14. Maps/Plan/Drawings : —

15. Date of Documentation 10 / 11/ 2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 20 / 2006**
OPU / 751002 / 131/ 1987

1. Name

i) Present Name **Dalmiya Dharmasala.**

ii) Past Name Rai Bahadur Sedmull Dalmia Dharmasala.

2. Location Lat. 20° 14' 44" N., Long. 85° 50' 04" E., Elev. 60 ft.

i) Address & ii) Approach: Dalmiya Dharmasala is situated in the Tala Bazar Chowk across the road in the eastern embankment of Bindusagar Tank, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It can be approached on the left side of the Talabazar road branching from Kedara-Gouri Chowk to Lingaraja temple. The Dharmasala is meant for the pilgrims and visitors and it is maintained by a Board of Trustee under the care of Gunanidhi Mohapatra.

iii) Tradition & legends —

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple Single

ii) Public/ Private Private

iii) Any other (specify) : It is maintained by a Board of Trustees headed by Gunanidhi Mohapatra.



iv) Name Gunanidhi Mohapatra

v) Address : Harchandi Sahi, Tinimundia Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. Age

i) Precise date 1920 A.D.

ii) Approximate date —

iii) Source of Information : As recorded in the foundation stone.

5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Building
   - ii) **Subtype** Dharmasala.
   - iii) **Typology** Three storied Building.
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use
   - ii) **Present use** : Living Dharmasala
   - iii) **Past use** : Used
7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : Rai Bahadur Sedmull Dalmia commissioned the Dharmasala.
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   - iii) **Social significance** Temporary stay for the visitors and pilgrims.
   - iv) **Associational significance** : Board of Trustee.
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding :** The Dharmasala is surrounded by paddy field in east, Bindusagar tank in west across the road at a distance of 5.00 mtrs, private residential buildings in north and Doodwawalla Dharmasala in south.
   - ii) **Orientation :** It is facing towards the west.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The plan of the Dharmasala is square measuring 23.00 square mtrs. On elevation, it is a double storeyed building except the frontal portion, which are three storeyed. The double storeyed portion measures 9.60 mtrs and the three storeyed portion measures 13.55 mtrs in height from the ground level. The building has twenty-eight rooms. These rooms measure 13.00 mtrs in length x 7.20 mtrs in breadth. The doorways measures 2.25 mtrs in height x 0.90 mtrs in width. The rooms are fronted by long verandah, 103 steps lead to the third floor from the ground level. There are two courtyards inside the Dharmasala. Courtyard No-1 measures 11.90 mtrs in length and 5.90 mtrs in width. The ceiling is made of wooden and iron beams and concrete slabs.
   - iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas***
   - v) **Decorative features** —
     Door Jambs —
     Lintel —
   - vi) **Building material** Laterite.
   - vii) **Construction techniques** Ashlar masonry (Lime mortar and plaster).
   - viii) **Style** —
   - ix) **Special features, if any:** —
9. **State of preservation**
   - i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterition/ Advanced** Fair
   - ii) **State of Decay/Danger : of Disappearance** —
10. **Condition description**
   - i) **Signs of distress** —
   - ii) **Structural problems** —
   - iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** It was repaired recently by the Ramji Das Dalmia Trust Board.
11. **Grade (A/B/C)**
   - i) **Architecture** A
   - ii) **Historic** A
   - iii) **Associational** A
   - iv) **Social/Cultural** A
   - v) **Others** —
12. **Threats to the property**

   Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

   Well and Tank: There is a well and a tank behind the Dharmasala. The well measure 1.80 square mtrs with a depth of 8.00 mtrs. It is made of dressed laterite blocks. The tank is located 18.00 mtrs away from the eastern compound wall of the courtyard No-1 and there are fifteen flights of steps leading from the well to the tank. The tank measures 12.55 mtrs in length x 11.35 mtrs in breadth and 3.00 mtrs depth. The compound wall of the tank measures 2.40 mtrs in height, with a thickness of 0.40 mtrs. There are two bathing *ghats* in eastern and western embankment of the tank having eight flights of steps in each side. The tank is fed by a natural

spring from the underground. The excess and waste water is discharged through a channel in the northern side; as a result the water level of the tank remains constant throughout the year. The water is fresh and clean. The water is used for the bathing.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings : One photograph

15. Date of Documentation : 20.10. 2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 21 / 2006

1. Name

i) Present Name Dhabalesvara Siva Temple

ii) Past Name —

2. Location Lat. 20° 11' 54" N., Long. 85° 50' 41" E., Elev. 225 ft.

i) Address & ii) Approach: Dhabalesvara Siva temple is located at the top of the hillock of Dhauli over looking the *Asokan* Edicts in the foot hills. The temple is facing towards east. It is a living temple. The enshrined deity is a large *Siva-lingam* within a circular *yonipitha*. The temple is of sand stone which has now been plastered and white washed concealing the details of the original structure.

iii) Tradition & legends —

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple Multiple

ii) Public/ Private Public

iii) Any other (specify) The temple was renovated and repaired by Bhubaneswar development Authority.

iv) Name : Purnachandra Panda is the Chief Priest of the Temple.

v) Address : Lingipur, Sisupalgarh, Bhubaneswar.

4. Age

i) Precise date 14^{th} Century A.D.

ii) Approximate date : Late Ganga Period

iii) Source of Information : Architectural features



5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank Building

ii) Subtype Temple

iii) Typology *Rekha deul*

6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use In use

ii) Present use : Living Temple

iii) Past use : Worshipped

7. Significance

i) Historic significance —

ii) **Cultural significance** : Various functions like *Jagara, Pusapurnima, Dolapurnima*, and *Kartikapurnima* are celebrated here.

iii) **Social significance** : Marriage ceremony, thread ceremony etc. are organised.

iv) **Associational significance** : Public meetings too held.

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding:** Dhauli Shanti Stupa is in the western side at a distance of 60.00 mtrs.

ii) **Orientation** :It is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* with a frontal porch. The *vimana* measures 6.20 square mtrs and the frontal porch 0.50 mtrs in length. This temple stands on a low and rectangular platform measuring 7.50 mtrs in length x 6.70 mtrs in width and 0.50 mtrs in height. The *vimana* is *pancharatha*. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 10.30 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *kalasa*. The *bada* has three fold divisions measuring 3.70 mtrs. *Pabhaga* has four mouldings with the absence of *kani* that measures 1.30 mtrs, *jangha* 1.30 mtrs, and *baranda* with five mouldings 1.10 mtrs. *Gandi* measures 4.10 mtrs and *kanika paga* is decorated with four *Bhumis* surmounted by *bhumi amlas*. *Mastaka* has *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri* and *trisula* as *ayudha* that measures 2.50 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas***: The *raha* niches measure 1.10 mtrs in height and 0.60 mtrs in width.The northern *raha* niche enshrines an eight armed Mahisasuramardini. On her right arms the deity is holding sword, trident, bow and rosary from top to buttom. A modern Kartikeya image is installed in the western *raha* niche. In the southern *raha* niche there is a four armed Ganesa sitting over a lotus pedestal along his mouse mount. His lower left hand is holding *parasu* and lower right hand is holding *ankusa*. His upper right hand is holding lotus and upper left hand is holding *modaka patra*.

v) **Decorative features:** —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs measure 2.22 mtrs in height and 1.26 mtrs in width are decorated with three plain vertical bands.

Lintel: In the architrave there is a *navagraha* panel which is of recent make.

vi) **Building material** : Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: Fair, the temple is a totally renovated one with white painting applied all over.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The temple was renovated and repaired by Bhubaneswar Development Authority and the local Panchayata Samiti.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** : B

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**:

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

Detached and loose sculptures: In the north western corner of the temple there is an eight armed Durga image which is totally eroded. Two *udyota simhas* are partially broken and an eroded image of Kartikeya is there.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 15.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 22 / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 202/ 1987

1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** Dishisvara Siva Temple
   - ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20^{0} 14' 64" N., Long. 85^{0} 50' 29" E., Elev. 50 ft.
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach**: Dishisvar Siva temple is situated on the right side of the road leading from Nalamuhana chowk to Ravi talkies. It is a living temple facing towards south. The presiding deity is a *Siva-lingam* within a circular *yonipitha* installed inside the sanctum.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** Single
   - ii) **Public/ Private** Private
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** : —
   - iv) **Name** —
   - v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** —
   - ii) **Approximate date** 15^{th} Century A.D.
   - iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features and building materials (laterite)
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   - ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   - iii) **Typology** : *Rekha* deul.
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   - ii) **Present use** : Living temple
   - iii) **Past use** : —
7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : —
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   - iii) **Social significance** —
   - iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding** : The temple is situated within a private compound surrounded by private residential buildings on three sides of east, west, south and the road on the north.
   - ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square sanctum measuring 4.50 mtrs with a frontal porch of 0.38 mtrs. The sanctum is 1.00 mtrs below the present ground level which is approached by a flight of four steps. On elevation; the *vimana* is of *rekha* order that measures 8.15 mtrs in height. From bottom to the top the temple has *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. The temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 2.05 mtrs in height. Up to *pabhaga* the temple is buried. *Jangha* measures 1.45 mtrs and *baranda* 0.60 mtrs with two mouldings. The *gandi* above the *baranda* measures 4.10 mtrs. The *mastaka* of temple conforms, to typical *Kalingan* style with components like *beki*, amalaka, *khapuri*, and *kalasa* that measures 2.00 mtrs in height.
   - iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas***: The niches on the three sides are uniformly measure 0.84 mtrs in height x 0.42 mtrs in width x 0.30 mtrs in depth. All are empty.The empty niches are decorated with *talagarbhika* and *Urdhagarvika.Udyota simhas* are found in all the three sides of the *raha paga* in the *gandi*.
   - v) **Decorative features** : —
     Door Jambs : —
     Lintel —
   - vi) **Building material** : Laterite.
   - vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry
   - viii) **Style** *Kalingan*
   - ix) **Special features, if any:** —
9. **State of preservation**
   - i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: Proper care is not taken. It is almost in a

deserted condition due to the growth of vegetation all over the super-structure and the surrounding area.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** The temple is in a state of decay.

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress:** Cracks are noticed in the roof and conjunction of the *pagas*.

ii) **Structural problems:** Growth of wild vegetation has weakened the superstructure.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The temple was repaired by State Archaeology during X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture**	B
ii) **Historic**	C
iii) **Associational**	C
iv) **Social/Cultural**	C
v) **Others**	—

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies:

i) *Pabhaga* is buried. ii) Growth of thick vegetation over the structure and in the surrounding area. iii) Low elevation of the sanctum leads to stagnation of water during rainy seasons.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One photograph

15. Date of Documentation 21.10.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 23 / 2006**
OPU / 751002 /134 / 1987

1. Name:

i) **Present Name** **Dolagovinda/ Vaidyanatha Siva Temple.**

ii) **Past Name** —

2. Location Lat. 20° 14' 35" N., Long. 85° 50' 04"E., Elev. 86 ft

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** *Dola*govinda/ Vaidyanatha Siva temple is located in the *Ratha*gada Chowk, Old Town of Bhubaneswar. Also otherwise known as Vaidyanatha Siva temple is located on the left side of the *Ratha*gada Chowk, leading from Lingaraja to Badhei Banka Chowk. The temple is facing towards north. The presiding deity is Siva *lingam* within a circular *yonipitha* installed inside the sanctum. The temple is plastered by cement and has been white washed. It is a living temple and Laxmidhara Praharaja is the chief priest of the temple.

iii) **Tradition & legends:** It is known as *Dola*govinda Siva on account of its proximity to the *DolaMandapa* situated in its front across the road.

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple.



ii) **Public/ Private** Private

iii) **Any other (specify)** The temple is looked after Ghanasyama Garabadu.

iv) **Name** Laxmidhara Praharaja is the chief priest of this temple

v) **Address** Gosagaresvara Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date**

ii) **Approximate date** 15th-16th Century A.D.

iii) **Source of information** : Architectural features and lofty *pista*.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building

ii) **Subtype** Temple

iii) **Typology** *Rekha* deul

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use.

ii) **Present use** : Worshipped.

iii) **Past use** : —

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : Locals ascribe the temple to the Kesharis who were other wise known as Somavamsis. But the scheme of architecture does not conform to the Somavamsis.

ii) **Cultural significance** : Rituals like *Chatturdasi*, *Sivaratri* and *Kartika purnima* are performed.

iii) **Social significance** : —

iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by *Ratha* road in the north, Visvanath temple in the south, Autorikshaw stand in the east and road to Lingaraja northern gate in west.

ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards north.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands on a high *pista* measuring 4.60 square mtrs with a height of 1.30 mtrs. On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch measuring 4.40 mtrs in length x 3.70 mtrs in width. The *vimana* is *pancharatha* on plan as distinguished by a central *raha* and a pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas*. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order that measures 7.33 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to the *kalasa*. With three fold division of the *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 2.33 mtrs namely *pabhaga* (0.64 mtrs), *jangha* (1.17 mtrs) and *baranda* (0.52 mtrs) in height. The *gandi* measure 3.50 mtrs in height. The *mastaka* conforms to the typical *Kalingan* style that includes *beki*, amalaka, *khapuri* and *kalasa* that measures 2.00 mtrs in height. In the *beki* dopiccha simha are placed in the *kanika paga* and *beki bhairavas* above the *raha paga*.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *raha* niches on the three sides of east, west and south uniformly measure 0.61 mtrs in height x 0.32 mtrs in width and 0.16 mtrs in depth. All are empty.

v) **Decorative features :** At the base of the *gandi* above the porch a miniature *pidha deul* acting like a *sukanasa* below the *Udyota simha*.

Door Jambs The door jambs are plain.

Lintel : No *navagraha* panel.

vi) **Building material** : Sand stone

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : In a slow process of decay.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : The temple is looked after by the Autorikshaw Union.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : C

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** : —

12. Threats to the property:

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Creepers and wild vegetations have grown in the *mastaka*.

Well –In the north western corner of the temple there is a well made of laterite at a distance of 7.30 mtrs. The well measures 3.15 mtrs in diameter

There is a *makara Torana* infront of the frontal porch at a distance of 0.47 mtrs in the extended *pista*. The distance of two pillars is 1.15 mtrs and the height of the *Torana* is 3.20 mtrs.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings : One Photograph.

15. Date of Documentation 13.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 24 / 2006
OPU / 751002 /132 / 1987

1. Name

i) **Present Name** : **Doodwawalla Dharmasala.**

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. Location Lat- 20⁰ 14' 41" N., Long- 85⁰ 50' 09" E., Elev- 56 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Doodwawalla Dharmasala is located on the eastern embankment of Bindusagar tank on the right side of the road leading from Lingaraja temple to Kedar-Gouri lane, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is a Dharmasala for the pilgrims commissioned by Late Rai Bahadur Hazari Mal Doodwawalla.

iii) **Tradition & legends** Pilgrim facility centre.

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** : Single

ii) **Public/ Private** : Private

iii) **Any other (specify)** : Late Rai Bahadur Hazari Mal Doodwawalla was the owner of the Dharmasala. At present Ranjit Batu is the care taker of the Dharmasala.

iv) **Name** Rai Bahadur Doodwawalla Hazari Mal.

v) **Address** : Bikaner, Rajasthan.

4. Age

i) **Precise date** 1929 A.D.

ii) **Approximate date** : —

iii) **Source of Information** : As recorded in the foundation stone.

5. Property Type

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building

ii) **Subtype** Dharmasala (Piligrim Rest House).

iii) **Typology** : Three storeyed building.

6. Property use

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

ii) **Present use** : Living Dharmasala.

iii) **Past use** : Used.

7. Significance

i) **Historic significance** : Late Rai Bahadur Hazari Mal Doodwawalla constructed this Dharmasala.

ii) **Cultural significance** : —

iii) **Social significance** : It is meant for the dwelling of visitors and pilgrims.

iv) **Associational significance** Late Rai Bahadur Hazari Mal Doodwawalla.

8. Physical description

i) **Surrounding:** It is surrounded by paddy field in east, Bindusagar tank in west at a distance of 5.00 mtrs across the road, Dalmiya Dharmasala in north and private residential buildings in south.

ii) **Orientation :** The Dharmasala is facing towards west.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The rooms are on the three sides of north, south and west of the courtyard. On plan, this is a rectangular building

measuring 47.50 mtrs in length x 37.50 mtrs in width. On elevation, it is a three storeyed building measuring 13.55 mtrs in height from bottom to the top. There are fifty rooms in the Dharmasala out of which forty four are in use and the rest six rooms are damaged whose repair work is going on. In the northern and southern sides two larger halls are there in the first and second floors. The halls are measuring 13.00 mtrs in length x 4.00 mtrs in width. The roof is supported by iron beams and wooden rafters. In the eastern and western sides the rooms measure 3.85 mtrs in length x 2.55 mtrs in width. There are hundred ten flights of steps leading from bottom to the third storey. The eastern and western verandas measure 20.15 mtrs in length x 2.15 mtrs in width provided with eight pilasters. The northern and southern verandas measure 13.15 mtrs in length x 2.15 mtrs in width with four pilasters. There are two courtyards inside the Dharmasala. Courtyard No-I measures 15.30 mtrs in length x 7.75 mtrs in width where as courtyard No-II measures 20.65 mtrs in length x 3.65 mtrs in width.

iv) ***Raha*** **niche &** ***parsva devatas*** : —

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs : —

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** : Laterite and sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Ashlar with lime mortar and cement plaster.

viii) **Style** : —

ix) **Special features, if any:** There is a well in the Dharmasala which measures 1.80 square mtrs, with a depth of 8.00 mtrs and it is made of dressed laterite blocks.

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** It is maintained by Rai Bahadur Hazari Mal Trust Board.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** : A

ii) **Historic** : A

iii) **Associational** : A

iv) **Social/Cultural** : A

v) **Others**

12. Threats to the property

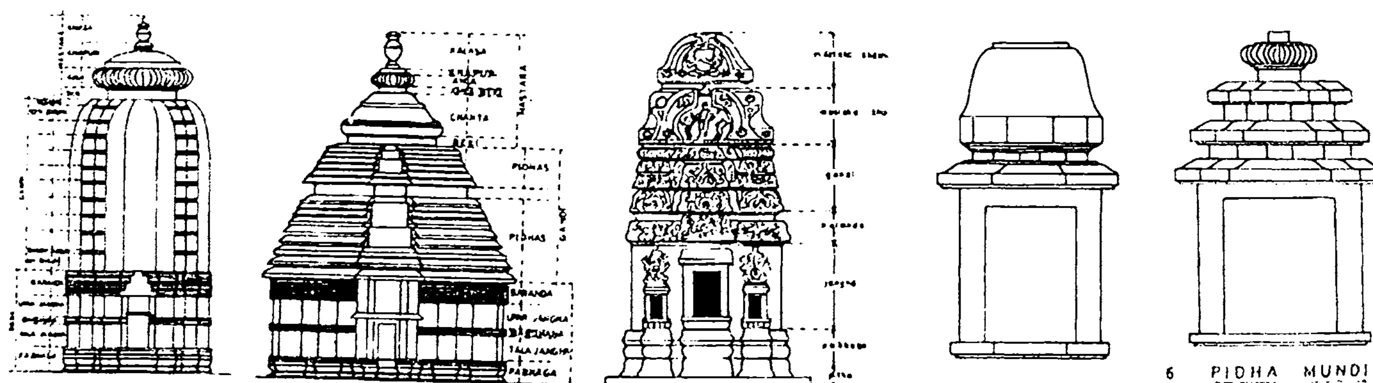
Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings : One photograph

15. Date of Documentation 20.10.2006

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Serial Number BBSR / 25 / 2006

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** **Duladevi Temple**
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20º 13' 75" N., Long. 85º 49' 67" E., Elev. 83 ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Duladevi temple is located on the right side of Duladevi Chowk in the village Kapilesvara in Bhubaneswar. It is 100 mtrs south east of Kapilesvara Siva temple. The presiding deity is a four armed Mahisamardini killing the buffalo demon.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** Private
   iii) **Any other (specify)** Gangadhara Mallia and Brundabana Sahoo looks after the temple.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** Danda Sahi chowk, Kapilesvara, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** 18th Century A.D.
   ii) **Approximate date** : —
   iii) **Source of Information :** Building material and iconographic features of the presiding deity.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** *Pidha* deul
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   ii) **Present use** Living Temple
   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped



7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : *Durga puja*, *Chandipatha*, *Panasankranti* etc are observed here.
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by the approaching road in the west and private residential buildings on other three sides.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has *vimana* and a frontal porch. The *vimana* measures 3.50 square mtrs and the frontal porch 0.40 mtrs. The cella measures 2.50 square mtrs. On elevation, the temple is in *pidha* order with usual *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 5.06 mtrs in height from bottom to top. The *bada* measures 2.06 mtrs *gandi* 2.50 mtrs and *mastaka* 0.50 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *Parsva*devata niches located on the *raha paga* of *tala jangha*, on the three sides of north, west and south measuring 0.36 mtrs x 0.18 mtrs and with a depth of 0.10 mtrs are all empty.

v) **Decorative features:** *Paga* conjuctions are decorated with figures of *vyalas* in the *tala jangha* and *nayikas* and erotic figures in the *upara jangha*; which suggest of the date of an early temple.

Door Jambs: The doorjambs measuring 1.63 mtrs in height and 0.70 mtrs in width are plain.

Lintel: Lintel is plain.

vi) **Building material** Laterite but sculptures are made of sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : The *gandi* is decorated with lotus design.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : —

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

Detached and loose sculptures: Two *dopichha simha*, head of Parvati, a *nayika* playing with a *mrudanga*, broken naga columns, a baby sculpture, two *Khakhara* mundis and a modern Parvati image are there in the precinct.

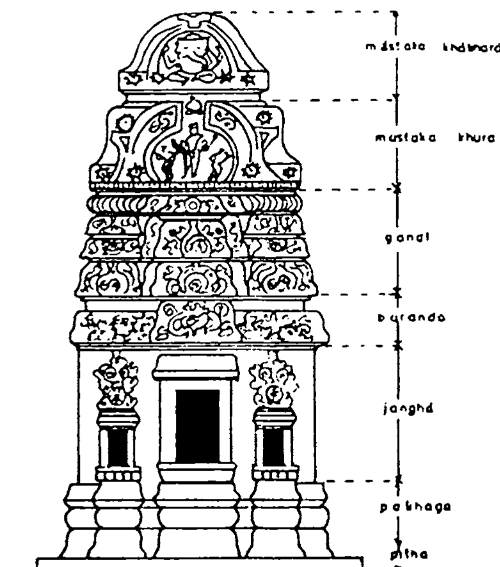
Encroachment: The temple is encroached by private residential buildings in the eastern and southern sides.

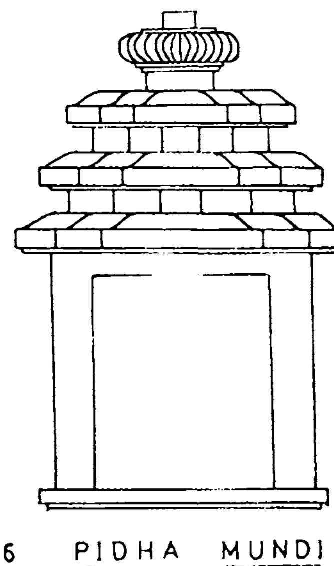
13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** : 26.09.2006

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6 PIDHA MUNDI

Serial Number : BBSR / 26 / 2006

1. Name

i) Present Name Emara *Matha*

ii) Past Name : —

2. Location Lat- 20⁰ 14' 66" N, Long. 85⁰ 50' 15" E., Elev. 58 ft.

Emara *Matha* is located in the north-eastern embankment of Bindu Sarobara (tank), north west of the Uttaresvara temple precinct. It is on the left side of the Kedaragouri lane leading from Kedara-gouri temple to Vaital temple (*Tinimundia* deul). This *Matha* was originally a branch of the Emara *Matha* of Puri that belongs to Ramanuja sect. It is now used as fire wood godown and is a dilapidated structure. Detailed documentation of the *Matha* could not be possible as the present occupants opposed and resisted any such activities.



14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One photograph

15. Date of Documentation 22.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 27 / 2006

1. Name

i) Present Name **Gandhi Garabadu Precinct Vishnu Temple**

ii) Past Name —

2. Location Lat. 20⁰14'27" N., Long. 85⁰ 50' 12"E., Elev. 73 ft

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The Vishnu temple is located in the Gandhi Garabadu Precinct, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is situated on the right side of the temple road branching from Garej Chowk to Lingaraja temple. It is about 70.00 mtrs east of Lingaraja, 200 mtrs south of Ananta Vasudeva temple and about 30 mtrs south-east of *Depada-hara* tank. The temple is facing towards the west. The *garbhagriha* of the temple is empty. But the cult icons on the outer walls and the *dvarapalas* in the door jamb, suggests that the temple was originally dedicated to Lord Vishnu. The temple is made of ochre and grey sand stone. The sanctum is 0.26 mtrs below the present ground level.

iii) Tradition & legends : —

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple : Multiple.

ii) Public/ Private : Public.



iii) Any other (specify) : —

iv) Name : —

v) Address : —

4. Age

i) Precise date : —

ii) Approximate date : 12th -13th Century A.D.

iii) Source of Information : The *baranda* has five fold mouldings, arrangement of *rekha angasikharas* like Rajarani, and the arrangements of consorts of *dikpalas* on the *upara jangha*.

5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct / Building / Structure / Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** *Rekha* deul.
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** Abandoned
   ii) **Present use** Non living
   iii) **Past use** Worshipped.
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : Local people ascribed the temple to the Kesaris. But the architectural features conform to the Gangas.
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** —
   iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding :**This temple situated within the eastern end of Gandhi Garabadu precinct and north of Kartikesvara Siva temple.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 6.85 mtrs with a frontal porch of 0.65 mtrs. The cella measures 2.73 square mtrs. It is a *pancharatha* temple as distinguished by a central *raha* and pairs of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either sides of the *raha*. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order that measures 10.83 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to the *kalasa*. From bottom to top the temple has a *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. With five fold divisions of the *bada* the temple has a *panchanga bada* measuring 3.38 mtrs in height. At the bottom the *pabhaga* has five base mouldings that measures 0.75 mtrs in height but the *khura* is buried. *Jangha* measures 0.75 mtrs, *bandhana* consists of three mouldings measures 0.28 mtrs and *baranda* measurings 0.85 mtrs has thick of five mouldings.The *gandi* measures 5.45 mtrs in height is decorated with a series of miniature *rekha deul* in all side above the *pagas*. The *mastaka* measuring 2.00 mtrs has components like *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa* is broken.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *raha* niches measuring 1.00 mtrs x 0.45 mtrs X 0.26 mtrs in height, width and depth are all empty. The *raha* niches are a set of *tala garvika* mouldings. The niches on either side are flanked by a pair of octangular pilasters on either side. The space in between the pilasters are occupied by graceful *salabhanjika*. The *tala jangha* houses *dikpalas* in the niches of *kanika paga* and *nayikas* in the niches of the *anuratha pagas*, where as the *upara jangha kanika pagas* house the *dikpalikas* (female counter parts of the *dikpalas*) and erotic sculptures in the *anuratha* niches.



   v) **Decorative features** : —
   Door Jambs: The doorjambs are carved with three vertical bands of *lata* sakha, *puspa* sakha and *patra sakha* from exterior to interior. The lintel is broken. At the base of the doorjambs there are dvarapala niches on either side. Both the *dvarapalas* hold bow in their left hand and *parasu* in their right hand.
   Lintel: The *navagraha* architrave measuring 1.98 mtrs is carved with the traditional *navagrahas*, each within a niche and seated in *padmasana*. Among the *grahas*, ketu is not clearly visible because of erosion and obliterations.
   vi) **Building material** Ochre and grey sand stone
   vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry.
   viii) **Style** *Kalingan*
   ix) **Special features, if any:** —
9. **State of preservation**
   i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: *Raha paga* of the western wall has cracked upto the *bisama* that facilitates seepage of water into the Sanctum.
   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress:** *Kalasa* is missing. The carvings in the exterior wall are heavily weathered due to rain water and poor quality of stone and poor maintenance.

ii) **Structural problems:** The *khura* portion of the *pabhaga* is buried and cracks are seen in *raha paga*.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The temple was repaired by the Orissa State Archaeology during X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture**	:	A
ii) **Historic**		B
iii) **Associational**		C
iv) **Social/Cultural**	:	C
v) **Others**	:	—

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Though the monument is important from architectural and art point of view it is in a state of gross neglect. Because of unwarranted encroachments from all sides it is not easily accessible and even difficult for viewing. Alternative and independent approach may be provided for public viewing. The temple is a near cousin of Rajarani in terms of its architectural features and decorations.

Detached Sculptures: An *Udyota simha*, a broken fragment of the *raha pagas* of western wall are found just in front of the entrance to the temple.

Compound Wall: The monument may be made independent of Gandhi Garabadu and Narayana Mohapatra who claims joint ownership by laying common compound wall across the middle of the temple, thereby dividing the monument into two halves.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings Two Photographs

15. Date of Documentation 14.08.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 27 - I / 2006**
OPU / 751002 / 252 / 1987

1. Name

i) **Present Name** **Kartikesvara Siva Temple**

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. Location Lat. 20°14'27" N., Long. 85° 50' 12"E., Elev. 73 ft

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Kartikesvara Siva temple is situated at a distance of about 100 mtrs from eastern gateway of Lingaraja temple. It is on the left side of the temple road leading from Lingaraja to Garej Chowk, with in the precinct of Gandhi Garabadu which is now under the Lingaraja Temple Adminstration.

iii) **Tradition & legends** —

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** Single

ii) **Public/ Private** Private

iii) **Any other (specify)** —



iv) **Name** Gandhi Garabadu is the chief priest of this temple.

v) **Address** Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age-**

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** 13th Century A.D

iii) **Source of Information :** The temple is dated on basis of architectural features and building material.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building.

ii) **Subtype** Temple.

iii) **Typology** The *vimana* is *rekha deul* and *Jagamohana* is a *pidha deul*.

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use.

ii) **Present use** Living temple.

iii) **Past use** Worshipped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : Built during the Ganga period.

ii) **Cultural significance** : Gandhi Garabadu Mahaprasada Anusthana operates in the precinct.

iii) **Social significance** —

IV) **Associational significance** —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by residential buildings in the eastern side and local shops (Cabins) market complex in the southern side.

ii) **Orientation:** Facing towards west.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple is buried upto the *jangha* portion. It is *pancharatha* on plan as distinguished by a central *raha* and pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either side of the *raha*. The *vimana* is of *rekha* order and *jagamohana* is a *pidha deul*. The visible portion measures 6.40 mtrs from the present ground level.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The niches in the eastern side measures 0.82 mtrs in height x 0.55 mtrs in width with a depth of 0.46 mtrs while the other niches are buried.

v) **Decorative features:** The temple walls are plain.

Door Jambs: The doorjambs of *jagamohana* carved with three plain vertical bands measures 1.58 mtrs in height and 1.30 mtrs in width. At the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi seated in *lalitasana* and flanked by two elephants on either side standing on full blown lotus.

Lintel: The architrave above the doorjamb is carved with the usual *navagrahas*.

vi) **Building material** Laterite

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any :** The *gandi* is decorated with *angasikharas* and *bhumi amlas*. Since the temple is *pancharatha* in plan and the pilasters are also carved as *pancharatha*.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: The temple is in advance stage of deterioration.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** Very fast, due to the growth of vegetation like *pipal* tree and absence of *mastaka*.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress:** Rain water is seeping inside the sanctum due to the absence of *mastaka* and stagnating inside the sanctum.

ii) **Structural problems :** Completely damaged up to the *gandi* portion.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** No work of repair or maintenance in the recent past seems to have been done.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** : —

12. Threats to the property:

Conservation Problem and Remedies:

Encroachment problem and growth of vegetation mainly on the roof of the *jagamohana* and *vimana* and seepage of rain water directly into the sanctum.It is now in a bad state of preservation.

Compound Wall: There is no compound wall but it is within the boundary wall of Gandhi garabadu Mahaprasada Anusthana and *Nara*yana Maharana's residencial plot.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One Photograph.

15. Date of Documentation 14.08.2006

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GANGA-YAMUNA PRECINCT

(TWO TEMPLES ONE TANK)

Serial Number : BBSR/ 28 / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 173 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** **Gangesvara Siva Temple**
   ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 33" N, Long. 85° 51' 17" E, Elev. 60 ft

   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Gangesvara Siva temple is situated within a precinct on the left side of Ganga-Yamuna road (leading from Talabazar Chowk to Ganga-Yamuna temple) Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is located at a distance of 200 mtrs. north-east of Lingaraja temple, 50 mtrs. north of Lakhesvara temple across the road, 200 mtrs south of Subarnesvara and 100 mtrs east of Gourisankar temple. The temple is facing towards east. The presiding deity is a Siva *lingam* within a circular *yonipitha*. It is a living temple and maintained by the Ganga Yamuna Sangathana.

   iii) **Traditions & legends:** There is a common belief among the local people that Goddess Parvati killed the demons Kirti and Basa in the Ekamra Kshetra. After this heroic incident, the deity felt thirsty. In order to quench the thirst, Lord Siva struck his trident into the earth. A spring came out and to consecrate the spring river goddess Ganga and Yamuna were invited. To commemorate the incident twin temples of Gangesvara and Yamunesvara were constructed during the Ganga rule in Orissa. However, the present monument is a later renovation over the original shrine as evident from the use of earlier building materials used in a non-schematic manner and depiction of sculptures of later period in the *jangha*.



3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** It is maintained by the Ganga-Yamuna Sangathana.
   iv) **Name** Looked after by Mahanta Rajendra Batu.
   v) **Address** Ganga-Yamuna Road, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.





4. Age-

- **i) Precise date** 13th-14th century AD.
- **ii) Approximate date** Ganga rule.
- **iii) Source of Information :** Architectural features and sculptures of the outer wall.

5. Property Type

- **i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
- **ii) Subtype** Temple.
- **iii) Typology** *Rekha deul*

6. Property use

- **i) Abandoned/ in use** In use
- **ii) Present use** Living temple.
- **iii) Past use** worshipped

7. Significance

- **i) Historic significance :** Local people attribute the temple to the imperial Gangas.
- **ii) Cultural significance :** Festivals like *Sivaratri, Chandana Yatra, Kartika Purnima* and *Jalabhiseka* are *performed.*
- **iii) Social significance :** Thread ceremony, Marriage ceremony, Engagements and other social functions are also performed.
- **iv) Associational significance** Ganga-Yamuna Sangathana

8. Physical description

- **i) Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by *Yamunesvaar* temple in the south and *Ganga-yamuna* tank in north-east direction within the temple precinct. The eastern, western and northern sides are surrounded by paddy fields across the temple compound wall. Ganga-Yamuna road passes through in the south beyond temple compound wall.
- **ii) Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.
- **iii) Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): On plan, the temple is *pancharatha* with square *vimana* and a frontal porch extending towards east. The *vimana* measures 3.35 square mtrs. with the frontal porch measuring 0.25 mtrs. On elevation, the temple is in *rekha* order having usual *bada, gandi* and *mastaka* measuring 8.00 mtrs in height from *khura* to *kalasa*. The *bada* measuring 2.60 mtrs. in height has five fold vertical divisions namely plain *pabhaga* with five mouldings (0.66 mtrs), *tala jangha* (0.72 mtrs), *bandhana* two mouldings (0.40 mtrs), *upara jangha* (0.60 mtrs) and the *baranda* has a single moulding of 0.22 mtrs. in height. The *gandi* above the *baranda* measuring 3.15 mtrs in height is distinguished by a central *raha* and a pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either side of the *raha* which is a curvilinear spire devoid of ornamentation. The *mastaka* as usual in Orissan temples has components like *beki, amlaka, khapuri* and *kalasa* that measures 2.25 mtrs in height.
- **iv) *Raha* niche & *Parsvadevata* :** The *parsva*devata niche on three sides uniformly measures 0.63 mtrs in height and 0.33 mtrs in width. The western niche houses a four armed Vishnu image standing in *tribhanga* pose on a full blown lotus pedestal along

with his mount Garuda. The deity is holding mace in his upper left arm and conch in lower left arm. While his upper right arm is in *varada mudra* and the lower right arm is holding a wheel. The image wears a *kirita mukuta* and a *Makara Torana* in relief behind the head. The northern niche accommodates a four armed Parvati image of recent make. The southern niche is empty. The niches are plain.

v) **Decorative features** : The temple is carved with secular images on both the *janghas*. In the western wall, *tala jangha* portion there is a female figure holding a child in her both hands. The female wears a *manibandha*, beaded necklace and armlet with bulbing hair. The *upara jangha*, bears a *nayika* in standing pose pushing something into her genital organ in her left hand while her right hand is resting on the ground. In the *kanika paga*, the *tala jangha* has a *darpana* image and the *upara jangha* sculpture has a male figure holding a rectangular flat shaped object on his left hand and the right hand resting over the right knee. In the right side of the *raha paga*, the lower *jangha* is carved with a male warrior who holds a sword in his right hand and a shield in left hand. In the *upara jangha*, there is a woman in *yonibhiseka* pose standing over a fire pot with splayed out legs, the figure either urinating or taking the warmth of the fire. Her right arm is in *abhaya mudra* and the left arm resting over her left knee. In the *kanika paga*, the lower *jangha* bears an amorous couple in which the male figure touches the left breast of the female figure while the right hand touches the chin of the woman. In the southern wall, the left side *raha* (*anuratha paga*) in lower *jangha* bears a female figure holding a pot in her left hand while in her right hand she is feeding a monkey. In the *upara jangha*, the male figure is holding a *kamandalu* in his left hand while his right hand holds the arm of the female in an amorous pose. In the *upara, jangha* there is an abduction scene in which a male with moustache is carried by a female. The carvings in the northern wall are chopped off. On the right side the *jangha* is carved with a secular image of a female figure in which she is pushing something in to the genital organ in her left hand.

Door Jamb -The door jambs measuring 1.52 mtrs x 1.07 mtrs is decorated with two plain vertical bands. At the base of the door jambs there are two *dvarapala* niches measuring 0.32 mtrs x 0.14 mtrs. The *dvarapalas* are standing in flex position and holding a trident in their left hand. In the inner dvarasakha at the base near the *pidhamundi* of the niche has a snake canopy with the bust of a female on the left and a male on the right. There are *gajasimha* motifs carved beneath the *dvarapala* niches. At the *lalatabimba* there is a *gajalaxmi* seated in *lalitasana* on double petalled lotus flanked by two elephants which represents the *jalabhiseka* ceremony.

vi) **Building material** Grey sand stone

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan.*

ix) **Special features, if any:** Carved with secular images in both the *janghas*

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good

ii) **State of Decay/Danger : of Disappearance**

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress:** The sculptures of northern wall are chopped off, *pabhaga* portion of south-west corner is partly damaged and cracks are noticed in the *baranda* and *pabhaga* portion in the western and southern walls of the temple.

ii) **Structural problems:** Cracks are noticed in the northern and southern walls.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The temple was repaired by the INTACH in the year 1995 and at present it is maintained by Ganga-Yamuna Sangathana.Now INTACH is undertaking some repair and maintenance work in the precinct.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** B

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property** —

Conservation problem and remedies : As the temple is situated 2.45 mtrs. below the present road level, rain

water stagnates all around the temple which in long run will weaken the foundation. Lichens cover the entire superstructure.

Compound wall: There is a compound wall measuring 29.45 mtrs in length x 20.50 mtrs in width x 2.10 mtrs in height with the thickness of 0.70 mtrs made of dressed laterite blocks, which is with a gateway in the southern side.

Detached and loose sculptures: *Udyota simha*, a broken *amlaka* sila, Sidhivinayaka image without a mouse (early sculpture) and a *deul charini* are noticed inside the temple precinct.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps/Plan/Drawings : Three photographs

15. Date of Documentation : 09.08.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR/ 28 - I / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 174 / 1987

1. Name

i) Present Name **Yamunesvar Siva temple**

ii) Past Name —

2. Location Lat. 20° 14' 33" N, Long. 85° 51' 17" E, Elev. 60 ft

i) Address & ii) Approach: Same as Gangesvara as it is located in the same precinct and stand as a twin temple along with Gangesvara.

iii) Traditions & legends Same as Gangesvara

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple Multiple

ii) Public/ Private Private

iii) Any other (specify) It is maintained by the Ganga-Yamuna Sangathana.

iv) Name : At present, the temple is looked by the Mahanta Rajendra Batu.

v) Address : Ganga-Yamuna Road, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. Age

i) Precise date : 13th century A.D.

ii) Approximate date : Ganga rule.

iii) Source of Information : Architectural features and sculptures of outer wall.



5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Building

ii) Subtype : The temple.

iii) Typology : *Rekha deul*

6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use : In use.

ii) Present use : Living temple

iii) **Past use** worshipped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : Local people assign the temple to the imperial *Gangas*.

ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sivaratri*, *Chandana Yatra*, *Kartika Purnima* and jalabhiseka are celebrated.

iii) **Social significance** : Thread ceremony, marriage ceremony, engagements are also performed.

iv) **Associational** —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding** Same as Gangesvara

ii) **Orientation** The temple is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): The *pista* and the lower moulding of *pabhaga* of the temple are partially buried by a stone pavement. On plan, the temple is *pancharatha* with a square *vimana* with frontal porch extending towards east. The *vimana* measures 2.90 square mtrs with 0.40 mtrs frontal porch. On elevation, the temple is in *rekha* order having usual *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* measuring 5.67 mtrs in height from *khura* to *kalasa*. The *bada* measuring 1.82 mtrs in height has three fold vertical divisions namely plain *pabhaga* with four mouldings(0.45 mtrs), *jangha*(1.02 mtrs) and the *baranda* with two moulding(0.35 mtrs). The *gandi* above the *baranda* measuring 2.65 mtrs in height is distinguished by a central *raha* and a pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either side. The curvilinear spire is devoid of ornamentation. The *mastaka* as usual in Orissan temples has components like *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa* that measures 1.20 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *Parsva*devatas** : The *parsvadevata* niches on three sides uniformly measures 0.52 mtrs in height, 0.26 mtrs in width and 0.20 mtrs in depth are empty and devoid of ornamentation.

v) **Decorative features:** The outer wall of the temple is devoid of any sculptural representation except in the eastern wall above the entrance portal in the *raha paga* which is decorated with three miniature *rekha deul*, the one in the middle is taller than side ones.

Door Jamb : The door jambs are recent additions during the renovation work which are plain. There are two *Saivite dvarapalas* at the base of the door frame within *pidhamundi* niches holding trident in their right hands.

vi) **Building material** Grey sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*.

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** Cracks are noticed in the *raha paga* of eastern wall

ii) **Structural problems** Fair, after the renovation work

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : The temple was repaired by the INTACH in the year 1995 and at present it is maintained by Ganga-Yamuna Sangathana.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** Ganga-Yamuna Sangathana

iv) **Social/Cultural** Local public meetings are held

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation problem and remedies: Same as Gangesvara

13. **Reference and notes** —

14 **Maps/Plan/Drawings** : One photographs

15. **Date of Documentation** : 09.08.2006

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Serial Number BBSR/ 28 - II / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 128 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** **Ganga-Yamuna Tank.**
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 33" N, Long. 85° 51' 17" E, Elev. 60 ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach**: Same as Gansesvara as it is located in the same precinct.
   iii) **Traditions & legends** Same as Gangesvara
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** Maintained by Ganga Yamuna Sangathana.
   iv) **Name** Ganga Yamuna Sangathana
   v) **Address** Ganga-Yamuna Road, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** : Could not be ascertained. However, the tank may be earlier than the temple that is assigned to the 12th century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : —
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Tank
   ii) **Subtype** : Spring
   iii) **Typology** With embankments.
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** Spring
   ii) **Present use** : Ritual as well as normal bathing.
   iii) **Past use** : Could not be ascertained



7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : Early Gangas
   ii) **Cultural significance** : *Kartika purnima*, *Chandana Yatra* and the ritual bath of the deity and devotees. The tank is considered as one of the *panchatirthas*, the other four being Bindusagar, Kotitirtha tank, Devi padahara and Papanasini.
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** Ganga Yamuna Sangathana.
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding :** The tank has embankments on all the four sides. The twin temples of Gangesvara and Yamunesvara stand on the southwestern corner of the tank. On the northern embankment, there is a channel for out let of the excess water of the spring that discharges into the Lingaraja West Canal. On the northern corner of the tank, a wall is erected making a small tank for bathing by women. In the northwestern corner, a club house partly encroach the sacred tank.
   ii) **Orientation :** Bathing *ghat* provided with steps in the southern embankment.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): Rectangular on plan measuring 12.25 mtrs in length, 11.40 mtrs in width and 3.20 mtrs in depth.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *Parsva*devata** : —
   v) **Decorative features** : —
   v) **Building material** Dressed laterite blocks.
   vi) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry.

vii) **Style** : —

viii) **Special features, if any:** It is fed by a natural spring from the underground. The excess and waste water is discharged through a channel in the northern embankment. As a result, the water level of the tank remains constant through out the year. The water is fresh and clean. The water is used for ritual bath as well as community bath by the locality.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** Growth of vegetation in the embankments.

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** A

ii) **Historic** B

iii) **Associational** A

iv) **Social/Cultural** A

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property** —

13. **Reference and notes** —

14. **Maps/Plan/Drawings** One photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 09.08.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 29 / 2006**
OPU / 751002 / 264 / 1987

1. **Name**

i) **Present Name** : **Gourisankara Siva Temple**

ii) **Past Name** —

2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 36"N, Long. 85° 50' 10"E, Elev. 85 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach :** Gourisankara Siva temple is situated at Talabazar Chowk in Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is located on the Talabazar road leading from Bindusagar to Lingaraja temple. The temple is facing towards west. The enshrined deity is a Siva *lingam* with a circular *yonipitha* in the sanctum which is 1.50 mtrs below the present road level. It is a living temple. The temple is buried from three sides up to the *baranda* portion and a narrow stepped passage from the west leads into the sanctum right from the road.

iii) **Tradition & legends:** In the course of goddess Parvati's visit to the Ekamra Kanana riding on the shoulders of demon Kirti and Basa took rest for a while at this place. Hence the place is known as Gourisankara. This event was cherised by commissioning a Siva temple on the site.

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** : It is looked after by a Committee of Tala Bazar under the leadership of Gopala Nanda Batu and Sarata Mohapatra.

iv) **Name** Gopala Nanda Batu and Sarata Mohapatra.

v) **Address** Talabazar Chowk, Old town, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** 9th Century .A.D.

ii) **Approximate date** Bhaumakara

iii) **Source of Information :** Architectural features and building material.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Building

ii) **Subtype** Temple

iii) **Typology** *Rekha deula*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

ii) **Present use** Living Temple

iii) **Past use** Worshipped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : Local people assign the temple to the Bhaumakara dynasty.

ii) **Cultural significance** : Various ritualistic performances like *Shivaratri*, *Kartika purnima*, *Jalabhiseka*, *Rudrabhiseka* are performed.

iii) **Social significance** —

iv) **Associational significance** Talabazar Temple Committee.

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding :** The temple is surrounded by road on all its four sides and acts like a traffic post in the chowk.

ii) **Orientation :** The Temple is facing towards west.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch. It is buried up to *baranda* portion from all sides. There are flights of steps to enter into the sanctum. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* deul. The *pabhaga* and *jangha* are buried. The *baranda* is single moulding of 0.25 mtrs. The *gandi* measures 3.15 mtrs. The *mastaka* measuring 1.50 mtrs has *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri*, and *kalasa* and *akasa linga*.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** As the temple is buried up to the *baranda* portion, the *raha* niches are also buried.

v) **Decorative features:**

Door Jambs: The doorjamb measures 1.48 mtrs in height and 1.20 mtrs in width and it is decorated with three plain vertical bands. The lintel measures 1.56 mtrs.

vi) **Building material** Fine grained sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** *Akasa linga* in *mastaka*.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** —

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : Cracks are noticed in *amlaka* and *kanika paga* of the western wall.

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** It was repaired and maintained by Talabazar shopkeepers committee.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property** Encroachment by the road on all its four sides.

Conservation Problem and Remedies: The enshrined deity of the temple located 1.50 mtrs below the road level. So during rainy season water enters into the sanctum from the western side. Since there is no outlet for the offering water, the sanctum, faces problem of water stagnation, which is, however, removed by the priest manually.

Detached sculptures: Inside the sanctum there are two detached sculptures of Parvati and Ganesa. Both the images are four armed standing on lotus pedestal.

13. **Reference notes**

1. R.P. Mohapatra, *Archaeology in Orissa,* Vol. I, Delhi, 1986. p. 57.
2. Debala Mitra, *Bhubaneswar*, New Delhi, 1958, pp. 29-30.

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One Photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 13.08.2006

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Serial Number BBSR / 30 / 2006
OPU /751002 /263 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Gokarnesvara Siva Temple
   ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** : Lat. 20^{0} 14' 07" N., Long. 85^{0} 50' 95" E., Elev. 46 ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach**: Gokarnesvara Siva Temple is situated in the Sisupalagarh area of Bhubaneswar and located on the northern side of the ancient fort of Sisupalagarh at a distance of 200.00 mtrs and south of Bramhesvara temple at a distance of about 600.00 mtrs. The temple is facing towards west and the presiding deity of this temple is a square *yonipitha* within a *Siva-lingam* which is situated 1.00 mtrs below the present ground level. Originally it was an ancient shrine which is now entirely renovated with cement work.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** : In view of its close proximity to the ancient fort of Sisupalgarh, which is identified as the *Kalingana*gari of king Kharavela of the 1^{st} century B.C., the local legend assign the temple to 1^{st} century B.C. and king Kharavela as the builder of the original temple. The temple fragments, however, donot agree to such an early date.
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** Private
   iii) **Any other (specify)** It was repaired and maintained by Bansidhara Badajena.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : Sisupalgarh, Bhubaneswar
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** : Originally temple may be dated to the 10^{th} – 11^{th} century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : As evident from the ancient temple fragments lying in the precinct and architectural members used in the temple.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Building
   ii) **Subtype** Temple
   iii) **Typology** *Pidha deul.*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   ii) **Present use** Living temple
   iii) **Past use** Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : *Akhayaturtiya*, *Badaossa*, *Shivaratri*, *Dasahara*, *Rudrabhiseka*, *Chandrabhiseka* are performed.
   iii) **Social significance** : Marriage ceremony, thread ceremony etc are also practised.
   iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by paddy fields and the northern ramparts of Sisupalagarh on its southern sides at a distance of 200.00 mtrs, stream Gangua on its western side at a distance of 80.00 mtrs.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands on a low and rectangular platform measuring 10.20 mtrs in length x 6.45 mtrs in width x 0.80 mtrs in height. On plan, the temple has a *vimana*, ganthiala and *jagamohana* measuring 9.80 mtrs length x 5 mtrs in width. *Vimana* is 5.00 square mtrs and *jagamohana* is 4.55 square mtrs, the ganthiala is measured 0.25 mtrs. On elevation, both *vimana* and *jagamohana* are in *pidha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. The *bada* of the *vimana* measures 2.20 mtrs (*pabhaga* 0.55 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.51 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.24 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.34 mtrs and *baranda* 0.56 mtrs.). *Gandi* has seven receding tiers arranged in two potalas. The lower potalas have four tiers each and the upper potalas have three tiers each measuring 3.00 mtrs in height. *Mastaka* has *beki*, ghanta, *amlaka*, *khapuri*, *kalasa* and *ayudha* that measure 2.00 mtrs in height. The total height of the *vimana* is 7.10 mtrs.

Jagamohana: *Bada* is *panchanga* that measures 1.66 mtrs (*pabhaga* 0.23 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.56 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.23 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.42 mtrs and *baranda* 0.22 mtrs). *Gandi* has two potalas, lower potalas has three tiers and upper potala has two tiers which measured 2.00 mtrs. *Mastaka* has *beki*, ghanta, amalaka, *khapuri*, *kalasa* and *ayudha* measuring 1.50 mtrs. The total height of the *jagamohana* is 5.16 mtrs. The *jagamohana* has two plain balustrated windows.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas***: The *parsva*devata niches measuring 0.48 mtrs in height x 0.40 mtrs in width x 0.20 mtrs in depth enshrine deities of recent make.

v) **Decorative features :** The temple is plastered and white washed.

Door Jambs: The doorjambs are plain but the *navagraha* architrave above it is ancient. The *grahas* are seated in *padmasana* and details are heavily weathered and eroded

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good, due to the renovation work.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : It was repaired and maintained by Bansidhara Badajena..

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** A

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

Compound wall, if any: The temple is surrounded by a compound wall measuring 43.00 mtrs in length x 36.50 in width x 0.20 mtrs thickness x 2.00 mtrs in height.

Detached and loose sculptures: Near the temple, there are many temple fragments of an early date. They are broken portions of pillar, *udyota simha*, broken portions of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata*, *basanta* and a pair of atlantid ganas etc.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : —

15. **Date of Documentation** 20.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 31 / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 129 / 1987

1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** — **Gopal Tirtha *Matha***
   - ii) **Past Name** — —
2. **Location** — Lat. 20° 14' 57" N., Long. 85° 50' 51" E., Elev. 67 ft.
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Gopal Tirtha *Matha* is located in front of the Chitrakarini temple across the *Ratha* road near Badheibanka Chowk, in Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is a branch of the Gopala Tirtha *Matha* of Puri. Gopala Tirtha was one of the prominent disciples of Sankaracharya, who commissioned monastic establishments in Puri and Bhuabaneswar.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** — —
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** — Multiple
   - ii) **Public/ Private** : Public
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** — Looked after by Jayadev Mohapatra.
   - iv) **Name** : —
   - v) **Address** — Gopal Tirtha *Matha*, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** — 16th Century A.D.
   - ii) **Approximate date** : —
   - iii) **Source of Information** : Building material and traditional account.
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** — Building.
   - ii) **Subtype** — *Matha*.
   - iii) **Typology** — Double storeyed.
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use
   - ii) **Present use** — Living *Matha*
   - iii) **Past use** : —



7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** — Not certain.
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : *Ratha Yatra*, *Radhastami*, *Chandan Yatra*, *Janmastami*, *Dolapurnima*
   - iii) **Social significance**
   - iv) **Associational significance** — Affiliated to the Gopala Tirtha *Matha*, Puri.
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding** : This *Matha* is surrounded by Chitrakarini temple on the southern side at a distance of 15.00 mtrs across the *Ratha* road and Sari deul in north.
   - ii) **Orientation** : *Matha* is facing towards south.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The *Matha* has sixty rooms of which fifty rooms are totally ruined and the remaining ten rooms are in dilapidated condition. The plan of the *Matha* is rectangular.
   - iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** —
   - v) **Decorative features:**
     - **Door Jambs** — —
     - **Lintel** — —
   - vi) **Building material** : Laterite blocks with foundation in sand stone.
   - vii) **Construction techniques** — Dry masonry
   - viii) **Style** : —
   - ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** :	This *Matha* is in a dilapidated condition.
ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** :	Decaying at a faster rate

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress**	This *Matha* is in ruins.
ii) **Structural problems**	—
iii) **Repairs and Maintenance**	Endowment Department.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture**	B
ii) **Historic**	C
iii) **Associational**	C
iv) **Social/Cultural**	C
v) **Others**	—

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: *Matha* is in a ruined condition and encroached by private residential buildings in east and west. The rain water directly enters into the room from the cracks in the roof. Growth of vegetation is another problem that the monument faces

There is a shrine of Radha Krishna inside the *Matha*.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings	One photograph
15. Date of Documentation	21.10.2006

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GOSAGARESVARA PRECINCT

Serial Number : **BBSR/ 32 / 2006**
OPU / 751002/ 187 / 1987

1. Name

i) **Present Name** : **Gosagaresvara Siva Temple**

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. Location : Lat. 20° 14' 71" N, Long. 85° 49' 96" E, Elev. 67ft

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Gosagaresvara Siva temple is situated on the left side of *Ratha* road, (leading from Mausima Chowk to Badheibanka chawk) Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is located at a distance of 1.00 km west of Lingaraja temple and 1.00 km south of Ananta Vasudev temple, 300 mtrs. south west of Ramesvara temple and 200 mtrs. north-west of Vaital temple. The temple is within a precinct along with eleven other temples and a large tank. The temple is facing towards east and the presiding deity is a circular *yonipitha*. The *lingam* is missing.

iii) **Traditions & legends:** According to the local legend once Lord Siva killed a calf inadvertently. In order to cleanse the sin of killing the calf he had to take a bath in the Gosagaresvara pond and worship the lord Gosagaresvara. In keeping with the tradition even today people suffering from the sin of killing cows, take ritual bath in the tank and worship Gosagaresvara to cleanse the sin.



3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple**	Multiple
ii) **Public/ Private**	Private
iii) **Any other (specify)** :	—
iv) **Name**	Mahendra Garabadu and Bhaga Garabadu are caretakers of the complex.
v) **Address**	Gosagaresvara Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. Age

i) **Precise date** :	—
ii) **Approximate date** :	13th century A.D.
iii) **Source of Information** :	Architectural features and door jambs bear affinity with the temples of Ganga period.

5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   ii) **Subtype** Temple.
   iii) **Typology** The *vimana* is *rekha* deul while the *jagamohana* is *pidha* deul.
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use.
   ii) **Present use** : Living temple.
   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped.
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sivaratri*, *Sankranti*, are observed. Most important event is the visit of Lord Lingaraja during the Durga puja.
   iii) **Social significance** : Marriage ceremony, thread ceremony etc.
   iv) **Associational significance** : Public meetings are also held.
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** It is within a precinct along with eleven other temples dedicated to various divinities and a tank on the west.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards East.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): On plan, temple is *pancharatha* with a square *vimana* and a *Jagamohan* measuring 11.75 mtrs in length and 5.50 mtrs in width. The *vimana* measures 5.50 square mtrs and *jagamohana* measures 5.50 square mtrs with the ganthiala measuring 0.75 mtrs. The cella measures 3.00 mtrs. The entire temple has a thick lime plaster that conceals the details of the carvings and scheme of decoration of the temple. On elevation, the *vimana* is in *rekha* order with usual *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 10.57 mtrs in height from *khura* to *kalasa*. The *bada* measuring 2.57 mtrs in height has five vertical divisions, namely *pabhaga* (0.60 mtrs), *tala jangha* (0.54 mtrs), bandhana (0.28mtrs), *upara jangha* (0.52 mtrs) and the *baranda* (0.63mtrs), which is plain on account of the plaster. The *gandi* above the *baranda* measuring 5.00 mtrs in height is distinguished by central *raha* and a pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either sides of the *raha*.The *gandi* has a curvilinear spire. At the base, the *gandi* is decorated with a series of miniature *rekha* deuls (*angasikharas*). *Udyota simha* in the *raha paga* above the *angasikharas* features conspicuous in the *gandi* on all the four sides. The *mastaka* of the *vimana* as usual in an Orissan temple has components like *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa* that measures 3.00 mtrs in height. *Beki Bhairavas* and *dopichha simha* are alternately placed around the *beki* above the *raha* and *kanika pagas* respectively.On elevation, *jagamohana* measuring 7.57 mtrs is of *pidha* order, decorated with five receding tiers. The *bada* that measures 2.57 mtrs. has five vertical divisions namely *pabhaga*, *tala jangha*, bandhana, *upara jangha* and *baranda*. The pyramidal *gandi* measures 2.00 mtrs in height.The *mastaka* with components like *ghanta* , *khapuri*, *amlaka*, *khapuri*, two tiers of later additions and *kalasa* measures 3.00 mtrs in height.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *Parsvadevatas*:** The *parsva* devata niches located on the *raha paga* of *tala jangha* on three sides of north, west and south measuring 0.84 mtrs x 0.43mtrs and 0.18 mtrs in depth enshrine Ganesa in south, Kartikeya in west and Parvati in north. These are of recent installations.
   v) **Decorative features:**
   Door Jambs: The door jambs measuring 2.22 mtrs in height and 1.42 mtrs in width, are carved with three vertical bands of *lata* sakha, *puspa* sakha and *patra sakha* from exterior to interior. Gajalakshmi in *lalitasana* occupies the *lalatabimba*. Beneath the *dvarasakhas* there are two *dvarapala* niches with *khakhara mundi* that houses the Saivite *dvarapalas*. The *dvarapalas* hold trident in their left hands. The *vimana* door jambs have identical features like that of *Jagamohana* door jambs.
   Lintel: The *graha* architrave above the door frame measuring 2.30 mtrs. in width is carved with *navagrahas*, each with in a niche and seated in a *padmasana*.
   vi) **Building material** : Sand stone and laterite
   vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry.
   viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*
   ix) **Special features, if any** : —
9. **State of preservation**
   i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good.
   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** The rain water is seeping into the sanctum through the cracks in the roof above the *Navagraha* architrave.
10. **Condition description**
   i) **Signs of distress** : Growth of vegetation on the *gandi* and cracks in the roof.

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : The temple was repaired in 1999 under the X & XI Finance Commission Award.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : B

iv) **Social/Cultural** : A

v) **Other** : —

12. Threats to the property :

Consevation problem and remedies: Cracks in the roof need to be repaired to stop seepage of rain water. Since the *pranala* out letting the offering water is closed, offering water constantly stagnates inside the cella. The present arrangement of manually removing the water can be stopped by providing a *pranala* channel in the cella for discharge the offering water.

The precinct is enclosed by a compound wall that measures 50.40 mtrs in length and 52.60 mtrs in breadth made of laterite with the entrance in the south.

There is also a rock-cut well in the precinct that measures 2.40 x 1.40 mtrs with a depth of 3.50 mtrs.

13. Reference and notes :

1. K.C. Panigrahi, *Archaeological Remains at Bhubaneswar*, Calcutta, 1961. P. 174.
2. L. S.S. O'Malley, *Bengal District Gazetter Puri*, Calcutta 1908, P. 241.
3. M.M. Ganguly, *Orissa and Her Remains*, Calcutta, 1912, P. 274.
4. R.L. Mitra. *The Antiquities of Orissa*, Calcutta, 1963 162.

14. Maps/Plan/Drawings One photograph

15. Date of Documentation 20.08.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR/ 32 - I /2006
OPU/ 751002 / 111 1987

1. Name

i) **Present Name** Gosagarsevara *Mandapa*

ii) **Past Name** —

2. Location Lat. 20° 14' 71"N, Long. 85° 49' 96"E, Elev. 67ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** This *Mandapa* is located within the Gosagaresvara temple precinct, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is a lofty platform (*Mandapa*) provided with a flight of steps. There are sixteen pillars that support the superstructure of the flat roof. Construction of a *Mandapa* within a precinct is a feature of Orissan temple ritual and architecture. These *Mandapa*s usually have sixteen pillars which are also noticed in the Hazari *Mandapa* in Kapilesvara temple precinct, Jalesvara *Mandapa* in the Jalesvara temple precinct of Kalarahanga and *MuktiMandapa* in the Jagannatha temple precinct of Puri.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : During *Durgastami* which is held in the month of September-October, Lord Lingaraja visits Gosagarsvara precinct to cleanse his sins. After the ritual bath the lord pays his homage to lord Gosagaresvara and then comes to this *Mandapa* for public viewing where He is offered food.

3. Ownership

i) **Single/Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/Private** Private

iii) **Any other (specify)** —

iv) **Name** —

v) **Address** —

4. Age

i) **Precise date** —

ii) **Approximate date** —

iii) **Source of Information** : —

5. Property Type –

i) **Precinct/Building/ structure/landscope / site/Tank** : Precinct.

ii) **Subtype** : *Mandapa*

iii) **Typology** : Pillared *Mandapa*

6. Property use

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

ii) **Present use** : Living *Mandapa*

iii) **Past use** : Used

7. **Significance**

   i) **Historic significance** : —

   ii) **Cultural significance** : —

   iii) **Social significance** The locals and the visitors also take rest.

   iv) **Associational significance**

8. **Physical description**

   i) **Surrounding:** The *Mandapa* is surrounded by Gosagaresvara temple in west, kitchen in east and Isanesvara temple in south.

   ii) **Orientation:** The *Mandapa* is provided with a flight of steps in the western side.

   iii) **Architectural features**(Plan & Elevation) : On plan, the *Mandapa* is rectangular measuring 6.70 mtrs in length x 5.28 mtrs in breadth with a height of 0.80 mtrs from the ground level to the base of the pillars. On elevation, the *Mandapa* has a flat roof that measures 3.40 mtrs in height from bottom to the top. There are sixteen pillars that support the roof of the *Mandapa*. The arrangement of the pillars is something unusual with ten pillars in the two exterior rows, five in each row and six pillars at central two rows, three in each row. While all pillars are square the two pillars in the centre are octagonal. A pedestal measuring 1.20 mtrs in length x 1.65 mtrs in width x a height of 2.05 mtrs.; is decorated with *makara Torana* is meant for lord Siva to seat duing his visit to Gosagaresesvara. There are three flights of steps measuring 0.37 mtrs in length x 1.30 mtrs in width with a height of 0.30 mtrs each lead to the *Mandapa*.

   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devata*** : —

   v) **Decorative features** —

   Door Jamb : —

   vi) **Building material** Laterite

   viii) **Construction techniques** Ashlar masonry & cement plaster

   vii) **Style** : —

   ix) **Special features, if any**: —

9. **State of preservation**

   i) **Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration Advanced** : Fair

   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

   i) **Signs of distress** : —

   ii) **Structural problems** : —

   iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

   i) **Architecture** B

   ii) **Historic** : C

   iii) **Associational** : B

   iv) **Social/Cultual** : B

   v) **Others**

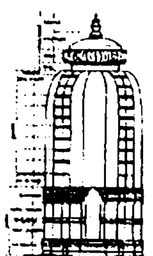
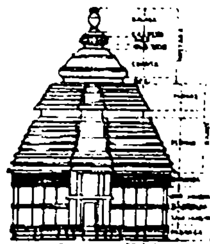
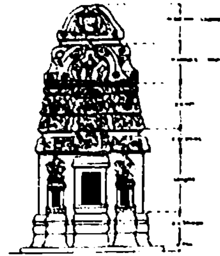
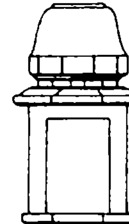
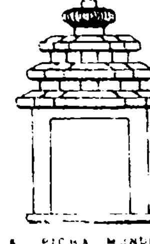
12. **Threats to the Property**

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps/ Plan/ Drawings** : —

15. **Date of Documentation** : 22 / 12 / 2006

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Serial Number BBSR/ 32 - II / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 124 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** **Gosagaresvara Tank**
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 33" N.
   Long. 85° 51' 17" E.
   Elev. 60 ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The Gosagaresvara tank is situated within the temple precinct of Gosagaresvara, on the right side of Gosagaresvara Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. The tank is located behind the temples of Gosagaresvara and Paradaresvara.
   iii) **Traditions & legends** : —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** Private
   iii) **Any other (specify)** It is maintained by the local people of *Ratha* road.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : *Ratha* road, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** : Could not be ascertained. However, the tank may be earlier than the temple that is assigned to the 13th century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : —
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Tank
   ii) **Subtype** Spring.
   iii) **Typology** With embankments.
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   ii) **Present use** Ritual as well as normal bath
   iii) **Past use** : Could not be ascertained.
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : Later Gangas.
   ii) **Cultural significance** : *Kartika purnima, Chandana Yatra* and the ritual bath of the deities and devotees.
   iii) **Social significance** : *Mundanakriya, Pinda dana* etc.
   IV) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding** : The tank is enclosed with in embankments on all the four sides. The Gosagaresvara temples stand on the eastern embankment. On the other three sides it is surrounded by the precinct compound wall.
   ii) **Orientation:** Bathing *ghat* provided with steps in the eastern embankment.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): Rectangular on plan measuring 26.40 mtrs in length, 36 mtrs in width and 3.20 mtrs in depth.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *Parsvadevatas*** : —
   v) **Decorative features** : —
   vi) **Building material** : Dressed laterite blocks.
   vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry.
   viii) **Style** : —
   ix) **Special features, if any:** It is fed by a natural spring from the underground. The excess and waste water is discharged through a channel in the north eastern corner. As a result the water level of the tank remains constant through out the year. Since the outlet channel is choked and excess water is seeping through, the water in the tank is not clean. It is highly polluted with micro hydrophytic organisms floating in the water. Eastern embankment is provided with steps for bathing.
9. **State of preservation**
   i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** Good
   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —
10. **Condition description**
   i) **Signs of distress** : Growth of vegetation in the embankments and cracks are noticed in the western, northern and southern embankments.
   ii) **Structural problems** : —
   iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —
11. **Grade (A/B/C)**
   i) **Architecture** : A
   ii) **Historic** : C
   iii) **Associational** : A
   iv) **Social/Cultural** : A
   v) **Others** : —
12. **Threats to the property** : The choked outlet needs to be cleared and the sludge renovated.
13. **Reference and notes** : —
14. **Maps/Plan/Drawings** : One photograph
15. **Date of Documentation** : 23.08.2006.

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Serial Number : BBSR/ 32 – III / 2006
OPU/ 751002 / 198 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Gosagaresvara Subsidiary *Rekha* Temple-I
   ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** : Lat. 20° 14' 71"N, Long. 85° 49' 96"E, Elev. 67ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** This temple is located in the northern wall of *jagamohana* of Gosagaresvara Siva temple covering the balustrated window. At present there is no enshrined deity in the sanctum.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** : —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/Multiple** : Multiple
   ii) **Public/Private** : Private
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : The temple is looked after by Nalini Kanta Panda and Bhaga Garabadu.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : Godi Pokhari Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** : 19th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : —
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/Building/ structure/landscape/ site/Tank** : Precinct
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** : *Rekha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned
   ii) **Present use** : Non-living
   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding**: The temple is surrounded by *Jagamohana* of Gosagaresvara temple in South, Modern hall in north at a distance of 4.20 mtrs across the path way, Gosagaresvara *Mandapa* in east at a distance of 6.10 mtrs, the modern shrine for Parvati in the northern niche of Gosagaresvara temple at a distance of 1.00 mtrs.
   ii) **Orientation**: Facing towards South.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation) On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 2.00 square mtrs with a frontal porch of 0.40 mtrs. On elevation the temple is of *rekha* order that measures 3.78 mtrs in height. The *Bada* of the temple measures 0.78 mtrs in height and plain. The *gandi* of the temple measures 2.00 mtrs in height and the *mastaka* of the temple measures 1.00 mtrs in height which bears *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa*.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* devata :** The *raha* niche and *parsva*devata niches located on the *raha paga* of the *jangha* on the three sides of north, west and east measuring 0.36 mtrs in H. x 0.19 mtrs in W x 0.12 mtrs in depth, are empty.
   v) **Decorative features**
   Door Jamb : The door jamb of the temple measures 1.00 mtrs H x 0.65 mtrs in width.
   Lintel : —
   vi) **Building material** : Sand stone
   vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry
   viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*.
   ix) **Special features, if any** : —
9. **State of preservation**
   i) **Good / Fair / Showing Signs of Deterioration / Advanced** :- Fair
   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —
10. **Condition description**
   i) **Signs of distress** : —
   ii) **Structural problems** : —
   iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : It is taken care by the local peoples of Gosagaresvara chowk.
11. **Grade (A/B/C)**
   i) **Architecture** C
   ii) **Historic** C
   iii) **Associational** C
   iv) **Social/Cultural** C
   v) **Others**
12. **Threats to the Property** : —
13. **Reference notes** : —
14. **Maps/ Plan/ Drawings** : —
15. **Date of Documentation** : 20 / 08 / 2006

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Serial Number BBSR 32 - IV : 2006
OPU/ 751002/ 199 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** **Gosagaresvara Subsidiary *Rekha* Temple-II**
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 71"N, Long. 85° 49' 96"E, Elev. 67ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** This temple is located in the southern wall of *jagamohana* of Gosagaresvara Siva temple covering the balustrated window. At present there is no enshrined deity in the sanctum.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** : —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/Multiple** : Multiple
   ii) **Public/Private** : Private
   iii) **Any other (specify)** The temple is looked after by Nalini Kanta Panda and Bhaga Garabadu.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** 19th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : —
5. **Property Type –**
   i) **Precinct/Building/ structure/ landscape/ site/ Tank** : Precinct.
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** : *Rekha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned
   ii) **Present use** : Non-living
   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** —
   iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding** : The temple is surrounded by *jagamohana* of Gosagaresvara temple in north, Siva temple IV in west, rock-cut wall in east and Paradaresvara Siva temple in south-west.
   ii) **Orientation** : Facing towards South.
   iii) **Plan & Elevation** : On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 1.90 saura mtrs with a frontal porch of 0.38 mtrs. On elevation, the temple is of *rekha* order that measures 4.00 mtrs in height. With three fold divisions of the *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* that measures 1.00 mtrs in height, (*pabhaga*-0.38 mtrs, *jangha* measures 0.52 mtrs and *baranda* measures 0.10 mtrs). The *gandi* of the temple measures 2.00 mtrs in height and the *mastaka* of the temple measures 1.00 mtrs in height.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* devata** :The *raha* niche and *parsvadevata* niches located on the *Raha paga* of the *jangha* on the three sides of south, west and east measuring 0.37 mtrs in H. x 0.18 mtrs in W x 0.11 mtrs in depth, are empty.
   v) **Decorative features :-**

      Door Jamb : The door jamb of the temple measures 0.90 mtrs H x 0.70 mtrs in width.

      Lintel : —
   vi) **Building material** : Sand stone
   vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry
   viii) **Style** : *Kalingan.*
   ix) **Special features, if any** : —
9. **State of preservation**
   i) **Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair
   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —
10. **Condition description**
   i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : –

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** It is taken care by the local peoples of Gosagaresvara chowk.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : C

i) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the Property**

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps/ Plan/ Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** 20 / 08 / 2006

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Serial Number : BBSR/ 32 - V / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 193/ 1987

Name

i) **Present Name** : **Isanesvara Siva Temple**

ii) **Past Name** —

2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 71" N, Long. 85° 49' 96" E, Elev. 67ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Isanesvara Siva temple is situated in the Goasagaresvar temple precinct. It is located on the left side of *Ratha* road (leading from Mausima Chowk to Badheibanka Chowk) old Town,Bhubaneswar.It is located at a distance of 1 k.m west of Lingarajaa temple and 1 k.m. south of Ananta Vasudev, 300 mtrs south west of Ramesvara temple and 200 mtrs north west of Vaital temple . The temple is facing towards east .The presiding deity is only a circular *yon pitha*. The *lingam* is missing.

iv) **Traditions & legends** : —

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** Private

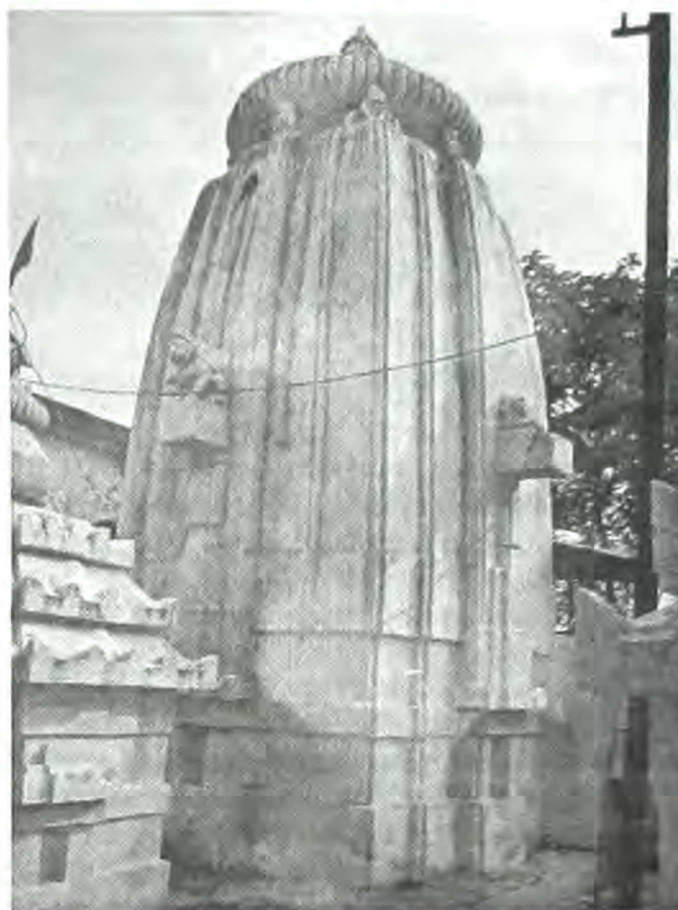
iii) **Any other (specify)** : —

iv) **Name** : Mahendra Garabadu and Bhaga Garabadu are caretakers of the temple complex

v) **Address** Gosagaresvar Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** : —



ii) **Approximate date** 13th century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information** : The architectural features of the Ganga period.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building

ii) **Subtype** : Temple.

iii) **Typology** *Rekha deul.*

6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   - ii) **Present use** Living temple.
   - iii) **Past use** Worshipped

7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : Same with Gosagaresvara
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : Same with Gosagaresvara
   - iii) **Social significance** Same with Gosagaresvara
   - iv) **Associational significance** Public meeting.

8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Paradaresvara temple in the west, Gosagaresvara temple in north-west and minor Siva temple in the south-west, Lingarajaa *Mandapa* in the northern side, and in the eastern side there is a modern compound and across wall there is a paddy field.
   - ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards East.
   - iii) **Plan & Elevation:** On plan, temple is *pancharatha* having a square *vimana* with a renovated frontal porch extending towards east. The *vimana* measures 3.0 square mtrs with the 0.60 porch of 0.60 mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is in *rekha* order with usual *bada, gandi* and *mastaka* measures 7.30 mtrs in height from *khura* to *kalasa*.The *bada* of the *vimana* has five vertical divisions measuring 2.20 mtrs in height *pabhaga*(0.51 mtrs), *tala jangha* (0.45 mtrs), *bandhana* (0.22mtrs), *upara jangha* (0.46 mtrs) and the *baranda* (0.57) mtrs in height. The *gandi* of the *vimana* above the *baranda* measuring 3.60 mtrs is distinguished by central *raha* and a pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either side of the *raha*. It is curvilinear spire. The *mastaka* has components like *beki*, *amlaka.khapuri* and *kalasa* that measures 1.50 mtrs in height.
   - iv) ***Raha* niche & *Parsva*devatas:** The *parsvadevata* niches on three sides uniformly measuring 0.40 mtrs in height, 0.28 mtrs in width and 0.20 mtrs in depth are all empty. Beneath the niches is the plain *talagarvika* while above the niches is in the *urdhvagarvika*.
   - v) **Decorative features:** The base of the *gandi* above the *baranda* decorated with a series of miniature *rekha* deuls surmounted by *udyota simha* in each *raha paga*.

     Door Jamb: The doorjamb is of recent addition made out of the renovation work and beneath the door frame there are two *khakhara-mundi* niches are found.

     Lintel The *graha* architrave is plain due to renovation.
   - vi) **Building material** : Coarse grained sand stone.
   - vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry.
   - viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*
   - ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**
   - i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Water stagnation in the sanctum because of low elevation.
   - ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : In a slow process.

10. **Condition description**
    - i) **Signs of distress** Growth of vegetation on the superstructure.
    - ii) **Structural problems** : —
    - iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired by the Orissa State Archaeology under X & XI Financial Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**
    - i) **Architecture** B
    - ii) **Historic** C
    - iii) **Associational** B
    - iv) **Social/Cultural** B
    - v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

    Conservation problem and remedies: —

    Detached and loose sculptures: Two detached sculptures are there in the western corner of the temple which includes a *dopichha simha* and a divine figure in *aradhana* pose.

13. **Reference and notes** : —
14. **Maps/Plan/Drawings** One photograph
15. **Date of Documentation** 23.08.2006.

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Serial Number : BBSR / 32 - VI / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 191 / 1987



1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** — **Narasimha Temple**
   - ii) **Past Name** — —
2. **Location** — Lat. 20° 14' 71" N., Long. 85° 49' 96" E., Elev. 67 ft
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** It is situated in the precinct of Gosagaresvara on the south-eastern side of Gosagaresvara Siva and Paradaresvara Siva temples. The presiding deity is a four armed *Nara*simha image seating on a pedestal. His upper left hand holding a conch, upper right hand holds a disk while in his major left and right hand are busy in killing the demon. The base of the pedestal is carved with series of females, in *anjalii mudra*. The cella measures 1.15 square mtrs and is facing towards west.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** — Same as Gosagaresvara Siva temple.
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** — Multiple
   - ii) **Public/ Private** — Private.
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** — The temple is looked after by Nalini Kanta Panda.
   - iv) **Name** — Mahendra Moharana is the chief priest of this temple.
   - v) **Address** — Godipokhari Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** — 14th -15th century A.D.
   - ii) **Approximate date**
   - iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features.
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct.
   - ii) **Subtype** : Temple.
   - iii) **Typology** : *pidha deul*.
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** — In use
   - ii) **Present use** — Living temple
   - iii) **Past use** — Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : —
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   - iii) **Social significance** —
   - iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding:** The temple surrounded by Sanisvara Siva temple in west, Paradaresvara Siva and Gosagaresvara Siva temple in the north western corner and Isanesvara in the north eastern corner.
   - ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands over a low *pista*. On plan, temple is *pancharatha* with a square *vimana* measuring 2.10 square mtrs and a frontal porch of 0.40 mtrs. On

elevation, temple is in *pidha* order with usual *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* measuring 3.38 mtrs in height from bottom to top. The *bada* measuring 1.28 mtrs has three fold divisions in which *pabhaga* measures 0.38 mtrs, *jangha* 0.73 mtrs and *baranda* measures 0.27 mtrs in height. The *gandi* measures 1.15 mtrs and the *mastaka* 0.95 in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* devatas:** —

v) **Decorative features** —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs measure 1.03 mtrs in height and 0.62 mtrs in width which is a recent addition. At the *lalatabimba* there is a *Gajalaxmi* with an archaic feature.

Lintel Plain.

vi) **Building material** Sand stone.

vii) **Construction** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any**: —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The temple was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award and presently maintained by the locals living around the temple.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others**

12. **Threats to the property**

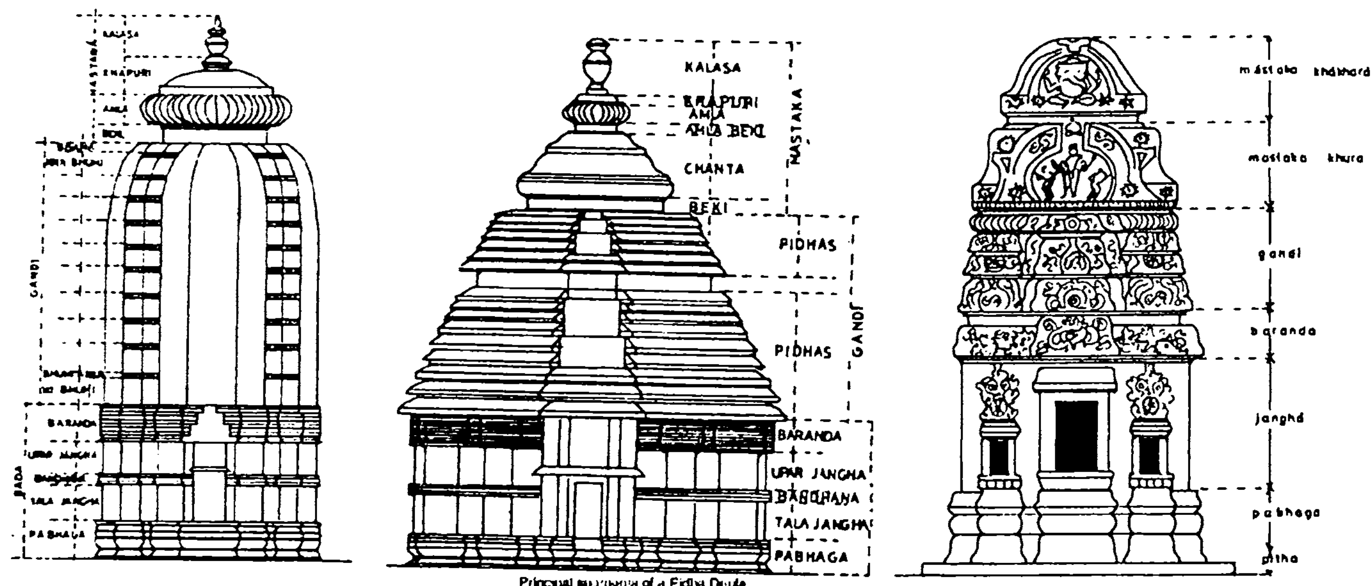
Conservation Problem and Remedies: Detached sculptures of a four armed Ganesa and a *lingam* made of sand stone are there inside the sanctum.

13. **Reference notes :**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One Photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 15.10.2006

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Principal segments of a Pidha Deula

Serial Number : BBSR/ 32 - VII / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 188 / 1987



1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Paradaresvra Siva Temple
   ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 71" N, Long. 85° 49' 96" E, Elev. 67 ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Paradaresvra Siva temple is situated in the Gosagaresvar temple precinct. It is located on the left side of *Ratha* road (leading from Mausima chowk to Badheibanka Chowk) old town, Bhubaneswar. It is located at a distance of 1 k.m west of Lingaraja temple and 1.00 k.m south of Ananta Vasudev ,300 mtrs south west of Ramesvara temple and 200 mtrs north west of Vaital temple . The temple is facing towards east .The presiding deity is only a circular *yonipitha* in the cella that measures 3.00 square mtrs. The *lingam* is missing.
   iii) **Traditions & legends** : —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** Private
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : —
   iv) **Name** Mahendra Garabadu and Bhaga Garabadu are special caretaker of the temple complex.
   v) **Address** : Gosagaresvar Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** 13th century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information :** The architectural features of temple suggest the temple to the Ganga period.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   ii) **Subtype** Temple.
   iii) **Typology** *Rekha Deul.*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use.
   ii) **Present use** Living temple
   iii) **Past use** Worshipped.
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : The local peoples are indifferent about the historical significance of the temple.
   ii) **Cultural significance** : Lord Lingaraja visits once a year.
   iii) **Social significance** Marriage ceremony, thread ceremony.
   iv) **Associational significance** Public meetings

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding** The temple is surrounded by Isanesvara temple in the east, Gosagaresvara tank in the western, Gosagaresvara temple in north and Sanisvara temple in the southern side.

ii) **Orientation** : The temple is facing towards East.

iii) **Archtectural features** (Plan & Elevation): On plan, temple is *pancharatha* with square *vimana* and a frontal porch. In addition to these there is a modern hall in front of the porch. The total plan measures 6.35mtrs in length and 4.55 mtrs in width. On elevation, the *vimana* is in *rekha* order with usual *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 9.00 mtrs in height from *khura* to *kalasa*.The *bada* of the *vimana* has five vertical divisions measuring 3.00 mtrs in height *pabhaga*(0.74 mtrs), *talajangha*(0.58 mtrs),*bandhana*(0.31mtrs), *upara jangha* (0.57 mtrs)and the *baranda* (0.80 mtrs) in height. The *gandi* of the *vimana* above the *baranda* measures 4.00 mtrs in height which is distinguished by a central *raha* and pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either sides of *raha* is a curvilinear spire. The *mastaka* of the *vimana* as usual in Orissan temples has components like *beki*, *amlaka*.*khapuri* and *kalasa* that meausers 2.00 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *Parsvadevatas***: The *parsvadevata* niches on three sides uniformly measures 0.60 mtrs in height, x 0.30 mtrs in width and 0.15 mtrs in depth are all empty. Beneath the niches is the plain *tala garvika* while above the niches is the *urdhvagarvika* as usual in the 13th Century temples of Orissa.

v) **Decorative features** : The base of the *gandi* above the *baranda* is decorated with a series of miniature *rekha* deuls surmounted by an *udyota simha* in each *paga*. The *gandi* is plain due to the reconstruction work and cement plaster and lime wash.

Door Jamb : The doorjambs measuring 1.88 mtrs in height and 1.20 mtrs in width is carved with three plain vertical bands of later addition.At the *lalatabimba* there is *Gajalaxmi* sitting in *lalitasana* over a lotus pedestal flanked by full-blown lotus and elephants on either side of the deity.

Lintel : The *graha* architrave is plain due to the renovation work.

vi) **Building material** : Laterite

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: Rain water percolates into the sanctum through the cracks in the roof and *gandi* junctions.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** In a slow a process because of water logging in the sanctum on account of its low elevation and close proximity to the tank.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : Fair, due to renovation work.

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired by the Orissa State Archaeology under X & XI Financial Commission Award and now maintained by the local people of *Ratha* road.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : B

iv) **Social/Cultural** : B

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property:**

Conservation problem and remedies :The offering water stagnates inside the cella due to the choked *pranala*. During the rainy season the situation is grim with the swelling of the water level of the adjoining well. There is constant stagnation of water inside the sanctum which is weakening the foundation.

13. **Reference and notes** : —

14. **Maps/Plan/Drawings** : One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** : 23.08.2006.

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Serial Number : BBSR / 32 - VIII / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 189/ 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** **Sanisvara Siva Temple**
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20°14' 71" N., Long. 85° 49' 96"E., Elev. 67 ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Sanisvara Siva temple is located in the Gosagaresvara precinct. It is situated south of Paradaresvara Siva temple at a distance of 4.00 mtrs. The enshrined deity is a circular *yoni pitha* at the center of sanctum. The Sanctum measures 1.00 square mtrs. The temple is facing towards east. It is a living temple.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** : Same as Gosagarasvara Siva temple.
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple.
   ii) **Public/ Private** : Private.
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : —
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : —
4. **Age** :
   i) **Precise date** :
   ii) **Approximate date** : 14th-15th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Precinct.
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple.
   iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use.
   ii) **Present use** : Living Temple
   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped.
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : Same as Gosagaresvara Siva temple.
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Paradaresvara Siva temple in north, Gosagaresvara tank on west, minor temple -V in the east and entrance gate in south.
   ii) **Orientation** : Facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands on a low *pista* that measures 3.95 mtrs in length, 2.50 mtrs in width and 0.33 mtrs height. On plan, temple is *pancharatha* with a square *vimana* and a frontal porch. The *vimana* measures 2.40 square mtrs with a porch of 0.30 mtrs. On elevation, temple is in *pidha* order with usual *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 2.60 mtrs in height from bottom to top. The *bada* has five vertical divisions namely *pabhaga* (0.31 mtrs), *talajangha* (0.25 mtrs), *bandhana* (0.19 mtrs), upara *jangha* (0.23 mtrs) and *baranda* (0.36 mtrs) in height which is plain. The *gandi* measures 0.76 mtrs and the *mastaka* 0.50 mtrs.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* devatas:** The parasvadevata niches located on the *raha paga* of *tala jangha* on three sides of north, west and south uniformly measures 0.34 mtrs in height, 0.20 mtrs in width and 0.05 mtrs in depth and enshrined images of Parvati, Kartikeya and Ganesa which are of recent dates.
   v) **Decorative features** : —
   Door Jambs: The doorjambs measure 1.25 mtrs height x 0.85 mtrs width are also recent addition.
   vi) **Building material** : Sand stone.
   vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry
   viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*
   ix) **Special features, if any** : —
9. **State of preservation**
   i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** —
   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —
10. **Condition description**
    i) **Signs of distress** : —
    ii) **Structural problems** : —
    iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —
11. **Grade (A/B/C)**
    i) **Architecture** : C
    ii) **Historic** : C
    iii) **Associational** : C
    iv) **Social/Cultural** : C
    v) **Others** : —
12. **Threats to the property** :
    Conservation Problem and Remedies:
13. **Reference notes** :
14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One Photograph
15. **Date of Documentation** : 23.08.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 32 - IX / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 190/ 1987

1. Name:

i) **Present Name** Gosagaresvar Precinct Siva Temple-I

ii) **Past Name** —

2. **Location** Lat. 20°14' 71" N., Long. 85° 49' 96"E., Elev. 67 ft

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The temple is located within the Gosagaresvara precinct. The presiding deity is a Siva *lingam* within a circular *yonipitha* inside the sanctum.

iii) **Tradition & legends** Same as Gosagaresvara Siva temple (Page No. __)

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple.

ii) **Public/ Private** Private

iii) **Any other (specify)** Nalinikanta Panda and Tutu Panda are now taking care of this temple.

iv) **Name** Mahendra Mohapatra and Bhaga Garabadu are the Priests of the temple.

v) **Address** Godipokhari Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** 13th 14th Century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct.

ii) **Subtype** Temple

iii) **Typology** *Pidha deul.*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use.

ii) **Present use** Living temple.

iii) **Past use** —

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : Various Hindu sacraments like *Sivaratri*, *Astaprahari*, and *Sankranti* etc.are observed.

iii) **Social significance** : Marriage ceremony, thread ceremony and public meetings are held here.

iv) **Associational significance** —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding** : The temple is surrounded by Gosagaresvara tank in west, Sanisvara Siva temple in south and Gosagaresvara temple in north.

ii) **Orientation** : The temple is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands on a low *pista* measuring 2.70 mtrs in length and 2.30 mtrs in width with a height of 0.40 mtrs. On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch measuring 2.35 mtrs in length x 2.15 mtrs in width. It is *pancharatha* on plan as distinguished by a central *raha* and a pair of *anuratha pagas* and *kanika pagas* on the either sides of *raha*. On elevation, *vimana* is in *pidha* order that measures 3.36 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *kalasa*. From bottom to the top, the temple has *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. With three fold divisions the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.36 mtrs. At the bottom the *pabhaga* measures 0.48 mtrs, *jangha* measures 0.64 mtrs and *baranda* measures 0.24 mtrs. The *gandi* above the *baranda* measures 1.10 mtrs in height. The *mastaka* as usual in Orissa temples has components like *beki*, *ghanta* , *khapuri*, *amalaka* and *kalasa* measuring 0.90 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** —

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs: The doorjamb measures 1.40 mtrs in height and 0.64 mtrs in width is a recent addition.

Lintel: Due to the renovation work the *graha* architrave is plain.

vi) **Building material** Sand stone. .

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

   i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/Advanced:** —

   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

   i) **Signs of distress** : —

   ii) **Structural problems** : —

   iii) **Repairs and Maintenance :** The temple was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award and at present local people of Gosagaresvara chowk is taking care of the temple complex.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

   i) **Architecture** B

   ii) **Historic** : C

   iii) **Associational** C

   iv) **Social/Cultural** B

   v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**

   Conservation Problem and Remedies: Growth of lichens on the outer walls of the temple.

13. **Reference notes** —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : —

15. **Date of Documentation** 24.08.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 32 – X / 2006**
OPU / 751002 /192/ 1987

1. **Name:**

   i) **Present Name** **Gosagaresvara Precinct Siva Temple-II**

   ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 71" N., Long. 85° 49' 96"E., Elev. 67 ft

   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** It is situated within the precinct of Gosagaresvara complex. The enshrining deity is a Siva *lingam* at the center of a circular *yonipitha* inside the sanctum measures 1.10 square mtrs as it faces towards west. It is a living temple.

   iii) **Tradition & legends** Same as Gosagaresvara temple (Page No. 91).

3. **Ownership**

   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

   ii) **Public/ Private** Private.

   iii) **Any other (specify)** : —

   iv) **Name** —

   v) **Address** —

4. **Age**

   i) **Precise date**

   ii) **Approximate date** 14th - 15th Century A.D

   iii) **Source of Information :** Architectural features and building materials.

5. **Property Type**

   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct.

   ii) **Subtype** Temple.

   iii) **Typology** *Pidha deul.*

6. **Property use**

   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

   ii) **Present use** Living temple.

   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped.

7. **Significance**

   i) **Historic significance** : —

   ii) **Cultural significance** : Various Hindu sacraments like *Sivaratri*, *Astaprahari*, and *Sankranti* etc.are observed.

   iii) **Social significance** : Marriage ceremony, thread ceremony and public meetings are held here.

   iv) **Associational significance** —

8. **Physical description**

   i) **Surrounding** —

   ii) **Orientation** The temple is facing towards west.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation). The temple stand on a low *pista*. On plan temple is *pancharatha* with a square *vimana* and extended frontal porch. The *vimana* measures 2.10 square mtrs and the frontal porch 0.40 mtrs. On elevation, the temple is in *pidha* order with usual *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 3.04 mtrs in height from bottom to top. The *bada* of the temple measures 1.44 mtrs in height with five fold divisions namely *pabhaga* (0.36 mtrs), *tala jangha* (0.45 mtrs), bandhana (0.12 mtrs) upara *jangha* (0.26 mtrs) and *baranda* (0.25 mtrs) in height. It is plain. The *gandi* of the temple measures 1.00 mtrs and *mastaka* is 0.60 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha niche & parsva devatas*** : —

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs measuring 1.25 mtrs in height and 0.58 mtrs in width are decorated with a single vertical band. At the *lalatabimba* portion there is a *Gajalaxmi* image, which is not clearly visible due to renovation work.

Lintel: The architrave above the doorjamb measuring 1.43 mtrs is carved with *navagrahas*.

vi) **Building material** : Grey Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** —

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : The temple was renovated by Orissa State Archaeology Department under X and XI Finance Commission Award and at present it is maintained by the local people of Gosagaresvara Chowk.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others** : —

12. Threats to the property

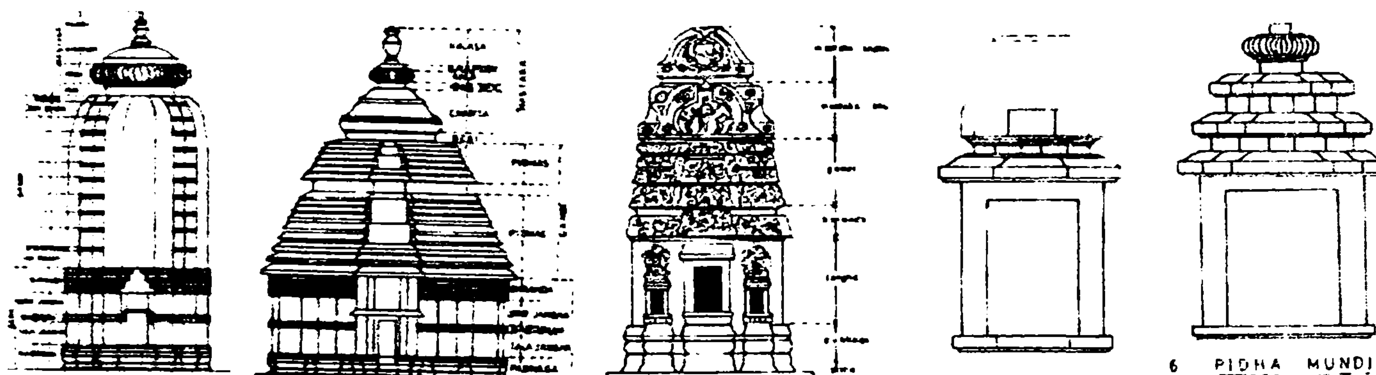
Conservation Problem and Remedies: Gosagaresvara tank water is seeping into the sanctum on account of its close proximity to the tank.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings : One Photograph.

15. Date of Documentation : 24.08.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 32 - XI / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 194 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** : **Gosagaresvara Precinct Siva Temple-III**
   ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** : Lat. 20° 14'71" N., Long. 85° 49' 96"E., Elev. 67 ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The Siva temple III is located within the precinct of the Gosagaresvara temple.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** : Same as Gosagaresvara Siva temple (see Page No.__)

3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** : Private
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : The temple is looked after by Nalini Kanta Panda and Bhaga Garabadu. Bhaga Garabadu is the chief priest of this temple.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** Godipokhari Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** 14th -15th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features.

5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Precinct
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul*

6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use
   ii) **Present use** : Living temple
   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped.

7 **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : Various religious ceremonies like *Sivaratri* and *Sankrantis* are performed.
   iii) **Social significance** Marriage ceremony, thread ceremony etc. are held here.
   iv) **Associational significance** —

8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is situated on the western side of the Isanesvara temple and eastern side of Paradaresvara temple, on the south of Gosagaresvara Siva temple and on the north of Narasimha temple.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple originally stood on a *pista* which is now buried. On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch measuring 2.70 mtrs in length and 2.40 mtrs in width. The temple is *pancharatha* as distinguished by a central *raha* and pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on the either sides of the *raha*. With five fold divisions the temple has a panchanga *bada* measuring 2.06 mtrs. At the bottom *pabhaga* measures 1.08 mtrs in height, tala *jangha* 0.27 mtrs, upara *jangha* 0.30 mtrs, bandhana 0.17 mtrs and *baranda* measures 0.24 mtrs. *Gandi* is separated from *bada* by a plain *baranda* moulding measuring 1.05 mtrs in thickness. The *mastaka* as usual in Orissan temples has *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa* that measures 0.70 mtrs. The *beki* is supported by three *dopichha simha* at the cardinal points except in eastern side of the wall.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*:** The principal niches measuring 0.31 mtrs x 0.16 mtrs x 0.07 mtrs in height, width and depth respectively are empty.
   v) **Decorative features** : —

   Door Jambs : The doorjambs measuring 1.15 mtrs in height and 0.97 mtrs in width is decorated with a plain single vertical band. Above the doorjamb there is a *udyota* simha

   Lintel : —
   vi) **Building material** : Coarse grained sand stone
   vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

   i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** Water percolates into the sanctum from the cracks in the roof during rainy season.

   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —

10. **Condition description**

   i) **Signs of distress** —

   ii) **Structural problems** : —

   iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The temple was repaired by Orissa State Archeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award and now local people of Gasagaresvara Chowk is taking care of this temple.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

   i) **Architecture** : B
   ii) **Historic** : C
   iii) **Associational** : C
   iv) **Social/Cultural** : B
   v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property** :

   Conservation Problem and Remedies: Water percolation into the sanctum weakening the foundation.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** 24.08.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 32 - XII / 2006
OPU / 751002 /195 / 1987

1. **Name**

   i) **Present Name** : Gosagaresvara Precinct Siva Temple-IV

   ii) **Past Name** —

2. **Location** : Lat. 20°14' 71" N., Long. 85° 49' 96"E., Elev. 67 ft

   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The temple is located within the precinct of Gosagaresvara complex. The enshrined deity is a Siva *lingam* made of laterite above a circular *yonipitha* inside the sanctum measures 1.15 square mtrs and facing towards east.

   iii) **Tradition & legends** Same as Gosagaresvara Siva temple.

3. **Ownership**

   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple.

   ii) **Public/ Private** Private.

   iii) **Any other (specify)** The temple is looked after by Nalini Kanta Panda.

   iv) **Name** Mahendra Moharana is the chief priest of this temple.

   v) **Address** Godipokhari Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age**

   i) **Precise date** —

   ii) **Approximate date** 14th -15th Century A.D.

   iii) **Source of Information** : From the architectural features and the building materials.

5. **Property Type**

   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Precinct

   ii) **Subtype** : Temple

   iii) **Typology** *pidha deul.*

6. **Property use**

   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

   ii) **Present use** Living temple

   iii) **Past use** : —

7. **Significance**

   i) **Historic significance** :

   ii) **Cultural significance** : Various religious ceremonies like *Durgapuja*, *Sivaratri*, *Astaprahari* are celebrated here.

   iii) **Social significance** Marriage ceremony, Thread ceremony.

iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Paradaresvara temple at distance of 1.04 mtrs in south and Gosagaresvara in the west at distance of 2.65 mtrs.

ii) **Orientation** : The temple is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan the temple has a *vimana* with a frontal porch measuring 2.40 mtrs in length and 2.10 mtrs in breadth and the porch measures 0.43 mtrs. It stands on a low *pista*.On elevation the *vimana* is of *pidha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 3.26 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *kalasa*. With three fold divisions the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.26 mtrs. At the bottom *pabhaga* measures 0.29 mtrs, *Jangha* 0.63 mtrs and *baranda* 0.34 mtrs. *Gandi* is arranged in three tiers of *pidha* measuring 1.20 mtrs in height. The *mastaka* as usual in Orissan temple includes *ghanta* and *amalaka* measuring 0.80 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** : —

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs: The doorjamb measures 1.03 mtrs in height and 0.63 mtrs in width has a single vertical band, which is plain. At the *lalatabimba* there is a *Gajalaxmi* image which is heavily weathered.

Lintel: The *Navagraha* panel is also not visible because of the lime plaster over the architecture.

vi) **Building material** Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:**

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Seepage of water into the sanctum.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The temple was repaired by Orissa State Archeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award and local people of Gosagaresvara Chowk are taking care of the temple including the precinct.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property:**

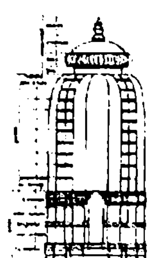
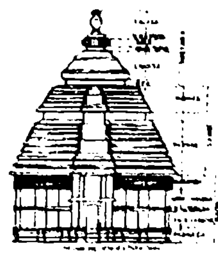
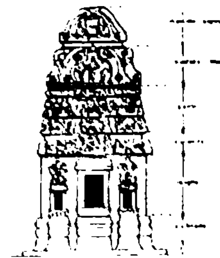
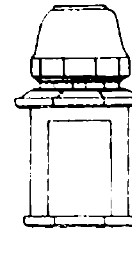
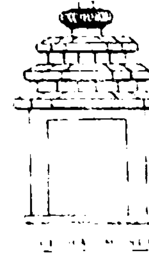
Conservation Problem and Remedies: Water is seeping inside the sanctum due to its close proximity to the Gosagaresvara tank.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** : 24.08.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 32 - XIII / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 196/ 1987

1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** Gosagaresvara Precinct Siva Temple-V
   - ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20^{0} 14' 71" N., Long. 85^{0} 49' 96"E., Elev. 67 ft
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The temple is situated within the precinct of Gosagaresvara complex. It is located close to the *jagamohana* of Gosagaresvara Siva temple. The enshrining deity is a Siva *lingam* at the center of a circular *yonipitha* inside the sanctum measures 0.50 square mtrs. It is facing towards east. It is a living temple.
   - ii) **Traidtion & Legends:** Same as Gosagaresvara Siva temple.
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   - ii) **Public/ Private** Private
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** The temple is looked after by Nalini Kanta Panda.
   - iv) **Name** Mahendra Moharana is the chief priest of this temple.
   - v) **Address** : Godipokhari Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** : —
   - ii) **Approximate date** 14^{th}-15^{th} Century A.D.
   - iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features.
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct.
   - ii) **Subtype** Temple.
   - iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul.*
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use.
   - ii) **Present use** Living temple
   - iii) **Past use** Worshipped.
7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : Later construction than the main temple.
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   - iii) **Social significance** —
   - iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding e :** A *Mandapa* at a distance of 1.00 mtr in the east and the *jagamohana* of Gosagaresvara temple, Kitchen in the north and rock-cut well in the south.
   - ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, temple has a *pancharatha vimana* that measures 1.50 mtrs in length x 1.20 mtrs in width. On elevation, temple is in *pidha* order measures 1.50 mtrs in height from bottom to top. The *pabhaga* of the temple is buried. The *jangha* and *baranda* of the temple measures 0.30 mtrs in height. The pyramidal *gandi* measuring 1.00 mtrs in height and *mastaka* is 0.20 mtrs.
   - iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* devatas:** The temple has only one *parsva*devata niche in the southern wall that measures 0.30 mtrs x 0.08 mtrs and houses a small image of Ganesa.
   - v) **Decorative features** : —

     Door Jambs: The doorjambs are decorated with a stylised *makara torana* of an earlier monument which is reused here.

     Lintel —
   - vi) **Building material** Sand stone.
   - vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry
   - viii) **Style** *Kalingan*
   - ix) **Special features, if any** : —
9. **State of preservation**
   - i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good
   - ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:**

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The temple was repaired by Orissa State Archeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award and local people of Gosagaresvara chowk are taking care of the temple including the precinct.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** : —

12. Threats to the property:

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. Reference notes —

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings —

15. Date of Documentation 24.08.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 32 - XIV / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 197/ 1987

1. **Name**

i) **Present Name** Gosagaresvara Precinct Siva Temple-VI

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** : Lat. 20° 14' 71" N., Long. 85° 49' 96"E., Elev. 67 ft

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** It is located within the Gosagaresvara temple precinct on the right side of Isanesvara Siva temple. The enshrined deity is a circular *yonipitha* at the center of sanctum.It is a living temple and facing towards east.

iii) **Tradition & legends** Same as Gosagaresvara Siva temple.

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** The temple is looked after by Nalini Kanta Panda and Tutu Panda.

iv) **Name** Mahendra Moharana is the chief priest of this temple.

v) **Address** Godipokhari Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** —

ii) **Approximate date** : 14th -15th Century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct.

ii) **Subtype** Temple.

iii) **Typology** *Pidha deul*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use

ii) **Present use** : Living temple

iii) **Past use** Worshipped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sivaratri* and *Sankranti* are celebrated.

iii) **Social significance** Thread ceremony, marriage ceremony and public meetings are held here.

iv) **Associational significance** —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding** —

ii) **Orientation** The temple is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *pancharatha vimana* and a frontal porch. It measures 2.20 mtrs in length and 1.25 mtrs in width. On elevation, the temple is in *pidha* order with usual *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. The *bada* of the temple measures 1.53 mtrs with three fold divisions namely *pabhaga* (0.43 mtrs), *jangha* (0.77 mtrs) and *baranda* (0.33 mtrs) respectively.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*** —

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs: At the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi panel which is not clearly visible due to the modern lime plaster.

Lintel: The architrave above the doorjamb is carved with *navagraha*, which is not clearly visible due to the modern lime plaster.

vi) **Building material** : Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : It is in good state of preservation.

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The temple was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award and presently maintained by the locals living around the temple.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : B

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others** : —

12. Threats to the property

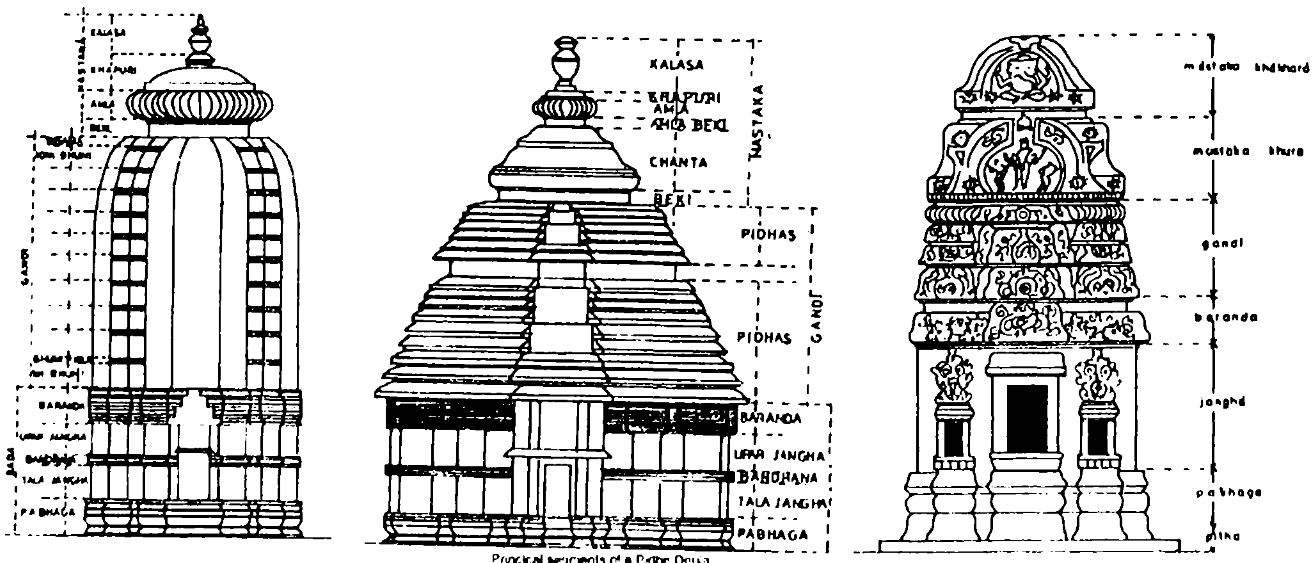
Conservation Problem and Remedies: It is in a good state of preservation.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings

15. Date of Documentation : 24.08.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 33 / 2006
OPU / 751002 /169/ 1987

1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** : Hanuman Temple
   - ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** : Lat 20° 14' 45" N, Long- 85° 50' 14" E, Elev.55ft
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The temple is situated in the eastern embankment of Bindusagar tank across the Talabazar road. It is a living temple facing towards west. The enshrined deity is a two armed Hanuman.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple
   - ii) **Public/ Private** : Private
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** : Sankarananda Panda is the chief priest of the temple.
   - iv) **Name** : Sankarananda Panda
   - v) **Address** : Talabazar road, Old town, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date**
   - ii) **Approximate date** : 16th Century A.D.
   - iii) **Source of Information:** —

5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   - ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   - iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul.*

6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use
   - ii) **Present use** Living Temple
   - iii) **Past use** : Worshipped

7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : —
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : Rituals like *Ramnavami* and *Panasankranti* are observed.
   - iii) **Social significance** : —
   - iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding** : The temple is surrounded by Talabazar road in the west, Ananta Vasudeva temple compound wall in east and shops in north and south
   - ii) **Orientation** : Facing towards west.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a flat roof concrete *jagamohana*. It is *pancharatha* that measures 3.15 square mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *pidha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* measuring 4.30 mtrs. in height. With the three fold divisions of *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.70 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.25 mtrs, *jangha* 0.95 mtrs, *baranda* 0.50 mtrs with a thick of three mouldings). The *gandi* has three receding tiers measuring 1.45 mtrs in height.The *mastaka* measure 1.15 mtrs. in height with the usual components like *beki*, *amalaka*, *khapuri* and wheel as *ayudha* .
   - iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* devatas** : The *raha* niches are located in the *jangha* of eastern, northern and southern wall and uniformly measures 0.75 mtrs in height, 0.34 mtrs in width and with a depth of 0.17 mtrs. are empty.These are decorated with *khakhara mundi* in *tala* and *urdhva garbhika*.
   - v) **Decorative features** —

     Door Jambs: The doorjambs are plain and measure1.85mtrs in height and1.35 mtrs in width.

     Lintel: In the architrave there is a traditional *navagraha* panel within the niches and seated in *padmasana*.
   - vi) **Building material** Laterite.
   - vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry
   - viii) **Style** *Kalingan*
   - ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**
   - i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : B

v) **Others** —

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

Encroachment : The temple is encroached by private shops in the north and south.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings : One photograph

15. Date of Documentation 22.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 34 / 2006

1. Name

i) **Present Name** **Jagannatha Temple**

ii) **Past Name** —

2. Location Lat.20^0 20' 59" N., Long.85^0 49' 67" E., Elev.95 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The Jagannatha temple is located in the Jagannatha temple precinct, Patia, Bhubaneswar. The temple is situated at the centre of the precinct. It is a stone temple. The presiding deities are the trinity of Jagannatha, Balabhadra and Subhadra. The temple is facing towards east and it is a living temple.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : According to local legend the temple was built by Rama Chandra Deva the king of Patia .

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** Private

iii) **Any other (specify)** Shyama Sundara Mohapatra is the local caretaker.

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : —

4. Age

i) **Precise date** —



ii) **Approximate date** 17th Century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features and scheme of decoration.

5. Property Type

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Building

ii) **Subtype** : Temple

iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul*

6. Property use

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

ii) **Present use** Living Temple

iii) **Past use** Worshipped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : *Devasnana purnima, Ramanavami, Janmastami, Bamanajanma* are observed.

iii) **Social significance** —

iv) **Associational significance** —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding:** The temple is situated in the centre of the precinct. It is surrounded by Bedha Lokanatha temple on its north-west corner, an abandoned temple on its south-west corner, *Snana Mandapa* in north and gateway in east.

ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands over a *pista* that has a set of three mouldings measuring 0.96 mtrs in height. On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a recently constructed rectangular hall. The *vimana* is *pancharatha* on plan as distinguished by a central *raha* and a pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either sides of *raha*. On elevation, *vimana* is of *pidha* order that measures 9.80 mtrs in height form *pista* to *kalasa*. From bottom to the top the temple has a *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. With five fold division of the *bada* the temple has a *panchanga bada* measuring 3.00 mtrs. At the base, the *pabhaga* has a set of five mouldings of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata*, *kani* and *basanta* that measures 0.75 mtrs in height. *Jangha* is segmented into *tala jangha* and *upara jangha* by a set of *bandhana* mouldings. *Tala jangha* measures 0.60 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.62 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.28 mtrs and *baranda* 0.74 in height. *Gandi* above the *baranda* measures 4.00 mtrs in height is pyramidal with two sets of receding tiers in two *potalas* separated by one recess *kanthi.* While the lower *potala* has four tiers and the upper *potala* has three tiers measuring 4.00 mtrs. The *mastaka* has components like *beki*, *amalaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa* that measures 2.80 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* devatas:** The *raha* niches on the three sides uniformly measure 0.46 mtrs in height x 0.28 mtrs in width and 0.26 mtrs in depth. The niches are surmounted by a *pidha mundi* of three tiers. In the southern niche there is a four armed Varaha standing on a lotus pedestal. His uplifted right and left hands hold conch and wheel while his major right hand is in *varada mudra.* Western niche houses a four armed *Nara*simha image. His major two hands are engaged in tearing the chest of the demon Hiranyakasipu while his uplifted left hand holds a *charkra* and the right hand hold a conch. The deity is flanked by two lady attendants standing at the base on either side in the *aradhana* pose. The northern niche enshrined the image of Bamana. The deity holds a mace in his lower left hand and a lotus in right hand. The uplifted right hands hold a conch and the left hand holds a wheel.

v) **Decorative features** —

Door Jambs —

Lintel —

vi) **Building material** Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** The recessed *kanthi* is decorated with miniature *rekha deulas* and *udyota simha.*

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair, because of proper maintenance.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others**

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings : One photograph.

15. Date of Documentation 14.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 34- I / 2006

1. Name

i) **Present Name** **Bedha Lokanatha**

ii) **Past Name** —

2. **Location** Lat.20°20' 59" N., Long.85°49' 67" E., Elev.95 ft

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** This temple is situated in the precinct of Patia Jaganath temple in the north-west corner at a distance of 5.00mtrs from the main Jagannatha temple. This temple is facing towards south. The enshrined deity is a *Siva-lingam* over the circular *yonipitha*. Siva *lingam* is made of laterite and circular *yonipitha* is made of sand stone.

iii) **Tradition & legends** —

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** : Private

iii) **Any other (specify)** —

iv) **Name** : The chief priest is Shyama Sundara Mohapatra, Patia, Bhubaneswar.

v) **Address** Patia, Bhubaneswar.

4. Age

i) **Precise date** 17^{th}-18^{th} Century A. D.

ii) **Approximate date** : —

iii) **Source of Information** : Building material and other features.

5. Property Type

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Precinct

ii) **Subtype** Temple

iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul*

6. Property use

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

ii) **Present use** Living Temple

iii) **Past use** Worshipped

7. Significance

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sankranti*, *Jagara*, *Rudrabhiseka* are observed.

iii) **Social significance** : —

iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. Physical description

i) **Surrounding:** It is surrounded by the compound walls in the north and west, Jagannatha temple at a distance of 5.00 mtrs in the south-east and *Snana Mandapa* in east.

ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards south.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has *vimana* and it is a *pidha* deul. It is *triratha* on plan. The *vimana* has *pabhaga*, *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* with the total height of 5.30 mtrs. On elevation, the temple is *panchanga bada* (*pabhaga* 0.33 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.45 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.20 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.46 mtrs and *baranda* 0.44 mtrs). *Gandi* measures 2.00 mtrs and *mastaka* 1.50 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* devatas:** Raha niches measuring 0.46 mtrs in height x 0.28 mtrs in width x 0.26 mtrs in depth are all empty.

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs: Doorjambs measure 1.30 mtrs in height and 0.63 mtrs in width are plain and *Graha* panel is absent in the architrave.

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** : Grey sand stone with cement plaster and lime wash.

vii) **Construction techniques** Lime mortar

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

Detached Sculptures : There are two *udyota simhas* infront of the temple.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** —

15. **Date of Documentation** 14.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 34 - II / 2006

1. **Name**

i) **Present Name** Jagannatha Temple *Snana Mandapa*

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** Lat.20° 20' 59" N., Long.85° 49' 67" E., Elev.95 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach :** *Snana Mandapa* is located in the Jagannatha temple precinct of Patia. This *Mandapa* is provided with flight of steps in the east.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : On the day of Deva *Snana Purnima* Lord Jagannatha is given ritual bath in this *Mandapa*.

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** private

iii) **Any other (specify)** —

iv) **Name** Shyam Sundara Mohapatra is the chief priest of this temple.

v) **Address** Patia, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** —

ii) **Approximate date** 17th – 18th Century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information :** Architectural features and building materials.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Precinct

ii) **Subtype** *Mandapa*

iii) **Typology** Square on plan.

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use.

ii) **Present use** Ritual purpose.

iii) **Past use** In use

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : *Deva Snana Purnima*

iii) **Social significance** —

iv) **Associational significance** —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding** : —

ii) **Orientation :** This *Mandapa* is provided with flight of steps in the east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The *mandapa* is square on plan measuring 3.66 square mtrs with a height of 1.75 mtrs. The wall of the *mandapa*

has five fold divisions like the *panchanga bada* of a temple

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas***

v) **Decorative features** —

Door Jambs —

Lintel —

vi) **Building material** Sand stone

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** —

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9 **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: Fair, as it is an open platform made of sand stone.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** : —

ii) **Historic** —

iii) **Associational** —

iv) **Social/Cultural** —

v) **Others** —

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings

15. Date of Documentation 14.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 34 -III / 2006

1. Name

i) **Present Name** Patia Jagannatha Precinct Empty Temple

ii) **Past Name** —

2. Location Lat.20° 20' 59" N., Long.85° 49' 67" E., Elev.95 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach**: This temple is located in the Jagannath temple precinct which is situated almost in the centre of the Village Patia. One has to take road branching from the Jayadev vihar-Nandanakanana Road at Damana Chowk to the Village Patia, Bhubaneswar. This is a non living temple made of fine grained sand stone.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** : Private

iii) **Any other (specify)** : —

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : —

4. Age-

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** : —

iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features

5. Property Type

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Precinct

ii) **Subtype** : Temple

iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul*

6. Property use

i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned

ii) **Present use** : Abandoned

iii) **Past use** : Worshipped

7. Significance

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : —

iii) **Social significance** : —

iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. Physical description

i) **Surrounding** : This temple is situated in the south-west corner close to the compound wall.

ii) **Orientation** : The temple is facing towards north.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On elevation, the *vimana* is of *pidha* order that measures 5.53 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to the *kalasa*. From bottom to the top the temple has a *bada*, *gandi*, and *mastaka*. The *bada* is *panchanga* measuring 2.03 mtrs

(*pabhaga* 0.50 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.46 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.19 mtrs and *upara jangha* 0.47 mtrs and *baranda* 0.41 mtrs). *Gandi* with three receding tiers measures 2.00 mtrs and *mastaka* 1.50 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* devatas:** *Raha* niches measuring 0.30 mtrs x 0.15 mtrs are carved with *pidha mundi*. All are empty.

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs : Doorjambs are plain

Lintel : Lintel is plain.

vi) **Building material** : Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: Recently renovated by the temple authority.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** It is maintained by the Endowment Department.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property** :

Conservation Problem and Remedies: The western and southern walls of the temple are encroached by western and southern walls of the compound.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** 14.10.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR/ 35 / 2006**
OPU/ 751031/ 377/ 1988

1. **Name**

i) **Present Name** **Jalesvara Siva Temple Precinct.**

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** Lat. 20⁰ 21' 40"N, Long. 85⁰ 50' 70" E. Elev. 76 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach :** Jalesvara Siva temple is situated on the southern outskirt of the village Kalarahanga at a distance of 2.00 kms. from Patia and 6.00 kms south of Chudangagada in the northern outskirt of Bhubaneswar. The presiding deity is a *Siva-lingam* within a circular *yonipitha* inside the sanctum, which is 1.15 mtrs below the *chandrasila*. The Sanctum measures 2.00 square mtrs. It is a living temple.

iii) **Traditions & legends:** According to the prevalent legend the king of Chudangagada was a devout worshipper of lord Lingaraja. He used to visit Lingaraja every day. Since it was not possible to commute to Lingaraja during the rainy seasons the lord advised him in a dream to construct a temple in the centre of a neighboring lotus pond where the lord himself dwells as a *Jalasayi*. The King complied with the desire of the lord by constructing the present temple, which is located on the western embankment of the Jalesvara pond. To conduct the rituals and other associated activities of the temple the King gave land grants to the Brahmins of Rahanga sasan and other *Sevayatas*. Hence the place is known as Kalarahanga.



3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** : Private

iii) **Any other (specify)** It is looked after by the priests and *sevayatas* of Panda Sahi, of Kalarahanga.

iv) **Name** —

v) **Address** Village Kalarahanga.

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** 12th century A.D.

ii) **Approximate date** Somavamsis.

iii) **Source of Information:** Architectural features and the schemes of decoration including building materials bear strong resemblance with the 10th century temple of Meghesvara.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building

ii) **Subtype** Temple.

iii) **Typology** The *vimana* is *rekha deul* and the *Jagamohana* is *pidha deul.*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

ii) **Present use** Living temple.

iii) **Past use** Worshipped.

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance:** According to local tradition the temple was built by Padma Keshari, one of the Keshari rulers, which however does not conform to the geneological table of the Somavamsis.

ii) **Cultural significance :**Rituals like *Siva Vivaha*, *Sivaratri*, *Janmastami*, *Dolapurnima*, *Sitalasasthi*, *Chandana Yatra*, *Pindadana* and *Dhanu Makara* are observed.

iii) **Social significance:** Various social functions like marriage ceremony, thread ceremony, *mundanakriya* and engagement are performed.

IV) **Associational significance:** Panda sahi, Kala Rahanga Village.

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding :** A massive compound wall in all the four sides surrounds the temple. Beyond the compound wall Jalesvara pond in the east, paddy fields in the north and south sides and the approaching road in the western side. The adjoining depressions in the paddy fields indicate that originally the temple was surrounded by water on all the four sides which is attested by the local legend.

ii) **Orientation :** The temple is facing towards west.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana*, a *antarala*, a *jagamohana* and at a short distance a *nata-mandira*. The *vimana* measures 5.40 square mtrs. *antarala* 1.30 mtrs. and the *jagamohana* 9.00 square mtrs extending the projections of the balustrated window. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order having usual *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* measuring 12.35 mtrs from *khura* to *kalasa*. The *bada* of the *vimana* measuring 2.87 mtrs in height has five vertical divisions of *pabhaga* (0.87



mtrs) with of five mouldings, *tala jangha* (0.50'mtrs), *bandhana* (0.10 mtrs) *upara jangha* (0.80 mtrs) and *baranda* (0.60 mtrs) with three thin mouldings. A thick *bada* moulding measuring 0.15 mtrs in thick runs around the *vimana* above the *baranda* separating the *bada* from the *gandi*. The curvilinear *gandi* of the *vimana* measuring 6.48 mtrs in height is distinguished by a central *raha* and a pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either sides of the *raha*. The *mastaka* measuring 3.00 mtrs has as usual *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa*. The *gandi* is otherwise devoid of ornamentation. Above the *antarala* is a *sukanasa* designed after a *khakhara-mundi*, which is flanked by two miniature *rekha deuls*. Above it there is a stylized *chaitya* motif flanked by two conches and crowned by a *kirtimukha* which is surmounted by a *gajakranta*. Above the *gajakranta* is a Hanumana in flying posture and carrying a hillock in his right hand. The base of the *gandi* is decorated with a series of miniature *rekha deul* as *angasikharas* on the *pagas* arranged in descending order from *raha* to the *kanika paga* as noticed in Subarnesvara. The *gandi* is also devoid of ornamentation.



The *jagamohana* of the temple appears to be a later construction like the Parsuramesvara because the first and the last *grahas* are concealed by the back wall of the *jagamohana*. On elevation, the *jagamohana* is a *pidha* deul having usual *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* measuring 7.35 mtrs from *khura* to *kalasa*. The *bada* measuring 3.00 mtrs in height has three vertical divisions of *pabhaga* (0.90 mtrs) consisting of five mouldings (*khura*, *kumbha*, *pata*, *kani* and *basanta*) of conventional designs mostly devoid of ornamental detail as in the *vimana jangha* (0.150'mtrs) and *baranda* 0.60 mtrs. The *bhadra deul gandi* measuring 2.05 mtrs in height is designed with five receding tiers. The *mastaka* measuring 2.30 mtrs in height has components like *beki*, *amlaka*, *ghanta*, *khapuri* and *kalasa*.

iv) *Raha* niche & *Parsva*devata: The *raha* niches on three sides of north, south and east uniformly measuring 1.08 mtrs x 0.56 mtrs with a depth of 0.40 mtrs enshrined Ganesa in the south, Kartikeya in the east and Mahisasuramardini in the north. Beneath the niche is the *tala garvika* designed with *khakhara-mundis* while above the niche is an *urdhva- garvika*, with two pilasters carved with *kirtimukhas* on either side of *raha* niches as usual in the 10th – 11th century temples of Orissa. The northern niche is enshrining a Mahisasuramardini image rather than Parvati is a departure of the standard *parsva*devata arrangement. Mahisasuramardini is ten armed, most of the arms and attributes are now damaged. The demon is in human form attempting to escape from the decapitated carcass of the buffalo. The demon is depicted in a running stance, moving from right to left. Two demons, Sumbha and Nisumbha are addorsed on the pedestal, depicted in running pose with weapons in their uplifted hands. Two Katyayanis holding daggers are delineated behind these demons. Ganesa in the southern niche with four arms is standing in *tribhanga* pose over a lotus pedestal. His lower left arm is resting over the shaft of a *Parasu* and his lower right arm is holding a *akhya mala* (rosary). While his upper left arm is holding a *modaka patra* the upper right arm is holding a broken tooth (tusk). The image is crowned by *jatamukuta* and flanked by flying Vidyadharas. The whole image stands in front of a *makara Torana*. The mouse mount is there in the pedestal. The eastern niche enshrines a four armed Kartikeya image standing in *tribhanga* over a decorated pedestal. He is holding a cock in his upper

left arm and spear in his lower left arm .While his lower right arm is resting over the beak of the peacock the upper right arm is broken.

v) Decorative features:

Vimana *:* The *bada* of the *vimana* is a store house of sculptural embellishments. The arrangements of the *mundis* on the *jangha* are unique. The *tala jangha* has *pidha mundi* in the *anuratha paga* and *khakhara mundi* in the *kanika paga* and the *upara jangha* is decorated with a *vajra-mundi* above the cult-niche. This kind of arrangement of the three types of architectural motifs is the only of its kind in the temples of Bhubaneswar and rare in the state. The conjunction of *anuratha* and *kanika paga* in *tala jangha* is decorated with *naga-nagi stambhas* in which *naga* and *nagi* are carved in either ends, which is surmounted by an atlantid-*gana*. The conjunction of *anuratha* and *raha paga* in the *tala jangha* is filled with *vyalas*. The *upara jangha* bears figures of *saptamatrikas*, *mithunas* and *alasa kanyas*. The roof of the *raha* niche is relieved with a *pidha* niche that houses a deity and flanked by two *rekha anga sikharas* on either sides. The *antarala* wall is carved with *khakhara-mundi* and Saivite cult icons such as Kartikeya in the north and bull in the south.

Jagamohana *:* The *jagamohana* has two balustered windows on the northern and southern walls that project forth the square plan of the *jagamohana*. The *tala* garvika beneath the windows have decorations of *khakhara-mundis*. The balusters of the windows were originally carved with female figures altering with pillars. At present most of the original decoration is missing as it is renovated with plain stone blocks. The *jangha* is decorated with elongated *khakhara mundis* crowned by *kalasa* that is flanked by a pair of *jagrata* motifs. The niches of the *khakhara mundi* house various cult icons, which have largely been eroded.The interior of the *jagamohana* measuring 3.15 square mtrs has a decorated ceiling designed with a large circular lotus of radiating petals and a pendant hanging at the centre. There is also a small lotus-medal *simha* in the ceiling of the balustered windows and *ardhamandapa*.

Due to weathering and erosions, the images of the subsidiary niches of the *vimana* and *jagamohana* are eroded beyond recognition. T. E. Donaldson mentioned (*Hindu Temple Art of Orissa*, vol-1, page 380-81), that) *dikpalas*, *saptamatrikas* and different forms of bramhinical images & Saivite images are situated in their respective positions. The *dikpalas* are placed in the *jangha* niches of *kanika paga* of both *vimana* and *jagamohana*, though many of them are badly damaged. They all stand in *tribhanga* pose with their dimunative mounts. The lower *jangha* niche of the *anuratha paga* of both *vimana* and *jagamohana* are filled with various Bramhinical deities, primarily Saivite though many are difficult to be identified due to the ruinous conditions. The *saptamatrikas* along with Virabhadra and Ganesa occupy the *upara jangha* niches. The series begins with Virabhadra in the northern niche on the east side and continues with Brahmi (east *raha*, missing), Sivani (south niche, east side, missing), Kaumari (east niche, south side), Vaisnavi (south *raha*), Indrani(west niche, south side) Varahi (west niche, north side), Camunda(north *raha*, missing) and Ganesa (east niche, north side). The *matrikas* are seated in *lalitasana* with a child on their left lap.

Door Jamb: The door jambs of the *vimana* measuring 1.90 mtrs in height and 0.96 mtrs in width are carved with four vertical bands of *patra sakha*, *puspa sakha*, *nara sakha* and *lata sakha* from exterior to interior with a *naga* border in the inner *sakha* (*lata sakha*). A dimunative *naga* in left and *nagi* in right are in *anjali mudra* on either side of the entrance portal right above the *dvarapala* niche. At the base of the door jambs there are *dvarapala* niches measuring 0.40 mtrs. in height and 0.20 mtrs in width that houses Saivite *dvarapalas* holding trident in there right hands being accompanied with river goddess standing on their respective mounts on either side of the *dvarapalas*. A parasol is held above the head of the river goddess without attendant figures. Beneath the *dvarapala* niche are three diminitive figures facing the doors rather than the *simha* motifs on either side of *chandrasila*. The door frame of the *jagamohana* is similar in design with the *vimana*. The *dvarapalas* assume a *tribhanga* pose and hold tridents in their left hands, with the weapon cutting diagonally across the body. Right hands are uplifted. The *lalatabimba* houses images of Saraswati and Ganesa within a *pidha mundi* niche. It is a deviation from the standard Gajalaxmi motif of the Orissan temple. Saraswati holds the *Vina* with her major hands while her upper right arm holds a lotus, the lower left is placed on the thigh holding a book. Ganesa holds the standard four objects in his hands. The *Chandrasila* is decorated with five mouldings with three atlantid-*ganas*. There are *naga-nagi* column in ascending order measuring 1.50 mtrs in height holding garland

in their both hands and beneath the column is carved with a pair of *Gajakranta*s like the entrance portal of the Meghesvara temple.

Lintel: The *graha* architrave of the *vimana* above the door frames is carved with the *navagrahas*, each within a niche and seated in *padmasana*. Due to the later addition of the *jagamohana* first and last *grahas* are concealed and at present only seven *grahas* are visible. The *graha* architrave of the *jagamohana* measuring 1.84 mtrs in length is also carved with the traditional *navagrahas* as usual in Orissan temples.

vi) **Building material** : Light grained grey sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** The *jangha* portion is profusely carved with *pidha mundi*, *khakhara mundi*, *rekha mundi* and *vajra mundi*. *Kalasa* of *Vimana* and *Jagamohana* is made of chlorite stone. Ganesa and Saraswati in the *lalatabimba* of *jagamohana*. Balustrated windows in the *Jagamohana*.

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: Good but the carvings are weathered beaten and eroded. Cracks are noticed in the outer walls of the *vimana* and *jagamohana*.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** : Cracks are noticed in the *vimana* and *jagamohana*.

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** : A
ii) **Historic** : B
iii) **Associational** : B
iv) **Social/Cultural** : A
v) **Others** : —

12. Threats to the property

Conservation problem and remedies: Because of the low elevation of the sanctum (1.15 mtrs below the ground) water percolates into it from the adjoining tank.

Compound wall, if any: There is a compound wall made of laterite stone measuring 56.20 mtrs in length x 30 mtrs in width x 2.50 mtrs in height with a thickness of 0.80 mtrs.There are two entrances in the eastern and western sides. The eastern entrance has a gateway of *pidha* order measuring 2.67 mtrs in height with components like *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*.

Nata-mandira : At a distance of 9.00 mtrs from the *Jagamohana* there is a massive *Mandapa* made of sand stone that originally served as a *nata-mandira* as evident fom the figures of dancers, musicians, *nayikas* and erotics carved on the walls of the *Mandapa*. On plan, the *Mandapa* is square measuring 8.15 square mtrs with a height of 1.40 mtrs. It is provided with flight of steps both in the eastern and western sides.

The walls of the *Mandapa* are designed like the *bada* of a temple with components like *pabhaga* with three mouldings (0.52 mtrs), *jangha* (0.30 mtrs) and *veranda* (0.58 mtrs). Originally there were sixteen pillars on the *Mandapa* arranged in four rows of four pillars. Of the sixteen pillars six are of full size (1.43 mtrs) and others have broken to different levels.

Detached sculpture: There are some detached sculptures kept near the southern wall of the *Mandapa*. The bigger one is a carved slab of *makara Torana* flanked by flying *Vidyadharas*. At the base of the *Torana* Visnu is standing over a lotus pedestal. The head is broken. He is wearing *Kirita mukuta*, wearing a garland, sacred thread and *manibandhana* and his two hands are broken. At the base of the *Torana* on either side there are two female figures holding lotus in their left hands. They are crowned with *kirita mukuta* in either side.

(1) gaja *vyala*, (2) female feagure with *simha* head, (3) female figure on lotus pedestal, (4) male dancing figure, (5) female drummer, (6) five bulls, (7) *gajakranta*, (8) amorous couple. (9) two *nayikas*, (10) *Salabhanjika*.

13. Reference and notes

1. B. Mishra, *Odisara Deva Devi* (Oriya), Vol-I, PP:263-264, 1980, Cuttack.

2. R. P. Mohapatra, *Archaeology in Orissa*, Vol-I, PP: 158, 1985, Delhi.

3. T.E.Donaldson, *Hindu Temple Art of Orissa*, Vol-I, PP: 376-383, 1985, Leiden.

14. Maps/Plan/Drawings Four photographs

15. Date of Documentation 13.10.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 35 - I / 2006**
OPU / 751031 / 378/ 1988



1. Name

i) Present Name **Kalabhairavi Temple**

ii) Past Name : —

2. Location Lat- 20° 21' 40", Long- 85° 50' 77", Elev- 76ft

i) Address & ii) Approach: The temple is located within the Jalesvara temple precinct, Kalarahanga. The enshrined deity is a four armed Chamunda sitting over a dead body. The deity holds *a khatuanga* in her upper right hand, a snake in upper left hand, a severed head in lower left hand and the lower right hand is broken. The deity is crowned with *jatamukuta* and wearing a garland of skull. The whole image rests over a pedestal measuring 0.50 mtrs in height.

iii) Tradition & legends —

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple Multiple

ii) Public/ Private Private

iii) Any other (specify) —

iv) Name —

4. Age

i) Precise date : —

ii) Approximate date 12th Century

iii) Source of Information : —

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Precinct

ii) Subtype Temple

iii) Typology *Pidha deul*

6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use In use

ii) Present use Living temple

iii) Past use Worshipped

7. Significance

i) Historic significance The temple was constructed by king Madhusudhan Deva

ii) Cultural significance : Rituals like *Durga-astami*, is observed.

iii) Social significance Birthday ceremony, engagement, *mundanakriya*, thread ceremony are observed.

iv) Associational significance —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding :** The temple is surrounded by the compound wall in the west, north and south, open space in the precinct in east.

ii) **Orientation :** Facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 3.85 square mtrs with a frontal porch of 1.15 mtrs .On elevation, the *vimana* is a *pidha deul* having *bada, gandi* and *mastaka* measures 6.80 mtrs in height. With the five fold divisions of *bada* the temple has a *panchanga bada* that measures 2.84 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.76 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.66 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.09 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.64 mtrs, *baranda* 0.69 mtrs.) The *gandi* and the *mastaka* measures 2.50 mtrs and 1.50 mtrs in height respectively.

iv) ***Raha* niche & parsva devata** : The *raha* niches uniformly measures 0.66 mtrs in height x 0.38 mtrs in width x 0.27 mtrs in depth. All the niches are empty.

v) **Decorative features** —

Door jamb : The door jambs are decorated with three plain vertical bands measurings 1.68 mtrs in height and 0.82 mtrs in width. In the architrave there is a *navagraha* panel flanked by two *bharabahakas* in either sides like that of Kotitirthesvara Siva temple in Old Town, Bhubaneswar. At the base of the door jambs Saivaite *dvarapala* are noticed within the niches.

vi) **Building material** : Laterite and Sandstone

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any :** —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** Showing signs of deterioration due to the growth of vegetation like Pipal tree and creepers.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress:** Cracks are noticed in the *gandi* of *vimana* for which rain water percolates into the sanctum from the roof.

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired by State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others**

12. **Threats to the property:**.

Conservation problem and remedies: —

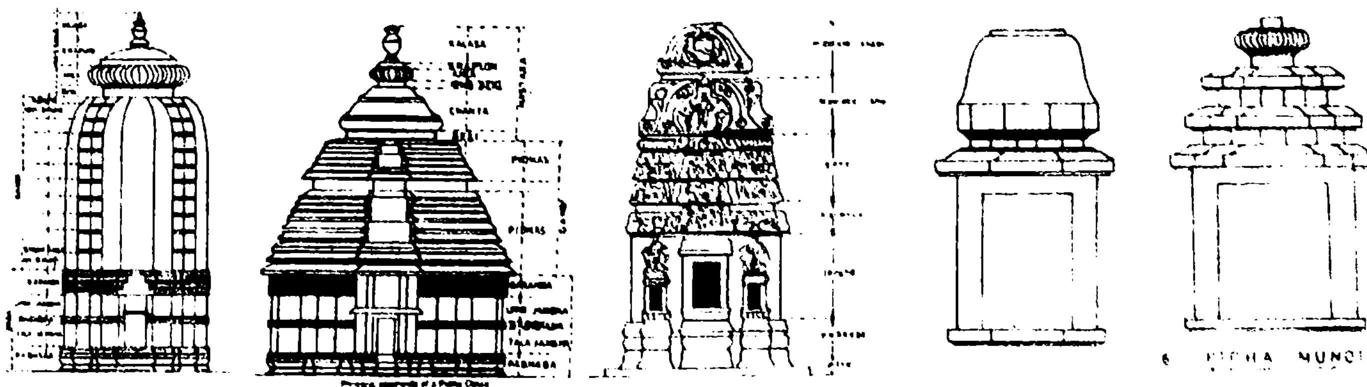
Detached and loose sculptures: —

13. **Reference notes** —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 10.09.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 36 / 2006**
OPU / 751002 / 254 / 1987

1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** — **Kalikadevi Temple**
   - ii) **Past Name** — —

2. **Location** — Lat. 20° 14' 22" N., Long. 85° 50' 29" E., Elev. 55 ft
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Kalikadevi temple is located in the Kancha Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is on the right side of the Temple road leading from Lingaraja Temple to Garej chowk. The enshrined deity is a four armed female divinity locally known as Kali.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** — —

3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** — Single.
   - ii) **Public/ Private** — Private.
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** — The temple is situated in the private plot of Prakash Panda.
   - iv) **Name** — Prakash Panda
   - v) **Address** : Godipokhari Sahi, Gosagaresvara Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** : —
   - ii) **Approximate date** — 10th / 11th Century A.D.
   - iii) **Source of Information** — *Bada* division and *pabhaga* mouldings.

5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** — Building
   - ii) **Subtype** — Temple
   - iii) **Typology** — *Pidha deul*

6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** — In use
   - ii) **Present use** — Living temple
   - iii) **Past use** : Worshipped



7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : As per the local tradition the temple was constructed during the time of Kesharis (Somavamsis), which is improbable taking into account the architectural features of the temple.
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : *Kalipuja, Chandipuja.*
   - iii) **Social significance** — *Annaprasana, Balabhoga.*
   - iv) **Associational significance** — —

8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by residential buildings on all sides except the Temple road in the north.
   - ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards north.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 2.75 square mtrs with a frontal porch of 0.52 mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *pidha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* measuring 5.50 mtrs in height. *Bada* is *panchanga* with five fold division measuring 2.30 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.58 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.58 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.14 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.58 mtrs, and *baranda* 0.42 mtrs). The *gandi* measures 2.00 mtrs and *mastaka* measure 1.20 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* devatas:** The *raha* niches are located in the *tala jangha* measuring 0.43 mtrs in height x 0.29 mtrs in width and with a depth of 0.12 mtrs.All are empty.

v) **Decorative features** —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs are plain and measure 1.36 mtrs in height x 0.90 mtrs in width. There are two niches in either side of the doorjamb measuring 1.02 mtrs in height x 0.60 mtrs in width x 0.63 mtrs in depth and house two images of *dvarapalikas* of recent installation.

Lintel —

vi) **Building material** Sand stone

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** The temple is repaired and maintained by Prakash Panda.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: There is a *pranala* in the eastern side.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 19.11.2006

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KAPILESVARA TEMPLE PRECINCT

Serial Number : **BBSR / 37 / 2006**

1. **Name**

i) **Present Name** **Kapilesvara Siva Temple**

ii) **Past Name** —

2. **Location** Lat. 20° 13' 74" N., Long. 85° 49' 65" E., Elev. 45 ft

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Kapilesvara Siva temple is situated within the precinct of Kapilesvara temple located in the south western outskirt of the village Kapilesvara, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is located at the end of Kapilesvara road leading from Lingaraja temple to Kapilesvara Village. The presiding deity is a *Siva-lingam* at the center of a circular *yonipitha* inside the sanctum. It is a living temple, facing towards east and maintained by Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board. The temple is situated within the precinct along with 33 other monuments. The precinct is located on the northern embankment of Manikarnika tank over an area of 44.00 square mtrs.



iii) **Tradition & legends :** According to the local legend this is the birth place of sage Kapila, who is considered

as the father of Sankhya Philosophy. He is also considered as the brain child of Brahma, an incarnation of Visnu and lord Siva himself. Hence it is a sacred place where the shrine is dedicated to Lord Kapilesvara Siva

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple**	Multiple
ii) **Public/ Private**	Public
iii) **Any other (specify)**	Looked after by Kapilesvara Trust and Endowment Department of Govt. of Orissa.
iv) **Name**	—
v) **Address**	—

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date**	14th Century A.D.
ii) **Approximate date**	Suryavamsi rule (Kapilendra Deva).

iii) **Source of Information :** Inscription of Kapilendra deva and other architectural features. However, there are other sculptural fragments, which suggest the original temple could be earlier than 11th Century A.D.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** :	Precinct
ii) **Subtype**	Temple

iii) **Typology** : The *vimana* is *rekha deul* and *Jagamohana* is *pidha deul Nata-mandira* and *Bhoga Mandapas* are of later additions.

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ In use** :	In use
ii) **Present use** :	Living temple
iii) **Past use** :	Worshiped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** :	The local people ascribe the temple to Kapilendra Deva.
ii) **Cultural significance** :	*Jagara*, *Sitalasasthi*, etc. are observed.
iii) **Social significance** :	Marriage, engagements are held.



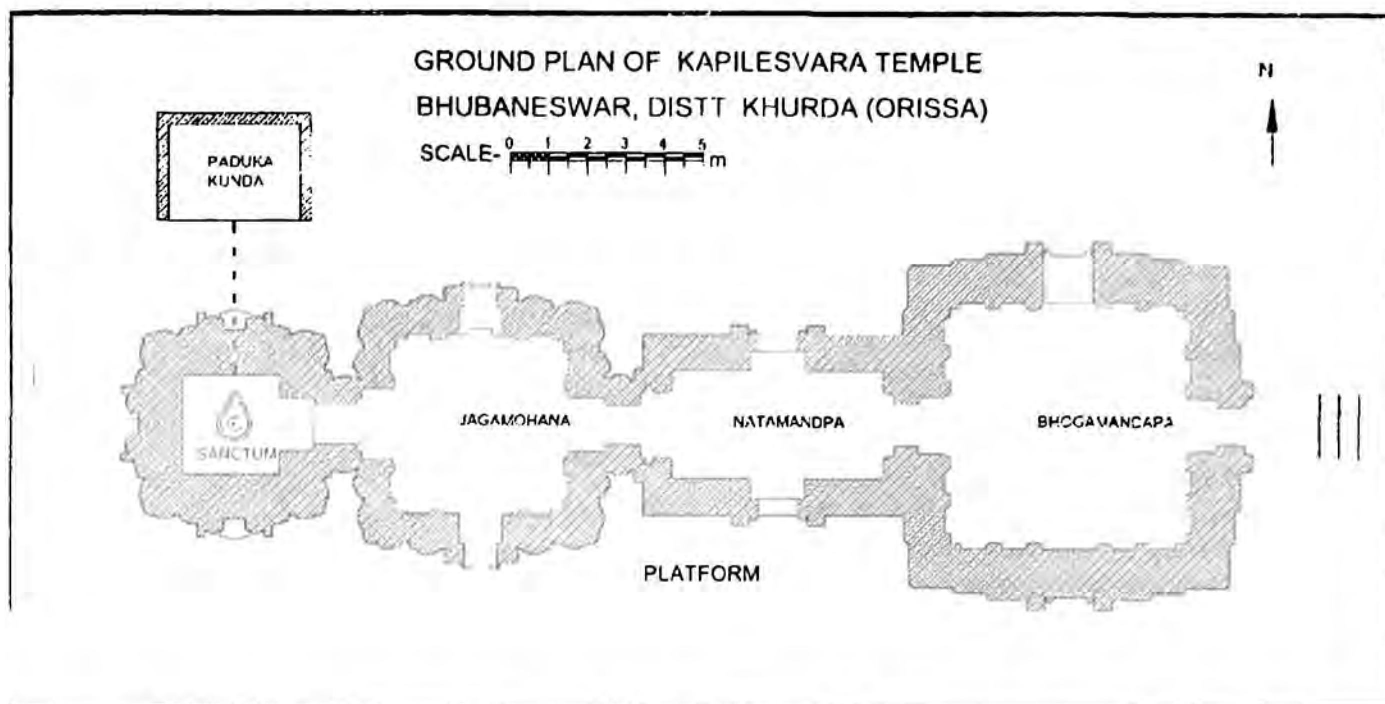
iv) **Associational significance**	Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding:** Within the compound wall the other temples surrounding Kapileswar are modern. They are Radha Krihna temple in north, Beherana *Mandapa* in south, Sidhesvar Siva temple in north-west and Bhandara Ghara in south west.

ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The entire temple was renovated at a later date with the building materials of the original one. The temple stands on a *pista* measuring 35.90 mtrs in length and 16.25 mtrs in width, with a height of 1.00 mtrs provided



with flight of steps. On plan, temple has a *vimana*, *jagamohana*, *nata-mandira* and *Bhoga-Mandapa* measuring 29.90 mtrs in length and 9.50 mtrs in width. The *vimana* measures 5.40 square mtrs. *ganthiala* 1.00 mtrs, *jagamohana* 7.00 square mtrs and *Nata Mandapa*, *bhoga-Mandapa* together measure 16.50 mtrs in length and 9.50 mtrs in width. On elevation, the *vimana* is in *rekha* order, *jagamohana* is *pidha* and *nata-mandira* and *bhoga Mandapa* are flat roofed and of later constructions. The *vimana* measuring 11.40 mtrs in height has usual *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. The *bada* with five vertical divisions measure 3.90 mtrs. in height *Pabhaga* 0.93 mtrs with five conventional mouldings, *tala jangha* 0.80 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.37 mtrs with three mouldings, *upara jangha* 0.85 mtrs and *baranda* 0.55 mtrs having five mouldings. The curvilinear *gandi* measuring 5.50 mtrs in height is distinguished by a central *raha* flanked by a pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either side. The *mastaka* measure 3.00 mtrs in height with *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa*. On elevation, the *jagamohana* which is a *pidha deul* measures 9.80 mtrs in height from *khura* to *kalasa*. The *bada* (*panchanga bada*) measures 3.80 mtrs in height with five vertical divisions namely *pabhaga* 1.00 mtrs, *tala jangha* 1.00 mtrs, *bandhana* 3.30 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.60 mtrs and *baranda* 0.90 mtrs. The *gandi* measures 3.00 mtrs in height with nine receding tiers set in two *potalas* separated by a recess *kanthi*. The lower *potala* has five tiers and the upper *poatala* has four tiers in pyramidal elevation. The *mastaka* measuring 3.00 mtrs in height has components of *beki*, ghanta, *khapuri*, *amlaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa*. *Nata-mandira* measure 5.81 mtrs in height from



bottom to top. The *bada* measuring 2.81 mtrs has five fold divisions namely *pabhaga* 0.74 mtrs, *talajangha* 0.52 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.56 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.25 mtrs and *baranda* 0.74 mtrs in height. The *gandi* of the *nata-mandira* measure 2.00 mtrs in height with two receding tiers. The *mastaka* measures 1.00 mtrs which is surmounted by a *kalasa* flanked by two *udyota simhas*. The *gandi* of *Bhoga-Mandapa* measure 1.50 mtrs in height is carved with three recding tiers, *mastaka* is absent.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* devatas:** The *parsva*devata niches located on the *raha paga* of the *tala jangha* on the three sides of north, west and south uniformly measure 1.10 mtrs x 0.55 mtrs and 0.25 mtrs and enshrine Parvati, Kartikeya and Ganesa respectively. The *Talagarvika* below the niche is decorated with a series of *Khakhara mundis* flanked by *naga nagi* pilasters. The niche is flanked by two pilasters that are carved with Kirtimukha at the center of the pilaster and the niche is crowned by *Urdhagarvika*.The western *raha* niche houses four armed Kartikeya standing in *tribhanga* over a lotus pedestal with his upper left hand is holding a cattle drum, the upper right hand is holding a trident and while the major left hand is holding a cock and right hand is in *varadamudra*. The image is crowned by *jatamukuta* and at the corners there are flying Vidyadharas and diminutive male worshipers at the base of pedestal. The northern *raha* niche houses a four armed Parvati standing over a lotus pedestal. The image is partly damaged. She is holding lotus in her major left hand and *naga pasa* in the uplifted left hand, major right hand is in *varada mudra* and the uplifted right hand is broken. Flanked by two diminitive female attendants holding *sakti*, the image has *jatamukuta*. The southern *raha* niche enshrines a four armed Ganesa standing in *tribhanga* over a pedestal. His right hand is holding an *akhyamala* (rosary), left hand a *Parasu* while the uplifted left hand is holding a *Modaka patra* the uplifted right hand holds a tusk. The image has a *Jatamukuta*.

v) **Decorative features:** —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs of the *vimana* is carved with three vertical bands of *puspa sakha*, *nara sakha* and *lata sakha* from exterior to interior measuring 2.45 mtrs x 1.75 mtrs on either side of the entrance portal. At the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi seated in *lalitasana* over a lotus pedestal. She is holding lotus in her both hands, above the lotus two elephants are pouring water over the deity. At the base of the doorjambs and beneath the *dvara sakhas* there are two *pidha mundi* niches that houses Saivate *dvarapalas* along with river godesess of Ganga and Yamuna mounted over their respective mounts.

Lintel —

vi) **Building material** Grey sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : —

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : A

ii) **Historic** : B

iii) **Associational** : A

iv) **Social/Cultural** : A

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**:

Conservation Problem and Remedies:

Rain water is percolating into the *nata-mandira* due to the cracks in the roof. There are two *pranala*s noticed in the northern walls of *vimana* and *jagamohana* for discharge of offering water. *Pipal* trees and creepers have grown on the *gandi* of *vimana*. In *upara jangha* some *nayikas* are missing.

Compound Wall: There is a compound wall measuring 44.00 square mtrs with 2.50 mtrs in height and with a thickness of 1.00 mtrs made of dressed laterite blocks, provided with two gate ways in eastern and southern sides of the compound wall.

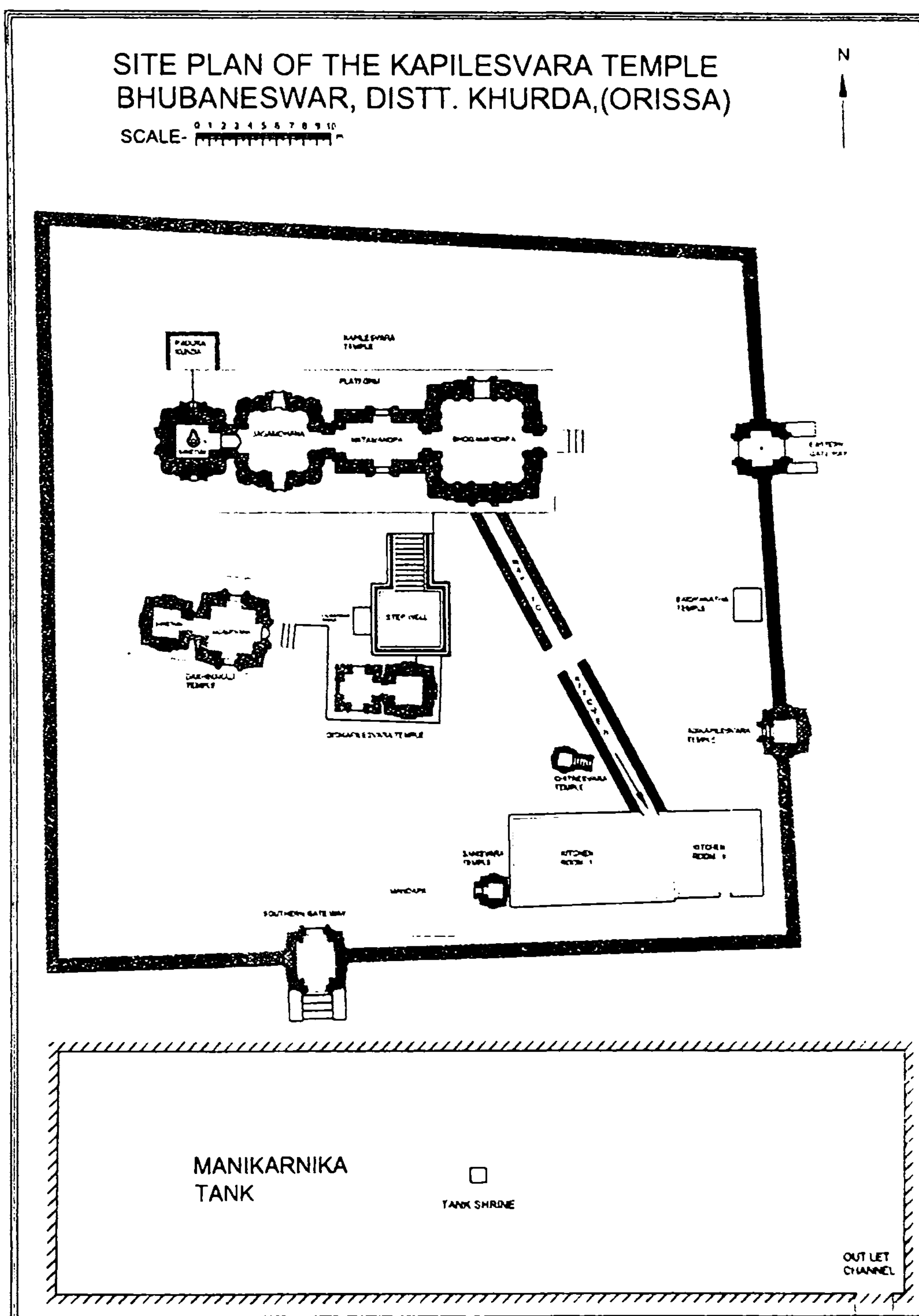
Detached and loose sculptures: In the outer wall of the passage leading from *Bhoga-Mandapa* to the temple kitchen there are four niches that houses ancient images of Hanuman, river goddess Ganga, Parvati and a *Salabhanjika*. In the left wall there are two niches having images of four armed Kartikeya and a circular *yonipitha*.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One photograph and one ground plan.

15. Date of Documentation : 24.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 37 - I / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 138 / 1987

1. Name:

i) **Present Name** — **Adi Kapilesvara Siva Temple / Kapilesvara- I**

ii) **Past Name** — —

2. **Location** — Lat. 20° 13' 71" N., Long. 85° 49' 65" E., Elev. 45 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Adi Kapilesvara Siva Temple is located in the Kapileswara temple precinct, Kapileswar village, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is a living temple and facing towards west. The enshrined deity is a *Siva-lingam* within a circular *yonipitha* made of black chlorite.

iii) **Tradition & legends** — —

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple** — Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** — Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** : It is looked after by the Kapilesvara Trust Board under the control of the Endowment Department.

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : Kapileswara village, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** : —

iii) **Source of Information** : —

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct

ii) **Subtype** — Temple

iii) **Typology** — *Pidha deul.*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use

ii) **Present use** : Living Temple

iii) **Past use** : Worshipped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : *Jagara* and *Sankranti* etc are observed.

iii) **Social significance** — —

iv) **Associational significance** — —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding** : The temple is surrounded by the precinct compound wall in east, Ghanteswar temple in west, Baidyanath temple in south (7.20 mtrs), and Temple Kitchen (3.50 mtrs) in south.

ii) **Orientation** : The temple is facing towards west.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch. The *vimana* is 3.80 square mtrs where as the frontal porch is 0.50 mtrs. The *vimana* is *pancharatha*.On elevation; the *vimana* is of *pidha* order measuring 4.95 mtrs in height. From *pabhaga* to the *kalasa* the temple has a *panchanga bada* measuring 1.95 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.50 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.42 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.18 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.40 mtrs, and *baranda* 0.45 mtrs). The *gandi* measures 2.00 mtrs and *mastaka* is 1.00 mtrs in height.

The *gandi* of the temple has set in three receding tiers.The *mastaka* consists of *beki*, *ghanta*, *amlaka*, *khapuri*, *kalasa* and *ayudha*.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** : —

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs : The doorjamb is plain.

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** : Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan.*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i. **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : The western wall is covered upto the *baranda* level by the modern concrete *Mandapa*.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : It is maintained by Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** : —

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings : —

15. Date of Documentation 25. 09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 37 - II / 2006

1. Name

i) **Present Name** *Bada Kua* (Well)

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. Location Lat. 20^0 13' 71" N. Long. 85^0 49' 65" E., Elev. 45 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The *Bada Kua* is located in front of the Kapilesvar temple precinct across the road. It is a living kua and is under the care of the Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.

iii) **Tradition & legends** —

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** It is maintained by Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.

iv) **Name** —

v) **Address** —

4. Age

i) **Precise date**

ii) **Approximate date** 14^{th} Century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information** : —

5. Property Type

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Water body (well.)

ii) **Subtype** Spring

iii) **Typology** : Well

6. Property use

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

ii) **Present use** The water used by the locals.

iii) **Past use** —

7. Significance

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : —

iii) **Social significance** : —

iv) **Associational significance** The Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board

8. Physical description

i) **Surrounding** : The Bada Kua is surrounded by Kapilesvara temple compound wall in west, Malloa Niyoga in east, *Dolamandap* in north and Manikarnika tank in south.

ii) **Orientation** —

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan the well measures 2.60 square mtrs with a compound wall that measures 7.00 mtrs in length x 4.50 mtrs and in width.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** Nil

v) **Decorative features** : On the western wall there are two niches one of which enshrines by a four armed Baraha and the other houses a broken pedestal. The eastern side enshrines of four armed image of Vishnu image. The image is standing over a lotus pedestal. In his lower right hand the image holding *pasha* and a conch in his lower left hands. The upper two arms are broken. At the base of the pedestal there is a male figure holding pot in his both hands and a bull on his left side.

Door Jambs —

Lintel —

vi) **Building material** Laterite and sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** Traditional rock-cut *vapi*

ix) **Special features, if any**: —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance**: —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : Cracks in the compound wall due to the growth of thick vegetaion.

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** It is maintained by the Kapilesvara Trust Board.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : A

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others**

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: The thick vegetation needs to be cleared.

There is a small compound wall around the well that measures 7 mtrs in length X 4.50 mtrs in width.

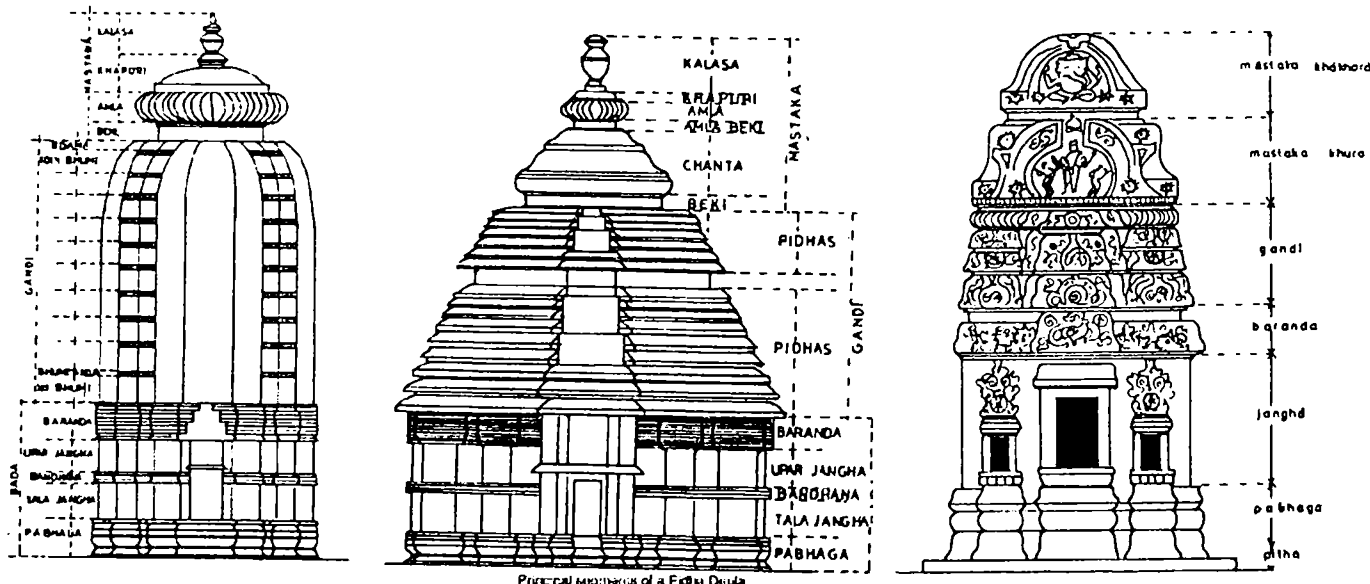
On the north- west corner of the compound wall there is a modern shrine that enshrines goddess Hatabasini.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : —

15. **Date of Documentation** 12-09-2006

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Principal segments of a Pidha Deula

Serial Number : BBSR / 37 - III / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 137/ 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Baidyanatha Siva Temple
   ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** Lat- 20^0 13' 74" N., Long- 85^0 49' 65" E., Elev- 45 ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The Baidyanatha Siva temple is located in Kapilesvara temple precinct in the village Kapilesvara, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. The enshrined deity is a *Siva-lingam* over a circular *yonipitha*, made in sand stone. The temple is under the care and maintenance of Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** : According to local legend Lord Baidyanath is the god for curing ailments and diseases. So ailing people offer special prayer and surrender before the Lord when suffering from diseases.
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.
   iv) **Name** Ramachandra Mallia and Harihara Mallia members of the Trust.
   v) **Address** Kapilesvara, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** 18^{th} Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct.
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul.*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use
   ii) **Present use** Living Temple
   iii) **Past use** Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : As the main temple.
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by gateway of Rosasala in the west at a distance of 12.80 mtrs, Kapilesvara–I in south at distance of 7.20 mtrs, north eastern gateway at a distance of 4.60 mtrs and compound wall in the east.
   ii) **Orientation** : The temple is facing towards west.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan the temple measures 2.10 square mtrs. On elevation the *vimana* is of *pidha* order that measures 3.53 mtrs in height, *bada* measures 1.23 mtrs (*pabhaga* 0.25 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.32 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.12 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.31 mtrs and *baranda* 0.23 mtrs). The *gandi* of the temple measures 1.30 mtrs and *mastaka* 1.00 mtrs. The temple has four gateways, one on each side.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** : —
   v) **Decorative features** : —
   Door Jambs : The doorways measure 0.99 mtrs in height x 0.62 mtrs in width.
   Lintel : The lintel is plain.
   vi) **Building material** : Sand stone.
   vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry
   viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*
   ix) **Special features, if any**: There is an inscription on the lintel in the western wall. Written in Oriya script the inscription has seven lines paleographically it can be ascribed to the 18^{th} century A.D.

9. State of preservation

i) Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced : Fair

ii) State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance : —

10. Condition description

i) Signs of distress —

ii) Structural problems : Not found, due to recent renovation.

iii) Repairs and Maintenance It is maintained by Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) Architecture C

ii) Historic C

iii) Associational B

iv) Social/Cultural B

v) Others —

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One photograph

15. Date of Documentation 25.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 37 - IV / 2006

1. Name

i) Present Name Bakresvara / Kalika Siva Temple / Tirthesvara Temple

ii) Past Name : —

2. Location : Lat- 20° 13' 74" N., Long- 85° 49' 65" E., Elev- 45 ft.

i) Address & ii) Approach: The Kalika Siva Temple is located beyond the southern compound wall of Kapilesvara siva temple and close to the northen embankment of Manikarnika tank. The temple is facing towards west and the presiding deity of the temple is a Siva *lingam* within a circular *yonipitha*. The temple is made of sandstone

iii) Tradition & legends : —

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple Multiple

ii) Public/ Private Public

iii) Any other (specify) Kapilesvara Trust Board.

iv) Name : —

v) Address : —

4. Age

i) Precise date : —

ii) Approximate date 10th / 11th Century A.D.

iii) Source of Information : Building material and architectural features.

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Building

ii) Subtype Temple

iii) Typology *Pidha deul*

6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use In use

ii) Present use Living temple

iii) Past use Worshipped

7. Significance

i) Historic significance : —

ii) Cultural significance : —

iii) Social significance : —

iv) Associational significance : —

8. Physical description

i) Surrounding : The temple is surrounded by Bhaskaresvara Siva temple on its west Kapilesvara temple compound wall on its east, *Manikarnika* tank on its south and Kapilesvara gate way on its north.

ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan the temple has a *vimana* and a forntal porch. *Vimana* is 2.50 square mtrs and the frontal porch is 0.35 mtrs. The temple is in *pidha* order. On elevation, the temple has a *bada, gandi* and *mastaka*. *Bada* is *trianga* measuring 1.55 mtrs (*pabhaga* 0.39 mtrs, *jangha* 0.79 mtrs and *baranda* 0.37 mtrs). *Gandi* has three receding tiers measuring 1.50 mtrs, *mastaka* 0.90 mtrs. Total height is 3.95 mtrs. The sanctum is square on plan measuring 1.25 square mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* devatas:** The *parsva*devata niches are located on the *raha paga* of the *tala jangha* on the three sides of north, west and south measure 0.38 mtrs x 0.31 mtrs x 0.10 mtrs in depth. All of them are empty.

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs: The doorjamb is measuring 1.20 mtrs in height and 0.49 mtrs in width is plain. Usual Gajalaxmi and *navagraha* panels are missing.

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** : Sandstone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any**: —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Cracks in the roof.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** Inner walls of the sanctum have developed cracks.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : It was repaired by Orissa state Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commision Award and presently maintained by Kapilesvara Trust Board.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : A

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

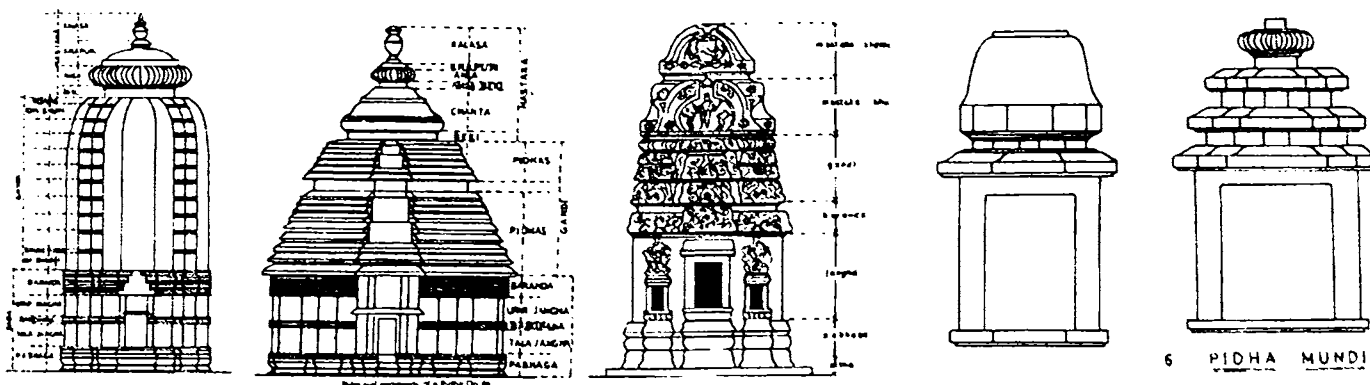
Conservation Problem and Remedies: Rain water is seeping through the cracks in the roof. There is no drainage channel.

13. **Reference notes** : —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** —

15. **Date of Documentation** : 24.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 37 – V / 2006
OPU / 751002 /114 / 1987

1. Name:

i) Present Name — Beharana *Mandapa* / *Baa-khia Mandapa*

ii) Past Name — —

2. Location — Lat- 20° 13' 74" N., Long- 85° 49' 65" E., Elev- 45 ft.

i) Address & ii) Approach: Beharana *Mandapa* or Baa khia *Mandapa* is located inside the Kapilesvara temple precinct in Kapilesvara village, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. The *Mandapa* is provided with steps in the east.

iii) Tradition & legends —

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple — Multiple

ii) Public/ Private — Public

iii) Any other (specify) — Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.

iv) Name — Harihara Malia.

v) Address — Kapilesvara village, Old Town, Bhubaneswar

4. Age

i) Precise date : —

ii) Approximate date — 18^{th} Century A.D.

iii) Source of Information : Architectureal features and wood carvings.

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Structure

ii) Subtype — *Mandapa*

iii) Typology — Covered *Mandapa*.

6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use — In use

ii) Present use : In use

iii) Past use : —



7. Significance

i) Historic significance : —

ii) Cultural significance : —

iii) Social significance —

iv) Associational significance — Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.

8. Physical description

i) Surrounding : The *Mandapa* is surrounded by Dakhsina Kali temple on it's south at a distance of 1.35 mtrs, Kapilesvara temple on it's northern side at a distance of 2.82 mtrs, Store house on it's western side at 03.60 mtrs, Kapila Kunda on it's eastern side 9.37 mtrs.

ii) Orientation: The *Mandapa* is facing towards east as evident from a ritual *Mandapa* that faces towards east.

iii) Architectural features (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the *Mandapa* measures 3.20 square mtrs. with a height of 3.50 mtrs.

iv) *Raha* niche & *parsva* devatas: —

v) Decorative features: The *Mandapa* has four pillars on four corners that support a roof of G.I. Sheets. The ceiling that is made of wood is carved with various decorations like elephant, *makara*, a series of lotus scroll work etc.

Door Jambs —

Lintel —

vi) Building material : The *Mandapa* was originally made of sandstones but now it is paved with marble.

vii) Construction techniques — Dry masonry

viii) Style —

ix) Special features, if any: —

9. State of preservation

i) Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced : Fair, due to renovation work.

ii) State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance : —

10. Condition description

i) Signs of distress —

ii) Structural problems —

iii) Repairs and Maintenance —

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) Architecture A

ii) Historic C

iii) Associational C

iv) Social/Cultural B

v) Others —

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings —

15. Date of Documentation 25.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 37 - VI / 2006
OPU / 751002 /140 / 1987

1. Name

i) Present Name Bhandara Ghara Shrine

ii) Past Name : —

2. Location Lat- 20° 15' 53" N., Long- 85° 51' 40" E., Elev- 56 ft.

i) Address & ii) Approach: It is located in the Kapilesvara temple precinct. It is a living temple facing towards east. It enshrines the *chalanti pratima* (movable deities) of Visnu and Siva. These deities are taken on procession on various festive occasions for public viewing.

iii) Tradition & legends —

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple Multiple

ii) Public/ Private Public

iii) Any other (specify) The temple is looked after by Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.

iv) Name —

v) Address —

4. Age

i) Precise date —

ii) Approximate date 16th century A.D.

iii) Source of Information : —

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Precinct

ii) Subtype Temple

iii) Typology *Pidha deul*

6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use In use

ii) Present use Living temple

iii) Past use —

7. Significance

i) Historic significance : —

ii) Cultural significance : —

iii) Social significance —

iv) Associational significance —

8. Physical description

i) Surrounding: The temple is surrounded by a Kapilesvara temple in the north at a distance of 2.96

mtrs compound wall in the west at a distance of 5.00 mtrs. Daksina Kali temple in the south at a distance of 0.90 mtrs and Beharana mandap on the eastern side.

ii) **Orientation** : It is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple rests on a low pista measuring 3.75 mtrs in length and 4.80 mtrs in width with a height of 0.25 mtrs. On plan, the temple has a square sanctum measuring 4.80 square mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *pidha* order that measures 5.22 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to the *kalasa*. From bottom to the top the temple has *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. With five fold division the *bada* measures 2.22 mtrs. At the bottom *pabhaga* 0.64 mtrs, *talajangha* 0.45 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.65 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.20 mtrs and *baranda* 0.48 mtrs in height. The *gandi* measuring 2.50 mtrs in height has nine receding tiers set in two *potalas* separated by a recess *kanthi*. The lower *potala* has five tiers and upper *potala* has four tiers. The *mastaka* as usual in Orissan temple has components like *khapuri*, *kalasa* measuring 0.50 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* devatas:** The *raha* niche on three sides uniformly measures 0.53 mtrs in height x 0.63 mtrs in width and 0.11 mtrs in depth are empty.

v) **Decorative features:**

Door Jambs: The doorjambs measuring 1.75 mtrs in height x 0.90 mtrs in width are devoid of any sculptural embellishment.

Lintel: The lintel measures 1.53 mtrs.

vi) **Building material** : Sandstone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair, due to the recent renovation work.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : It is in good state of preservation.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**:

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

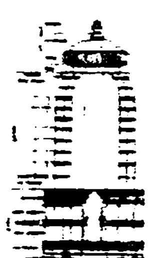
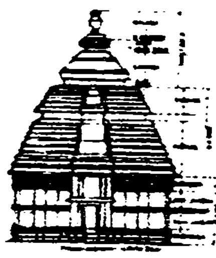
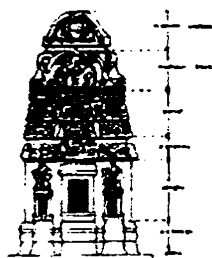
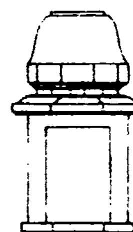
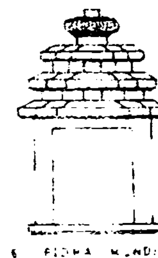
Detached and loose Sculptures: Three detached sculptures are there near the eastern wall of the sanctum. A two armed Ganesa image is holding *modaka patra* in his left hand and right is in *abhaya mudra*, standing on a lotus pedestal. A four armed Laxmi image is holding lotus in her both uplifted hands while her right hand is in *abhaya mudra* left hand is resting on her lap. A Saraswati image is sitting on a lotus pedestal.

13. **Reference notes** : —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : —

15. **Date of Documentation** : 25.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 37 - VII / 2006

1. Name

i) Present Name Bhaskaresvara / Barunesvara Siva Temple

ii) Past Name —

2. Location : Lat- 20° 13' 74" N., Long- 85° 49' 65" E., Elev- 45 ft.

i) Address & ii) Approach : Bhaskaresvara Siva Temple is located in the northern embankment of Manikarnika tank beyond the southern compound wall of the Kapilesvara temple. The temple is facing towards east and the presiding deity is a Siva *lingam* within a circular *yonipitha*. The temple is made of sand stone. It is a small shrine.

iii) Tradition & legends : —

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple Multiple.

ii) Public/ Private : Public

iii) Any other (specify) Kapilesvara Trust Board.

iv) Name : —

v) Address : —

4. Age

i) Precise date : —

ii) Approximate date 10^{th} / 11^{th} Century A.D.

iii) Source of Information : Architectural features and bulding materials.

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Building

ii) Subtype : Temple

iii) Typology : *Pidha deul*

6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use : In use

ii) Present use Living temple

iii) Past use Worshipped

7. Significance

i) Historic significance : —

ii) Cultural significance : —

iii) Social significance : —

iv) Associational significance : —

8. Physical description

i) Surrounding : The temple is surounded by southern compound wall of Kapilesvara on its north at a distance of 5.00 mtrs, Manikarnika tank on south at a distance 1.30 mtrs, Bakresvara temple on its east at a distance of 15.00 mtrs and *Snana Mandapa* on its west at a distance of 20.00 mtrs.

ii) Orientation: The temple is facing towards east.

iii) Architectural features (Plan and Elevation): On plan the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch measuring 1.53 mtrs. The *vimana* is 1.40 square mtrs and the frontal porch is 0.13 mtrs. The temple is tri*ratha* on plan with a central *raha paga* and two *kanika pagas* on either side. On elevation, the temple has a *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. The *bada* has three divisions measuring 1.20 mtrs (*Pabhaga* 0.25 mtrs, *jangha* 0.45 mtrs and *baranda* is 0.40 mtrs). *Gandi* has three receding tiers measuring 0.65 mtrs, *mastaka* 0.40 mtrs in height. The total height of the temple is 2.25 mtrs.

iv) *Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*: The *parsva*devata niches are located on the *raha paga* of the *jangha* on the three sides of north, west and south measure 0.30 mtrs x 0.23 mtrs x 0.10 mtrs in depth. All of them are empty.

v) Decorative features : —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs measuring 0.71 mtrs in height and 0.58 mtrs in width are plain. No arrangement of Gajalaxmi or *navagraha* on the lintel architrave.

Lintel : —

vi) Building material Sandstone.

vii) Construction techniques : Dry masonry

viii) Style *Kalingan*

ix) Special features, if any : —

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair, due to the renovation work except for the cracks in the roof.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : In slow process.

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** : Cracks have developed in the inner side of the northern wall

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commision Award and presently maintained by Kapilesvara Trust Board.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** C
ii) **Historic** C
iii) **Associational** C
iv) **Social/Cultural** B
v) **Others** —

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: The rain water percolates in to the sanctum through the roof. Dry lichens have covered the *gandi* portion of the temple.

13. Reference notes —

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings —

15. Date of Documentation 24.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 37 - VIII / 2006

1. Name

i) **Present Name** Chakresvara Siva Temple-II

ii) **Past Name** —

2. Location Lat- 20° 13' 74" N., Long- 85° 49' 65" E., Elev- 45 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The Chakresvara Siva temple-II is located in the northern embankment of Manikarnika tank beyond the southern compound wall of the Kapilesvara temple. The temple is facing towards south and the presiding deity is a laterite Siva *lingam* within a *yonipitha* made of sand stone. The temple is also made of sand stone.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : According to the priest the temple was constructed by emperor *Asoka*, which does not hold ground.

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** Kapilesvara Trust Board

iv) **Name** —

v) **Address** —



4. Age

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** 10th / 11th Century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information :** Building materials and architectural features.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building

ii) **Subtype** Temple

iii) **Typology** : *Pidha* deul

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

ii) **Present use** Living temple

iii) **Past use** Worshipped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : Same as Kapilesvara Siva temple.

iii) **Social significance** —

iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding :** The temple is surrounded by *Manikarnika* pond on its south at a distance of 2.10 mtrs, eastern gateway of Kapilesvara temple on its north, compound wall of the pond on its east at a distance of 4.00 mtrs and a modern Hanuman temple in west at a distance of 27.00 mtrs.

ii) **Orientation:**The temple is facing towards south.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch measuring 2.40 mtrs in length x 2.00 mtrs in breadth. The *vimana* is 2.00 square mtrs and frontal porch is 0.40 mtrs. On elevation, the temple has a *pidha vimana* having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. *Bada* is *trianga* measuring 1.85 mtrs (*pabhaga* 0.48 mtrs, *jangha* 0.93 mtrs and *baranda* 0.44 mtrs). *Gandi* has three receeding tiers measuring 1.05 mtrs, *mastaka* with *beki, ghanta, amalaka, khapuri, kalasa* and *ayudha* measures 0.80 mtrs. Total height of the temple is 3.70 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** All the niches are empty.

v) **Decorative features** —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs have a single vertical band that measures 1.43 mtrs in height x 0.44 mtrs in width, is devoid of any Gajalaxmi or *navagraha* panel.

Lintel —

vi) **Building material** Sandstone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : —

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** Cracks in the roof.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired by Orissa State archaeology under the X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: The rain water enters in to the sanctum through the cracks in the roof.

13. **Reference notes** —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One Photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 24.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 37 – IX / 2006
OPU / 751002 /149/ 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Chitresvara Siva Temple
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat- 20° 13' 74" N., Long- 85° 49' 65" E., Elev- 45 ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach**: Chitresvara Siva Temple is located within the precinct of Kapilesvara temple, in Kapilesvara village, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is a living temple and the presiding deity is a Siva *lingam* within a circular *Yoni pitha*. The cella measures 1.50 square mtrs.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** Kapilesvara Trust Board looks after the temple.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** 12th Century A.D.
   ii) **Approximate date** : —
   iii) **Source of Information :** Building material (sandstone) and other architectural features.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Precinct
   ii) **Subtype** Temple
   iii) **Typology** *Pidha deul.*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   ii) **Present use** Living Temple
   iii) **Past use** Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance :** According to local legend the entire precinct of Kapilesvara was renovated during the reign of Kapilendra deva.
   ii) **Cultural significance :** Rituals like *Panasankranti*, *Jagara*, *Rudrabhisekha*, and *Sankranti* are performed.
   iii) **Social significance :** Marriage, engagements, thread ceremony are practised.
   iv) **Associational significance** Kapilesvara Trust Board.
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding :** The temple is surrounded by Guptesvara temple in east at a distance of 1.10 mtrs, Somabara *Mandapa* in west at a distance of 19.28 mtrs, *Bhoga-Mandapa* of Kapilesvara temple in north at a distance of 21.55 mtrs and *Rosa sala* in south at a distance of 0.75 mtrs.
   ii) **Orientation :** The temple is facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch. The *vimana* measures 1.95 square mtrs with a frontal porch of 0.70 mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *pidha* order, that measures 5.25 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *kalasa*. From bottom to the top the temple has a *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. With three fold division of the *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* that measures 1.95 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.40 mtrs, *jangha* 0.80 mtrs and *baranda* 0.75 mtrs). The *gandi* is plain that measures 2.30 mtrs in height and *mastaka* are 1.00 mtrs in height. The *mastaka* has usual *beki*, ghanta, and *kalasa* is absent.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* devatas:** The *parsva*devata niches measuring 0.42 mtrs in height, 0.20 mtrs in width and 0.13 mtrs in depth are all empty.
   v) **Decorative features** : —

   Door Jambs: The doorjambs measure 1.16 mtrs in height x 0.70 mtrs in width and 0.13 mtrs in depth are plain.

   Lintel Lintel is plain.
   vi) **Building material** Sand stone.
   vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry
   viii) **Style** *Kalingan*
   ix) **Special features, if any :** —

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** The *mastaka* is partly broken.

ii) **Structural problems** Cracks in the *gandi* and *mastaka* is partly broken.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired and maintained under the X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture**	C
ii) **Historic**	C
iii) **Associational**	B
iv) **Social/Cultural**	B
v) **Others**	—

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: The rain water is seeping into cella through the cracks in the roof. The entire structure is covered with lichen and creepers. The *mastaka* is partly broken and *Kalasa* is missing. Condition of the foundation is not good.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings —

15. Date of Documentation 25.09.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 37 – X / 2006**
OPU / 751002 / 142/ 1987



1. Name

i) **Present Name** **Dakshina Kali Temple**

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. Location Lat- 20^0 15' 53" N., Long- 85^0 51' 40" E., Elev- 56 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** This temple is located in the Kapilesvara temple precinct. It is a living temple and facing towards east. The enshrined deity is a four armed Mahishasuramardini image killing the buffalo demon.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** Public.

iii) **Any other (specify)** It is under the care and maintenance of Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : —

4. Age

i) **Precise date** —

ii) **Approximate date** 15^{th} Century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information :** Local legend assign the temple to Kapilendra Deva An inscription in Oriya is found there.

5. **Property Type**

   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Building

   ii) **Subtype** Temple

   iii) **Typology** *Rekha deul*

6. **Property use**

   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

   ii) **Present use** Living temple

   iii) **Past use** Worshipped

7. **Significance**

   i) **Historic significance** —

   ii) **Cultural significance :** The *bhoga* (offering) is first offered to the deity then it is served to lord Kapilesvara as in the Jagannatha temple in Puri, where the *bhoga* is first offered to Vimala and then to lord Jagannatha.

   iii) **Social significance** Marriage ceremony, *Chandipatha.*

   iv) **Associational significance** Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.

8. **Physical description**

   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by *Somabara Mandapa* in south at a distance of 3.55 mtrs, western compound in the west at a distance of 5.10 mtrs, Bhandaraghara,Beharana *Mandapa* and Kapilesvara temple in north, Kalabhairaba temple in the east at a distance of 5.00 mtrs.

   ii) **Orientation :** This temple is facing towards east.

   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands on a high *pista* measuring 12.20 mtrs in length x 6.10 mtrs in width with a height of 1.16 mtrs. On plan the temple has a *vimana* and a *Jagamohana*. The *vimana* is *pancharatha* where as *Jagamohana* is *saptaratha* on plan. Both *vimana* and *jagamohana* together measure 10.50 mtrs in length x 6.05 mtrs in width. The *vimana* measures 4.15 mtrs and *ganthiala* measures 0.30 mtrs in length. The cella measures 2.50 square mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is in *rekha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 9.54 mtrs from *pabhaga* to *mastaka*. *Bada* has five fold divisions and measures 2.54 mtrs (*pabhaga* 0.66 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.56 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.34 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.46 mtrs and *baranda* 0.52 mtrs). *Pabhaga* and *baranda* are plain and without any mouldings. The *gandi* and *mastaka* of *vimana* measures 5.00 mtrs and 2.00 mtrs in height respectively. The *jagamohana* measures 8.48 mtrs from *pabhaga* to *mastaka. Bada* measures 2.48 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.63 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.56 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.23 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.51 mtrs and *baranda* 0.55 mtrs). Both *gandi* and *mastaka* measure 3.00 mtrs in height respectively.

   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** —

   v) **Decorative features:** *Udyota simhas* are noticed in the *gandi* of *raha pagas* of the *vimana*. Divine figures and *dopichha simhas* are found in the *beki* above *raha* and *kanika pagas*, respectively. The *pabhaga* portion of *jagamohana* is plain except the three doorjambs in the three sides (east, north and south). The *pabhaga* portions of the doorjamb is decorated with *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata*, *kani* and *basanta*. The *tala jangha* and *upara jangha* are decorated with *khakhara mundi* and *pidha mundi* respectively. The *gandi* of the *jagamohana* is set with five tiers and two *udyota simha* and a divine figure in the *udyota simha* slab. There is a miniature Ganesa enshrined in the *pidha mundi* of *upara jangha* in *kanika paga*. In the interior wall of the *jagamohana Dasamahavidya* figures are depicted in wall paintings. In the western wall of *jagamohana* there are two niches that enshrine a four armed Vamana Vishu holding a wheel in upper left hand, a conch in his lower left, a mace in lower right and lotus in upper right hand. The deity stands on a lotus pedestal and in his left leg is stretched towards the sky. Raja Bali is sitting next to the deity; five attendants are at the base of the image. The image measures 0.43 mtrs height x 0.24 mtrs width. The second niche enshrines the image Ganesa, who is seated on lotus. In his left hand he is holding *modaka patra*, and in his right hand a tooth. There is a four armed Vishnu image in the northern wall carries attributes like conch, wheel, mace and lotus.He is crowned with *kirita mukuta* and flanked by *vidhyadharas*. At the base of the image there are two female figures holding lotus in their left hand. Two lady worshippers in *aradhana* pose are also seen in the lotus pedestal.

   Door Jambs: The doorjambs of *vimana* measure 1.80 mtrs in height x 0.87 mtrs in width. At the base of the doorjamb *khakhara mundi* niches enshrine the two female *dvarapalikas*. They measure 0.30 mtrs in height x 0.15 mtrs in width. At the *lalatabimba* Laxmi seated over lotus in *lalitasana*.Door jambs of *jagamohana* measure 1.98 mtrs in height x 1.40 mtrs in width. There

is a *navagraha* panel in the architrave which is a recent installation.

Lintel —

vi) **Building material** Sandstone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** *Kalingan.*

ix) **Special features, if any:** Unusual of a Sakta temple as the sakti in *Kalingan* style is enshrined in a *Khakhara deul* than a *rekha* or *pidha deul.*

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : proper care and maintenance being done has prevented decay.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** It is maintained by the Kapilesvar Temple Trust board.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** B

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** A

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property** :

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

Growth of Vegetation: Growth of vegetation in the *raha paga* of the northern wall

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 25.09.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 37 - XI / 2006**
OPU / 751002 /145/ 1987

1. **Name**

i) **Present Name** *Dutiya* **Kapileswara**

ii) **Past Name** —

2. **Location** Lat. 20° 13' 71" N., Long. 85° 49' 65" E., Elev. 45 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** *Dutiya* Kapileswara Siva temple is located in the Kapileswara temple precinct, Kapileswar village, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. This is a living temple and is facing towards west. The enshrined deity is a circular *yonipitha* without any *lingam* made out of chlorite stone.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** This is under the care and maintainance of Kapileswara Temple Trust Board.

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** Kapileswar village, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** —

ii) **Approximate date** 15^{th} Century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Precinct

ii) **Subtype** : Temple

iii) **Typology** *Vimana* is *pidha* deul and *Jagamohana* is flat roofed with clerestory.

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

ii) **Present use** Living temple

iii) **Past use** Worshipped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** :

ii) **Cultural significance** : *Jagara, Sankranti, Sitalasasti, Dolapurnima* are observed.

iii) **Social significance** Engagement ceremony is also performs.

iv) **Associational significance** Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding** : The temple is surrounded by Hazari *Mandapa* on southern side, Kalabhairaba and Kapila *kunda* on northern side and Dakhsina Kali on eastern side.

ii) **Orientation** : The temple is facing towards west.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands on a low and rectangular platform measuring 8.55 mtrs in length x 5.00 mtrs in width with a height of 0.25 mtrs. On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a *jagamohana* measuring 7.93 mtrs in length x 4.15 mtrs in width. The *vimana* measures 4.15 square mtrs. *Jagamohana* measures 3.60 square mtrs. and the *gandhivala* measures 0.18 mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *pidha* order that measures 5.13 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *mastaka*. and the *jagamohana* is of two storeyed flat roofed rectangular hall measuring 4.06 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *mastaka*. From bottom to the top the temple has a *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. The *gandi* has three divisions. The *mastaka* consists of *beki*, *ghanta*, *amalaka*, *khapuri*, *kalasa* and trident as *ayudha* and the *jagamohana* is *triratha* on plan.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** : —

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs : The doorjambs of the *vimana* is carved with three plain vertical bands.

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** : Grey sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : In the *mastaka* of the *jagamohana* there is a broken sculpture of a *simha*.

ii) **Structural problems** : Cracks in the roof.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : C

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Rain water is percolating into the sanctum through the cracks in the roof of the walls. *Gandi* of both *vimana* and *jagamohana* are covered with lichens.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : —

15. **Date of Documentation** : 25.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 37 - XIII / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 148 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Guptesvara Siva Temple
   ii) **Past Name** : --
2. **Location** : Lat. 20° 13' 74" N., Long. 85° 49' 65" E., Elev. 45 ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Guptesvara Siva temple is located within the Kapilesvara temple precinct, Kapilesvara village, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.The enshrined deity is a Siva *lingam* within a circular *yoni pitha* at the center of the sanctum.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** : —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** : Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : The temple is looked after by Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** 14th -15th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Precinct.
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use
   ii) **Present use** Living temple
   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : The local people ascribe the temple to the Gajapati period.
   ii) **Cultural significance** Rituals like *Sankranti* and *Sivaratri* are observed.
   iii) **Social significance** —
   iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding** : The temple is surrounded by temple Kitchen in north and east, Chitresvara temple in west at a distance of 1.10 mtrs, Ghantesvara temple in south within a distance of 6.45 mtrs.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple has a square sanctum measuring 1.70 mtrs, with a frontal porch of 0.95 mtrs. It is *pancharatha* as distinguished by a pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either side of the *raha*. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *pidha* deul with usual *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 3.40 mtrs in height. With three fold division of *bada*, the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.20 mtrs in height (*Pabhaga* 0.16 mtrs, *jangha* 0.86 mtrs, *baranda* 0.18 mtrs). The *gandi* and *mastaka* of the temple measures 1.40 mtrs and 0.80 mtrs in height respectively.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** : No parsavadevata niche.
   v) **Decorative features** : The walls are plain.
   Door Jambs: The doorjambs are plain and measure 1.17 mtrs in height x 0.51 mtrs in width.
   Lintel : —
   vi) **Building material** : Light grey sandstone..
   vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry.
   viii) **Style** : *Kalingan.*
   ix) **Special features, if any** : —
9. **State of preservation**
   i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair.
   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : In a slow process

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology during X and XI Finance Commission Award and now maintained by the Kapilesvara Trust Board.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** : —

12. Threats to the property:

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Rain water is seeping into the sanctum from all sides through cracks in the roof and walls.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings : One photograph.

15. Date of Documentation 24.09.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 37 - XIV / 2006**
OPU / 751002 / 112 / 1987

1. Name

i) **Present Name** **Hazara *Mandapa***

ii) **Past Name** —

2. **Location** Lat. 20^{0} 13' 74" N., Long. 85^{0} 49' 65" E., Elev. 45 ft

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Hazara *Mandapa* is located within the Kapilesvara temple precinct, Kapilesvara village, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is a lofty *Mandapa* provided with a flight of steps. There are sixteen pillars that support the superstructure of flat roof.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : On the first Saturday after the *Sivaratri* lord Lingaraja visits lord Sanisvara, whose temple is beside the *Mandapa*. After paying homage to lord Sanisvara, Lord Lingarajaa sits for a while in the Hazara *Mandap*. There he proceeds to meet lord Kapila, which is popularly known as *Kasia-Kapila Bheta*.

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** : Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** : The *Mandapa* is under the care and maintenance of Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : —



4. Age

i) **Precise date**

ii) **Approximate date** 13th Century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information :** Architectural features of the *pista*.

5. Property Type

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Structure

ii) **Subtype** : *Mandapa*

iii) **Typology** : Pillared *Mandapa*

6. Property use

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

ii) **Present use** Living *Mandapa*

iii) **Past use** Used

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : In the first Saturday of every *Sivaratri* Lord Lingaraja comes to visit Lord Sanisvara sitting over this *Mandapa*. Then the lord marches towards the Kapilesvara temple to meet God Kapila which is famously known as *Kasia Kapila bheta.*

iii) **Social significance** The locals and the visitors take rest.

iv) **Associational significance** Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding** : The *Mandapa* is surrounded by Sanisvara temple in east at a distance of 1.00 mtrs, temple compound wall in west and south and *Dvitiya* Kapilesvara in north at a distance of 11.20 mtrs.

ii) **Orientation:** The *Mandapa* is provided with a flight of steps in the northern side.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The *Mandapa* has a lofty platform measuring 7.80 square mtrs. On elevation the *Mandapa* measures 5.52 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *kalasa*. Like a temple its *pista* has *Panchanga bada* measuring 1.57 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.32 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.31 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.21 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.28 mtrs , *baranda* 0.45 mtrs). There are 16 pillars that support the roof of the *Mandapa*. The pillars are arranged in four rows, each row with four pillars. The roof is made of two tiers of flat ceiling with a clerestorey in between that measures 1.50 mtrs in height. The *mastaka* which has a *kalasa* measures 0.80 mtrs. The pillars measure 2.45 mtrs in height while the corner pillars are octagonal other pillars are square.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*:** —

v) **Decorative features:** A *navagraha* panel of an earlier shrine has been inserted in the northern wall. The *graha* panel is flanked by two *bharabahakas* (career).

Door Jambs : —

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** : The platform is made of dressed laterite blocks and the rest part are made of light grey sandstone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** —

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:**

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : B

v) **Others**

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Same as with the Kapilesvara temple.

Detached and loose sculptures : Seven detached sculptures are kept near the northern wall of the *Mandapa*. Two of them are note worthy. A slab decorated with stylized *chaitya* and at the centre there is a male figure in *aradhana* pose. The second one is a four armed Kartikeya crowned with *Jatamukuta*.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 25.09.2006

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10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology during X and XI Finance Commission Award and now maintained by the Kapilesvara Trust Board.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** : —

12. Threats to the property:

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Rain water is seeping into the sanctum from all sides through cracks in the roof and walls.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings : One photograph.

15. Date of Documentation 24.09.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 37 - XIV / 2006**
OPU / 751002 / 112 / 1987

1. Name

i) **Present Name** **Hazara *Mandapa***

ii) **Past Name** —

2. Location Lat. 20^0 13' 74" N., Long. 85^0 49' 65" E., Elev. 45 ft

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Hazara *Mandapa* is located within the Kapilesvara temple precinct, Kapilesvara village, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is a lofty *Mandapa* provided with a flight of steps. There are sixteen pillars that support the superstructure of flat roof.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : On the first Saturday after the *Sivaratri* lord Lingaraja visits lord Sanisvara, whose temple is beside the *Mandapa.* After paying homage to lord Sanisvara, Lord Lingarajaa sits for a while in the Hazara *Mandap*. There he proceeds to meet lord Kapila, which is popularly known as *Kasia-Kapila Bheta*.

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** : Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** : The *Mandapa* is under the care and maintenance of Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : —



4. Age

i) **Precise date**

ii) **Approximate date** 13^{th} Century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information :** Architectural features of the *pista*.

5. Property Type

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Structure

ii) **Subtype** : *Mandapa*

iii) **Typology** Pillared *Mandapa*

6. Property use

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

ii) **Present use** Living *Mandapa*

iii) **Past use** Used

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : In the first Saturday of every *Sivaratri* Lord Lingaraja comes to visit Lord Sanisvara sitting over this *Mandapa*. Then the lord marches towards the Kapilesvara temple to meet God Kapila which is famously known as *Kasia Kapila bheta*.

iii) **Social significance** The locals and the visitors take rest.

iv) **Associational significance** : Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding :** The *Mandapa* is surrounded by Sanisvara temple in east at a distance of 1.00 mtrs, temple compound wall in west and south and *Dvitiya* Kapilesvara in north at a distance of 11.20 mtrs.

ii) **Orientation:** The *Mandapa* is provided with a flight of steps in the northern side.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The *Mandapa* has a lofty platform measuring 7.80 square mtrs. On elevation the *Mandapa* measures 5.52 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *kalasa*. Like a temple its *pista* has *Panchanga bada* measuring 1.57 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.32 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.31 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.21 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.28 mtrs , *baranda* 0.45 mtrs). There are 16 pillars that support the roof of the *Mandapa*. The pillars are arranged in four rows, each row with four pillars. The roof is made of two tiers of flat ceiling with a clerestorey in between that measures 1.50 mtrs in height. The *mastaka* which has a *kalasa* measures 0.80 mtrs. The pillars measure 2.45 mtrs in height while the corner pillars are octagonal other pillars are square.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*:** —

v) **Decorative features:** A *navagraha* panel of an earlier shrine has been inserted in the northern wall. The *graha* panel is flanked by two *bharabahakas* (career).

Door Jambs : —

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** : The platform is made of dressed laterite blocks and the rest part are made of light grey sandstone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** —

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:**

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : B

v) **Others**

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Same as with the Kapilesvara temple.

Detached and loose sculptures : Seven detached sculptures are kept near the northern wall of the *Mandapa*. Two of them are note worthy. A slab decorated with stylized *chaitya* and at the centre there is a male figure in *aradhana* pose. The second one is a four armed Kartikeya crowned with *Jatamukuta*.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 25.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR : 37 - XV : 2006
OPU / 751002/141/ 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** : **Jaresvara Temple / Jalesvara Temple**
   ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** : Lat- 20° 15' 53" N., Long- 85° 51' 40" E., Elev- 56 ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach**: Jalesvara Temple is situated in the Kapilesvara temple precinct, Kapilesvara village, Old Town, Bhubanesvar. The temple is facing towards east and the presiding deity of this temple is a *Siva-lingam* within a circular *yonipitha*. The temple is made of sand stone. The sanctum is 1.88 square mtrs.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** : Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.
   iv) **Name** : Harihara Mallia
   v) **Address** : Kapilesvara Village, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** : 16th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : Building material and architectural features.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use
   ii) **Present use** : Living temple
   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : *Jagara*, *Sankranti* etc are observed.
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** : Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Dakshina Kali temple on its north at a distance of 2.30 mtrs, Somabara *Mandapa* on its east at a distance of 1.60 mtrs, Vishnu Temple on its south.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands over a rectangular *pista* measuring 3.30 mtrs x 3.05 mtrs with a height of 0.22 mtrs. On plan, the temple is *pancharatha* having *rahapaga* and a pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either sides of *raha*. The temple has only a *vimana* measuring 2.90 square mtrs. On elevation the temple is in *pidha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. *Bada* measures 2.18 mtrs (*pabhaga* 0.22 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.78 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.61 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.21 mtrs and *baranda* 0.36 mtrs). The *gandi* with three tiers measure 1.40 mtrs. *Mastaka* measure 1.00 mtrs. From *pabhaga* to *kalasa* the total height of the temple is 4.58 mtrs.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*:** *Raha* niches measure 0.48 mtrs in height x 0.29 mtrs in width x 0.12 mtrs in depth. The northern *raha* niche enshrines a four armed eroded female image. The niches have *talagarbhika* and *urdhva* garvika.
   v) **Decorative features** : —

      Door Jambs: The doorjambs are recent additions that measure 1.30 mtrs x 0.66 mtrs. The *graha* architrave is carved with nine *grahas*.

      Lintel : —
   vi) **Building material** : Sand stone.
   vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry
   viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*
   ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

   i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

   i) **Signs of distress** —

   ii) **Structural problems** : Cracks in the roof.

   iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

   i) **Architecture** B
   ii) **Historic** C
   iii) **Associational** B
   iv) **Social/Cultural** C
   v) **Others**

12. **Threats to the property**

   Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

   Water Activities: The rain water is seeping into the sanctum through the cracks in the roof.

13. **Reference notes** —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** —

15. **Date of Documentation** 25.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 37 – XVI / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 144 / 1987

1. **Name**

   i) **Present Name** **Kala Bhairava Siva Temple**

   ii) **Past Name** —

2. **Location** Lat- 20° 13' 74" N., Long- 85° 49' 65" E., Elev- 45 ft.

   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The Kala Bhairava Siva temple is situated within the precinct of Kapilesvara temple. It is a living temple facing towards west. The enshrined deity is a four armed Bhairava image standing on a corpse and a jackal is biting the leg of the corpse. The deity holds a sword in his major right hand, the left a severed head. The uplifted second right hand holds a trident while a *dambaru* (cattle drum) in the remaining left hand.

   iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. **Ownership**

   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

   ii) **Public/ Private** : Public

   iii) **Any other (specify)** : —

   iv) **Name** : —

   v) **Address** : —

4. **Age**

   i) **Precise date** —

   ii) **Approximate date** 14th / 15th Century A.D.

   iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features.

5. **Property Type**

   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Building

   ii) **Subtype** : Temple

   iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul*

6. **Property use**

   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

   ii) **Present use** : Living temple

   iii) **Past use** Worshipped

7. **Significance**

   i) **Historic significance** : —

   ii) **Cultural significance** : Various rituals like *Jagara* and *Sankranti* are practiced in the precinct.

   iii) **Social significance** : Marriage ceremony, thread ceremony, *jalabhisekha* and rudrabhisekha.

   iv) **Associational significance** —

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8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding** : The temple is surrounded by Kapila Kunda in east, Daksina Kali temple in the west.

ii) **Orientation**: The temple is facing towards west.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square sanctum measuring 2.70 square mtrs with a renovated frontal porch of 0.40 mtrs. It is *pancharatha* as distinguished by a central *raha* and a pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on the either sides of the *raha*. On elevation, *vimana* is of *pidha* order with *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* measuring 4.78 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *ayudha*. The *bada* measuring 1.78 mtrs in height has five vertical divisons namely *pabhaga* 9.78 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.41 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.17 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.14 mtrs and the *baranda* 0.39 mtrs. The *gandi* above the *baranda* measures 2 mtrs in height. The *mastaka* bears *beki*, *amalaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa* measures 1.00 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* devatas:** The *Parsva*devata niches located on the *rahapaga* of the *tala jangha* are not uniform in measurement. The eastern and northern *raha* niches measure 0.33 mtrs in height and 0.20 mtrs in width. Where as the southern *raha* niche measures 0.45 mtrs x 0.29 mtrs. The southern niche enshrines a four armed Ganesa image sitting in *ardha pryanka asana*. His major right hand holds *Parasu* while left hand is partly broken. The object in the uplifted back hands is not distinct while there is a rosary in the right hand. The northern niche enshrines a four armed Parvati mounted on a *simha*. Her major right hand is in *varada mudra* while her left hand rests on a female attendant. Her uplifted right back hand holds a trident and left hand is partly broken. She is crowned with a *kiritamukuta*.

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs : The doorjambs measuring 1.35 mtrs in height and 0.60 mtrs in width is carved with two plain vertical bands. At the base of the doorjamb there are two *dvarapala* niches measuring 0.20 mtrs x 0.11 mtrs. The *dvarapalas* are standing in flex position holding mace in their both hands. At the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi seated in *lalitasana* on a doubled petalled lotus flanked by two elephants that represents the *Jalabhisekha* ceremony.

Lintel: The architrave above the doorjambs measuring 1.12 mtrs long is carved with *navagrahas*.

vi) **Building material** : Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any**:

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:**

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : B

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**:

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

Detached Sculpture: Two other detached sculptures are there in side the sanctum. One is broken and the other is seated on a *simha* in *lalitasana*. The deity is a four armed holding *nagapasa* in her major right while the left hand is not clearly visible.

13. **Reference notes** —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** —

15. **Date of Documentation** 24.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 37 - XVII / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 123 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Kapila Kunda
   ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** Lat. 20° 13' 74" N., Long. 85° 49' 65" E., Elev. 45 ft.
   i) **Address ,ii) Approach** : The Kapila Kunda is located in the Kapilesvara temple precinct in the village Kapilesvara, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is a rock cut stepped well cut through the laterite. The water is used for exclusively ritualistic purpose, for bathing of deities in the precinct and cleaning the shrines.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** : —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** It is under the care of Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** 14th-15th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : —
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Water body (well)
   ii) **Subtype** : Spring
   iii) **Typology** Well
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use
   ii) **Present use** : Living Kunda (water is used for ritual bath of the deities in the temple precinct)
   iii) **Past use** Used



7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance**
   iv) **Associational significance** Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding** : The *kunda* is surrounded by the Bhairava temple in west, temple kitchen gateway in east,Kapilesvara temple-II in south and *bhoga-Mandapa* in north.
   ii) **Orientation:** The Kunda is provided with rock cut steps in the northern side.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): It measures 5.40 square mtrs with a depth of 3.40 mtrs below the present ground level.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** —
   v) **Decorative features** : The innerwall of the Kunda are carved with small niches enshrining the deities like four armed Ganesa, four armed Parvati, four armed Vishnu, Sathimata, Yama, Kaumari etc.

   Eastern Wall :

   Ganesa : Four armed Ganesa image standing over a lotus pedestal. The upper and lower left hands holds *modaka patra* and mace and the upper right and lower right hands hold broken tooth and y *yakshayamala*. Mouse mount is on the right side of the pedestal.

   Parvati : Four armed Parvati is standing over a lotus pedestal and flanked by two female attendants on the

lower portion and two female figures at the centre on both sides. The lower right hand is holding *nagapasa* and lower left hand is holding lotus. The other two hands are broken.

Western Wall :

Vishnu Image : The four armed Vishnu image standing over a lotus pedestal. The upper left hand is resting over a mace and lower left hand is holding a wheel, the lower right hand holds conch and the upper right hand is broken. The image is crownded by *kiritamukuta*. There is a Garuda image in kneeling position on the right side of the pedestal.

Sathimata Image : The four armed Sathimata image is standing over a lotus pedestal with four children.

North Wall :

Yama : The two handed Yama is sitting over his mount buffalo in *lalitasana*. On the right hand the image is holding a mace and on the left hand a *nagapasa*.

Vishnu : Anothrer four handed Vishnu image sitting over a lotus pedestal in *lalitasana* with Laxmi sitting on his left lap.Upper right hand is holding lotus and the lower right hand is holding conch. The upper left hand holds a wheel and lower right hand holds a mace. The image is now covered with *pipal* trees and wild vegetation. It is a Laxmi *Narayana* image.

Kaumari : A four handed Kaumari image standing over a pedestal. The upper right hand is broken and the other three arms are not clearly discernible.

Door Jambs : —

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** : Sand stone and laterite.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** Traditional rock-cut *Vapi*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : Growth of vegetations on the walls.

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : A

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** : —

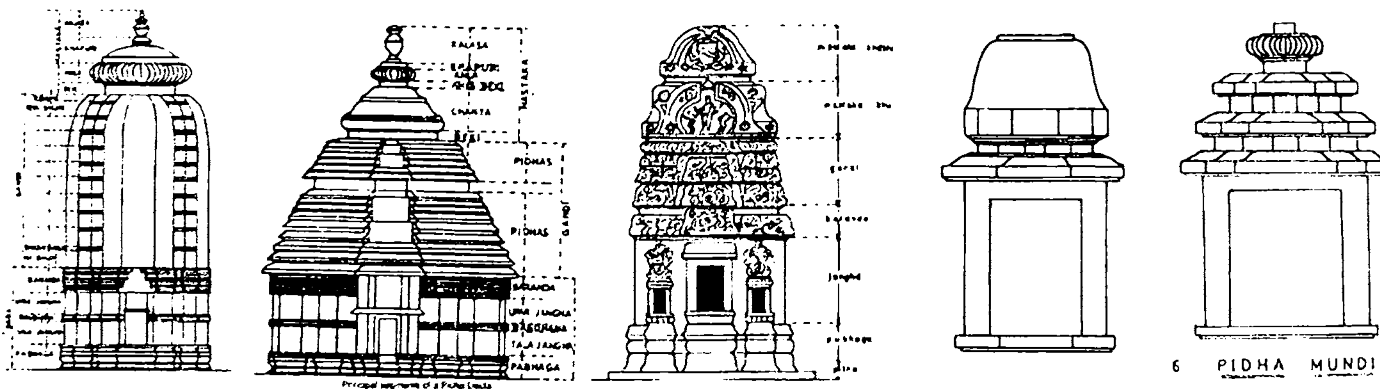
12. **Threats to the property** : —

13. **Reference notes** : —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 24.09. 2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 37 - XIX / 2006
OPU / 751002 /122 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Manikarnika Tank
   ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** Lat. 20° 13' 74" N., Long. 85° 49' 65" E., Elev. 45 ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Manikarnika tank is located beyond the southern compound wall of the Kapilesvara temple precinct, in the outskirt of the village Kapilesvara, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is now under the care and maintenance of Kapilesvara Trust Board. The tank is enclosed within a masonry embankment made of both dressed sand stone and laterite blocks.
   iii) **Tradition & legends:** According to the local legend goddess Parvati while engaged in her fight with the demons Kirtti and Basa lost her ear rings that were studded with gem (mani). After killing the demons Parvati told lord Siva about the ear-rings (*mani-kundala*) which lost. Lord Siva with his trident struck upon the earth on the Kapila Kunda, where *from* the ear-rings were recovered. Parvati offered the ear-rings to Lord Kapilesvara. Hence another name of Kapilesvara is Kapila-muni and the *kunda* or tank where from the ear-rings were recovered was known as Manikarnesvara *kunda* or tank. Every day Lord Kapilesvara is given ritual bath with the waters of Manikarnika tank. Hence the tank is held in high esteem.
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple.
   ii) **Public/ Private** Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** The tank is maintained by the Kapilesvara Trust Board.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** : —
   iii) **Source of Information** : —



5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Tank
   ii) **Subtype** : Spring
   iii) **Typology** Embankments
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   ii) **Present use** : Temple rituals as well as normal bathing.
   iii) **Past use** : —
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** : Public bath.
   iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding :** The tank is surrounded by paddy fields in all sides except the northern side which is covered by the southern compound wall of the Kapilesvara temple. On the northern embankment there are a series of temples namely Pamesvara, Chakresvara, Bakresvara, Kardamesvara, Chitresvara and a Hanumana temple.
   ii) **Orientation:** Bathing *Ghats* are provided with steps in the northern embankment which has nine *ghats* and one each in western and southern embankments.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The tank is rectangular on plan. It measures 73.50 mtrs in length x 37.50 mtrs in width and 3.00 mtrs in depth. The tank is 2.70 mtrs below the present ground level. There is an outlet channel in the south-eastern corner.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva* devatas** —

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs —

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** Both sand stone and laterite blocks.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : —

ix) **Special features, if any** : It is fed by a natural spring from the underground. The excess and waste water is discharged through a channel in the south-eastern corner of the tank. Since it is fed by a narrow water level remains constant throughout the year. Here Lord Kapilesvara takes ceremonial bath on the day of *Sankranti*, solar eclipse and lunar eclipse. There is a temple named Ganga mata at the center of the tank. It is in *pidha* order with three receding tiers. It measures 1.85 square mtrs. There is a Parvati image inside the sanctum. The deity is seated in *lalitasana* pose over a bull and crowned with a *kiritamukuta*. The arms are broken.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : —

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** Kapilesvara Trust Board looks after the maintenance of the tank with the help of local volunteers.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : A

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** : A

v) **Others**

12. **Threats to the property** :

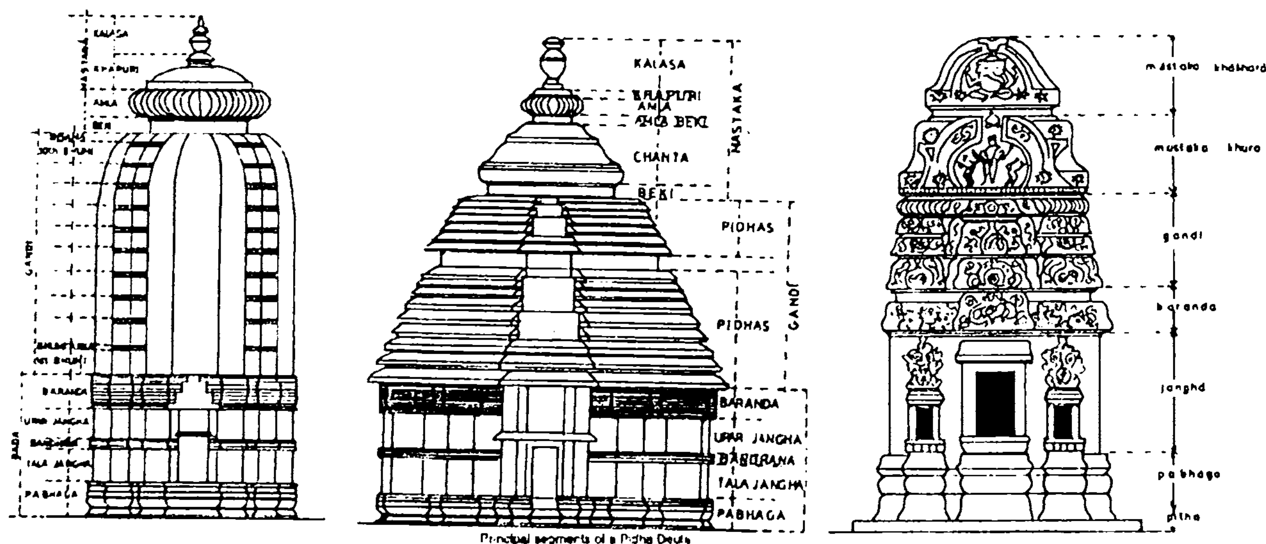
Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 24.09.2006

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Principal segments of a Pidha Deula

Serial Number : BBSR / 37 – XX / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 166/ 1987

1. Name

i) Present Name Rosa Sala or Kitchen (Kapilesvara).

ii) Past Name : —

2. Location : Lat- 20° 13' 74" N., Long- 85° 49' 65" E., Elev- 45 ft.

i) Address & ii) Approach : Kapilesvara *Rosa Sala* is situated in the Kapilesvara temple precinct village Kapilesvara, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. There are two kitchens in the Kapilesvara temple complex. There is a long covered corridor from *Bhoga-Mandapa* to the kitchen which is now closed. The kitchens are located behind the Sanisvara temple in the south eastern corner of the temple precinct.

iii) Tradition & legends : —

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple : Multiple

ii) Public/ Private : Public

iii) Any other (specify) It is looked after by Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.

iv) Name : —

v) Address : —

4. Age

i) Precise date : —

ii) Approximate date 14th Century A.D.

iii) Source of Information : Architectural features.

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Precinct.

ii) Subtype Kitchen

iii) Typology Flat roofed with clerestory.

6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use In use

ii) Present use Living

iii) Past use

7. Significance

i) Historic significance : —

ii) Cultural significance : The *prasada* (temple offerings) are cooked here.

iii) Social significance : —

iv) Associational significance Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.

8. Physical description

i) Surrounding: The *Rosa sala* surrounded by compound wall in south and east, Sanisvara temple in the west and Chitresvara temple in the north.

ii) Orientation: The two *Rosa salas* are facing towards south and north.

iii) Architectural features (Plan and Elevation):

***Rosa sala*- I:** The wall is *panchanga bada* that measures 2.60 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.69 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.53 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.24 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.53 mtrs and *baranda* 0.63 mtrs). The roof or *gandi* of the Rosa Sala with three tiers and clerestory measures 2.50 mtrs in height and *mastaka* measures 0.50 mtrs.

***Rosa sala*- II:** The *bada* measures 2.75 mtrs in height, (*pabhaga* measures 0.67 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.63 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.22 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.64 mtrs and *baranda* 0.63 mtrs in height. The roof or *gandi* is 3.00 mtrs and the *mastaka* 0.50 mtrs. Inside the kitchen there are six big hearths for cooking the temple offerings. The kitchens have unusual architectural features. The walls have been designed like the *bada* of a temple and the roof like that of the *jagamohana* of *Parasu*ramesvara.

iv) *Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas* —

v) Decorative features —

Door Jambs —

Lintel —

vi) Building material Laterite.

vii) Construction techniques : Dry masonry

viii) Style *Kalingan*

ix) Special features, if any : —

9. **State of preservation**
   - i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair
   - ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**
   - i) **Signs of distress** —
   - ii) **Structural problems** Fair
   - iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** It was maintained by Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**
   - i) **Architecture** B
   - ii) **Historic** C
   - iii) **Associational** B
   - iv) **Social/Cultural** A
   - v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property** —

   Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** —

15. **Date of Documentation** 25.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 37 - XXI / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 150/ 1987

1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** Sanisvara Siva Temple.
   - ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** : Lat- 20° 13' 74" N., Long- 85° 49' 65" E., Elev- 45 ft.
   - i) **Address, ii) Approach:** Sanisvara Siva Temple is located inside the Kapilesvara temple precinct, Kapilesvara village, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. The temple is facing towards west and the presiding deity of this temple is a laterite *Siva-lingam* within a circular *yonipitha* made of sand stone. The temple is made of sandstone.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   - ii) **Public/ Private** Public
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** : The temple is loocked after by Kapilesvara Trust Board under the Endowment Department. Harihara Mallia is the Chief of this trust Board.
   - iv) **Name** : —
   - v) **Address** : —

4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** : —
   - ii) **Approximate date** : 12th Century A.D.
   - iii) **Source of Information** Building materials and its architectural features.

5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct
   - ii) **Subtype** : Temple.
   - iii) **Typology** *Rekha deul*

6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   - ii) **Present use** Living temple
   - iii) **Past use** : Worshipped

7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : —
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : *Jagara, Sankranti* are observed here.
   - iii) **Social significance** : —
   - iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by the temple kitchen in the east and Hazara *Mandapa* in the west at a distance of 1.10 mtrs.
   - ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west (towards the Hazara *Mandapa*).

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch measuring 2.50 mtrs. The *vimana* is 2.00 square mtrs and frontal porch 0.50 mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* has a *rekha* deul having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measure 5.30 mtrs from *pabhaga* to *kalasa*. The *bada* has three fold divisions measuring 1.58 mtrs (*Pabhaga* with four mouldings 0.42 mtrs, *jangha* 0.83 mtrs and *baranda* 0.33 mtrs). *Gandi* measuring 2.75 mtrs is plain, *mastaka* is 1.50 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*:** The *raha* niches measure 0.52 mtrs height x 0.26 mtrs in width x 0.13 mtrs in depth. All the niches are empty. The niches are, however, decorated with *talagarbhika* with a series of *khakhara mundi* at *pabhaga* portion.

v) **Decorative features:** In the western wall above the doorjamb there is a pilaster at the centre of which is an unidentified female figure with splayed out legs. Above it there is a full bloom lotus. *Udyota simha* are found in three sides. The *beki* houses *dopichha simha* in the recess.

Door Jambs: The doorjambs with a single vertical band measure 1.16 mtrs in height x 0.46 mtrs in width. In the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalakhmi seated in the *padmasana*. Her right hand is in *varada mudra* and left hand is holding a full bloom lotus. She is flanked by two elephants standing over two lotus and pouring water over the deity in *jalabhisheka*. At the base of the doorjambs, there are two Saivaite *dvarapalas* holding tridents.

Lintel: In the architrave there are eight planets. Ravi is missing and Rahu has a big head with *Jatamukuta* and holding two half moons in his both hand. Ketu has a serpent tail and hands upward held. The *graha* panel is flanked by two bharabahakas.

vi) **Building material** Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** In the *astagraha* panel Ravi is missing during the recent renovation work.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** The temple is maintained by Kapilesvara Trust Board.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

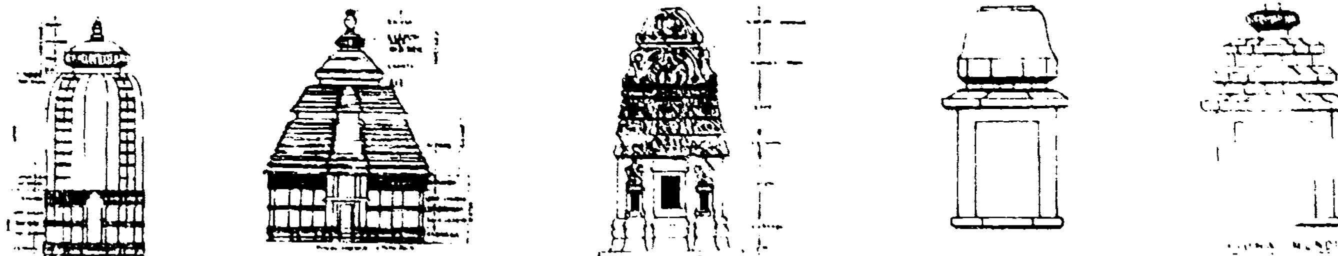
Conservation Problem and Remedies: There is a *pranala* in the northern wall of the temple.

13. **Reference notes** : —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 25.09.2006

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Serial Number BBSR / 37 - XXII / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 139/ 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** **Siddhesvara Siva Temple**
   ii) **Past Name** –
2. **Location** Lat- 20° 15' 53" N., Long- 85° 51' 40" E., Elev- 56 ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach** : Siddhesvara Siva temple is located inside the Kapilesvara temple precinct, Kapilesvara village, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. The temple is facing towards east and the presiding deity of the temple is a *Siva lingam* within a circular *yonipitha*, which is made of laterite. The cella of *vimana* is measuring 1.55 square mtrs. The temple is made of sandstone and totally renovated one.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** –
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** It is under the care of Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.
   iv) **Name** : Harihara Mallia.
   v) **Address** : Kapilesvara village, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : –
   ii) **Approximate date** : 15th century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : Building material and architectural features.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Building
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul.*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   ii) **Present use** : Living temple
   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : According to the local priest this temple was constructed during the rule of Kapilendra Deva.
   ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sankranti*, *Jalasayi* ceremony etc.
   iii) **Social significance** : –
   iv) **Associational significance** : –
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Kapilesvara compound wall on its northern side at a distance of 4.20 mtrs., Radhakrishna temple on its eastern side at a distance of 6 mtrs.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands on a low platform measuring 3.50 square mtrs with a height of 0.38 mtrs. On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch measuring 3.55 mtrs x 3.00 mtrs.The *vimana* is 3.00 square mtrs and the frontal porch is 0.40 mtrs. On elevation, the temple is in *pidha* order with *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. *Bada* is of five mouldings measuring 1.68 mtrs. *Gandi* with three receding tiers measure 1.20 mtrs. The *mastaka* consisting of *beki*, ghanta, *amalaka*, *khapuri*, *kalasa* and *ayudha* measure 0.80 mtrs. From *pabhaga* to *mastaka* the total height of the temple is 3.68 mtrs. The temple is a renovated one.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & parsva devatas:** The *raha* niches measure 0.33 mtrs x 0.25 mtrs x 0.18 mtrs.The northern *raha* niche houses a four armed image of Goddess Parvati holding trident in her upper left hand and *nagapasa* in her upper right hand. The other two hands are in *abhaya* and *varada mudra* crowned with *karanda mukuta*. On the right side of the pedestal is the lion mount. The western *raha* niche enshrines a four armed standing Kartikeya. The image is holding arrow in his upper right hand and bow in his upper left hand. The major right hand is in the form of *abhaya mudra*, and cock in his major left hand. The image is also wearing *karanda mukuta*, *Yanjopabita* and necklace. The southern *raha* niche enshrines four armed image of Ganesa standing over a lotus pedestal.

He is holding broken tusk in his major right hand and *modaka patra* in his major left hand, mace in his upper left hand and *akshamala*/ rosary in his upper right hand.

v) **Decorative features** —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs are decorated with three vertical bands that measure 1.50 mtrs in length x 0.90 mtrs in width.

Lintel: The lintel measures 1.30 mtrs. .

vi) **Building material** Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** *Kalingan.*

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair, Due to recent renovation.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology underX & XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** A

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** 25.09.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 37 - XXIII / 2006**
OPU / 751002 /113/ 1987

1. **Name**

i) **Present Name** **Somabara Mandapa (Vishnu Temple)**

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** : Lat- 20° 15' 53" N., Long- 85° 51' 40" E., Elev- 56 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach** : Vishnu Temple is located within the Kapilesvara temple precinct Kapilesvara village, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. The temple is facing towards east and the presiding deities of this temple are two Vishnu images, and the image of Jagannatha, Balabhadra, Subhadra and Buddha. The sanctum measures 2.10 square mtrs. The temple is made of laterite stone.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.

iv) **Name** Harihara Mallia.

v) **Address** Kapilesvara village, Old Town, Bhubaneswar

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** 15^{th} Century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information** : Local tradition and legend.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Building

ii) **Subtype** : Temple.

iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

ii) **Present use** Living Temple

iii) **Past use** : Worshipped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : *Janmastami*, *Radhastami*, *Dolapurnima* etc.

iii) **Social significance** —

iv) **Associational significance** Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Chitresvara temple on its east, Jalesvara temple on its west, compound wall on its southern side and Dakhina Kali temple on its northern side.

ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands on a high *pista* measuring 4.05 square mtrs and a height of 1.17 mtrs. On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch. The *vimana* is 3.35 square mtrs. On elevation, the *pidha* temple has *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*.*Bada* is plain and measures 2.30 mtrs, *gandi* with two tiers 1.50 mtrs, *mastaka* 1.00 mtrs. From *pabhaga* to *mastaka* the total height of the temple is 4.80 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & parsva devatas** : —

v) **Decorative features** —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs are plain. On both sides of the doorjambs there are two images of Vayu and Parvati. The image of Vayu on the right side of the doorjamb is seating over a deer in *lalitasana*. The image is wearing a *Padmakundala* sacred thread, necklace and crowned by *kirita mukuta*. Both right and left arms are broken. On the left is a four armed image of Parvati sitting over a lotus pedestal. The lion mount is there in the pedestal

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** Laterite

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good, due to the recent renovation.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : Growth of lichens all over the structure

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology underX &XI Finance Commission Award and maintained by Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** : B

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** : 25.09.2006.

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There are three minor *pidha* temples in the precinct which have not been listed separately. They are Ghantesvara Siva temple, Laxmi Narayana temple and Somabaresvra Siva temple. A brief account of each of them is given below.

Serial Number : **BBSR / 37 - XII / 2006**
OPU / 751002 /147/ 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** : **Ghanteswara Siva Temple**
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat- 20° 15' 53" N., Long- 85° 51' 40" E., Elev- 56 ft.

This temple is located in the Kapileswara precinct. The enshrined deity is a *Siva-lingam* over a square *yonipitha* made of laterite. The temple has a *vimana* in *pidha* order. It is *triratha* on plan. The temple is facing towards west. The total height of the temple is 2.83 mtrs. (*bada* 1.13 mtrs, *gandi* 1.00 mtrs and *mastaka* 0.70 mtrs). The *gandi* has three *tiers*. The doorjambs measure 0.82 mtrs in height x 0.41 mtrs in width. The cella measure 0.90 square mtrs, where as the temple measure 1.53 square mtrs. There is an inscription in the *lalatabimba*. The temple is surrounded by *Bhoga-mandapa* of Kapileswara temple in north. At a distance of 15.50 mtrs, Rosasala pathway in east, Dutiya Kapileswara temple in the west at a distance of 8.40 mtrs and Gupteswar temple in south at a distance on 6.45 mtrs.

15. Date of Documentation 25.09.2006.
16. Documenter Dr. Sadasiba Pradhan and team.

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 37 - XVIII / 2006**

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** **Laxmi Narayan Temple**
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat- 20° 15' 53" N., Long- 85° 51' 40" E., Elev- 56 ft.

This temple is located in the Kapileswar temple precinct. The enshrined deity is Laxmi-Narayana seated in *padmasana* over a lotus pedestal. Narayana has four arms holding conch in his upper right hand, a lotus in upper left hand and lower left hand is holding a mace. Laxmi is seating on his left lap. Both the images are crowned with *Kirita mukuta*. Laxmi is holding a lotus. The temple has a *vimana* in *pidha* order. On plan the temple measure 1.46 mtrs in length and on its width it is merged with the kitchen walls. The total height of the temple is 3.24 mtrs (*bada* 1.34 mtrs, *gandi* 1.15 mtrs, and *mastaka* 0.75 mtrs). The cella measure 0.90 square mtrs. There is a Garuda image over a pillar infront of the temple. The doorjamb measure 1.15 mtrs in height x 0.50 mtrs in width. This temple is closely attached with the pathway of the kitchen.

15. Date of Documentation 25.09.2006.
16. Documenter Dr. Sadasiba Pradhan and team.

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 37 - XXIV / 2006**
OPU / 751002 /143/ 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** **Somabaresvara Siva Temple**
   ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** Lat- 20° 15'.1' 40" N Long - 85°51'40"E., Elev- 56 ft.

The temple is located in the Kapilesvara temple precinct. The enshrined deity is a *Siva-lingam* over a square *yonipitha* made of sand stone. The temple has a *vimana* in *pidha* order. It is *triratha* on plan and the temple is buried upto the *baranda*. The temple is facing towards west. The remaining part of the *bada* measure 0.78 mtrs in height. The *gandi* measures 0.75 mtrs having three receding tiers. *Mastaka* measures 0.50 mtrs in height. The doorjamb measures 0.57 mtrs in height x 0.38 mtrs in width and the sanctum is 0.27 mtrs below the ground level. The cella measures 0.75 square mtrs where as the *vimana* measures 1.15 square mtrs. The temple is surrounded by Beharana mandapa in the west at a distance of 7.50 mtrs, Kapila *kunda* in the east. Southern entrance of the *Natamandapa* of Kapilesvara temple in the north, Kala Bhairava temple is at a distance of 1.55 mtrs.

15. Date of Documentation 25.09.2006.

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Serial Number : BBSR / 38 / 2006
OPU / 751002 /182/ 1987

1. **Name**

   i) **Present Name** Kedaresvara Siva temple

   ii) **Past Name** —

2. **Location** Lat- 20⁰ 14' 53" N, Long- 85⁰ 50 40" E, Elev-56 ft.

   i) **Address & ii)Approach :** Kedaresvara Siva temple is situated within the precinct of Kedara-Gouri on the right side of the road leading to Puri from Bhubaneswar and at a distance of 40 mtrs south of Muktesvara. It is one of the ten monuments within the precinct. It is the main temple of the complex. The temple is facing towards south and the enshrined deity of this temple is a circular *yonipitha* made of sandstone. The *linga* at the centre is missing. The sanctum is 2.50 square mtrs which is 0.80 mtrs below the present ground level.

   iii) **Tradition & legends :** According to the prevalent legend, Kedaresvara is the father of Gouri, the wife of Lord Siva. Every year in the day of Sitalasasthi the marriage of Lord Lingaraja is performed with Gouri in the temple precinct *Kalyana mandapa*. After the marriage Lord Lingaraja leaves for his abode leaving Gouri in her temple that stands infront of Kedaresvara.

3. **Ownership**

   i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple

   ii) **Public/ Private** : Private

   iii) **Any other (specify)** It is maintained by Kedar-Gouri Trust Board

   iv) **Name** Lakhmi Dhara Samantray is the chief priest of the temple.

   v) **Address** : Kedara Gouri Road, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age**

   i) **Precise date** 12th century A.D.

   ii) **Approximate date** : Ganga epoch.

   iii) **Source of Information :** Architectural features and scheme of decoration.



5. **Property Type**

   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building

   ii) **Subtype** Temple.

   iii) **Typology** The *vimana* is *rekha deul* and *jagamohana* is *pidha deul*.

6. **Property use**

   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use.

   ii) **Present use** Living temple.

   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped.

7. **Significance**

   i) **Historic significance** : —

   ii) **Cultural significance** : *Dolapurnima, Sankranti, Kartika purinama, J alasayii, purinama* etc. are observed.

   iii) **Social significance** : Marriage ceremony and thread ceremony are also performed here.

   iv) **Associational significance** Kedara-Gouri Trust Board.

8. **Physical description**

   i) **Surrounding**: The temple is surrounded by Dutiya Kedaresvara on its west at a distance of 5.00 mtrs, Kedara *kunda* on its east at a distance of 0.50 mtrs, Gouri temple on its southern at a distance of 6.00 mtrs and the compound wall on its northern side at a distance of 20.00 mtrs.

ii) **Orientation** : The temple is facing towards south.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and *jagamohana* measuring 20.40 mtrs in length and 9.60 mtrs in width, with the *ganthiala* measuring 0.60 mtrs. While the *vimana* measures 9.60 square mtrs, the *jagamohana* measures 10.80 mtrs in length and 9.60 mtrs in width. The temple is *pancharatha*. On elevation, the *vimana* is in *rekha* order that measures 13.50mtrs in height from pabhaga to kalasa.. With five fold divisions of the *bada*, the temple has a *panchanga-bada* measuring 5.40 mtrs. At the bottom the pabhaga has five base mouldings *khura*, *kumbha*, *patta*, *kani* and *basanta* that measures 1.24 mtrs. *Tala jangha* measures 1.18 mtrs, bandhana 0.50 mtrs, *upara jangha* 1.18 mtrs and baranda 1.30 mtrs in height. The *bada* of the temple is decorated with beautiful sculptural embellishments. The *gandi* measures 5.30 mtrs. The *mastaka* is composed of usual *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri*, *kalasa*, and *ayudha* that measures 3.00 mtrs.. The sanctum measuring 2.50 square mtrs is 0.70mtrs below the present ground level. On elevation, the *jagamohana* is in *pidha* order. With three fold divisions of the *bada*, pabhaga has five base mouldings of *khura*, *kumbha*, *patta*, *kani* and *basanta*, measuring 1.20 mtrs, *jangha* 1.55 mtrs and *baranda* 0.75 mtrs. The *bada* is relived with niches surmounted by *pidha mundis*.The *gandi* of the *jagamohana* is set with eleven receding tires measuring 4.00 mtrs in height. *Mastaka* consisting of *beki*, *ghanta*, *amlaka*, *khapuri*, *kalasa* and *ayudha* measure 3.00 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & parsvadevatas:** The *raha* niches situated in the *talajangha* on three sides uniformly measure 1.20 mtrs in height x 0.72 mtrs in width with a depth of 0.35 mtrs. Below the niche is the *talagarbhika*, which is decorated with khakahra *mundis* being flanked by a pairs of *naga* and *nagini* pilasters with the serpents coiling in ascending order. The large *raha* niches enshrine the parsvadevatas. A two-recess moulding surmounts the *raha* niche and above the recess, there is a large *rekha angasikhara*, which is surmounted by an *udyota* lion, from the *udyata* lion to the *bisama* the entire *gandi* portion is decorated with plain tiers. Above the *raha paga* in the *beki deula-charini* support the large *amlaka* of the *mastaka*.

The northern *raha* niche enshrines the image of a four-armed *Kartika* standing over a lotus pedestal in *tri-bhangi* pose. His both the hands are resting over a cock, which is held by a female figure. The upper right and lower left hands are broken. The lower right hand is in *varada mudra*. The peacock mount whose head is broken is placed near his right leg. The image is wearing *jatamukuta*, beaded necklace, sacred thread, bangles, *manibandha*, *padmakundala*, armlet and rings. On the back side of the image, there is a *makara torana* , which is surmounted by a *kirtimukha*. The eastern *raha* niche enshrines four armed Parvati, whose features are not visible due to the garments that covers the deity. The western *raha* niche enshrines the image of a four armed Ganesa standing in *tribhangi* pose over a lotus pedestal. The upper right and lower left hands are broken. While the upper left arm holds a *modaka patra* the lower right hands holds a rosary. The image is wearing *jatamukuta*, bangles, *manibandha*, and *naga-paupvita*. On the backside of the image, there is a trimphal arch surmounted by a *kirtimukha*. A pairs of *Gandharavas* flank the image.The *tala jangha* is relieved with a series of *khakhara mundis* and the *upara jangha* with *pidha mundi* that enshrine cult icons and other images in the niches. The conjunction between the *pagas* in the *tala jangha* is filled with *vyalas* of various types whereas in the *upara jangha* it is occupied by *nayikas*, *salabhanjika*, amorous and erotic couples.



Door Jambs: The doorjambs of the *vimana* measuring 2.92 mtrs in height x 1.10 mtrs in width is decorated with three *sakhas* such as *nara*, *puspa*, and *lata* from exterior to interior. Each *sakha* measures 0.12mtrs. There is a *chandrasila* between the doorjambs on the floor and above it, there are two *pidha mundi dwarapala* niches enshrining Saivite *dwarapalas* alongwith the river goddesses (Ganga and Yamuna standing on their respective mounts). The niches measure 0.46 mtrs in length x 0.30 mtrs in width. The *dwarapalas* are holding trident in their left hands and right hands in *varada mudra*.

Lintel: In the lintel, Gaja-laxmi is seated in *lalitasana* and holding lotus in her left hand and the right hand is in *varada mudra*. The image is flanked by two lotus stalks, and above the lotus stalk, there are two elephants pouring water over the deity. The lintel measures 2.00 mtrs, and in the architrave above only five *grahas* are visible (Budha, Bruhaspati, Sukra, Sani and Rahu) due to the later addition of *jagamohana* to the *vimana*.

vi) **Building material** Fine grained sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** Kalingan

ix) **Special features, if any** : The original temple has undergone several phases of renovation

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair, due to the recent renovation work.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : In a slow process.

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** The temple is renovated one.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology under the X &XI Finance Commission Award.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** : A

ii) **Historic** : B

iii) **Associational** : A

iv) **Social/Cultural** : A

v) **Others** : —

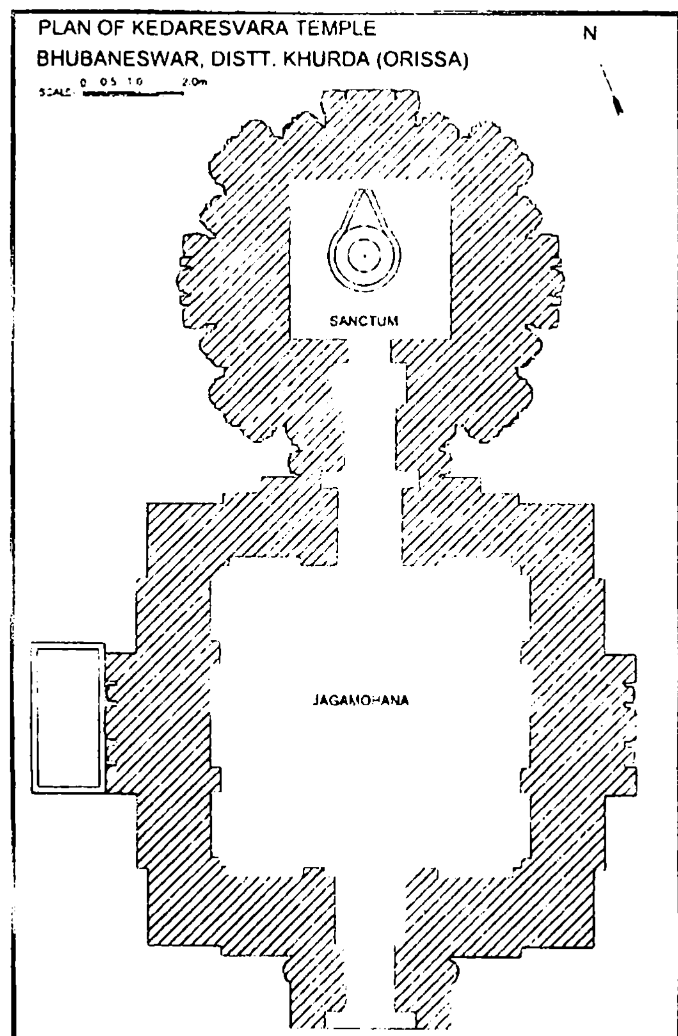
12. Threats to the property:

Conservation problem and remedies:

Compound wall : The compound wall measuring 53.30 mtrs in length x 51.90 mtrs in breadth and height of 2.80 mtrs and thick ness of 0.40 mtrs is made of laterite. Two niches in the compound wall house the image of a female figure and a four armed Kartikeya.

13. Reference notes:

1. Debala Mitra, *Bhubaneswar* New Delhi, 1958, P. 43.
2. K.C. Panigrahi, *Archaeological Remains at Bhubaneswar*, Calcutta, 1961. P. 167.
3. L. S.S. O'Malley, *Bengal District Gazetter, Puri*, Calcutta 1908, P. 241.



4. M.M. Ganguly, *Orissa and Her Remains*, Calcutta, 1912, P. 274.

5. M. N. Das (ed). *Sidelights on History and Culture of Orissa*, Bhubaneswar, 1977, P. 551.

6. P.R. Ramachandra Rao, *Bhubaneswar Kalinga Temple Architecture*, Hyderabad, 1980, PP. 38-39.

7 R P. Mohapatra, *Archaeology in Orissa*, Vol. I, Delhi, 1986. P. 65.

8. T.E. Donaldson, *Hindu Temple Art of Orissa*, Vol. I, Leiden, 1985, PP. 396-397.

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings Three photographs & two plans

15. Date of Documentation : 09.09.2006

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SITE PLAN OF KEDARA - GOURI PRECINCT, BHUBANESWAR

SCALE- 0 1 2 3 4 5 m

N

Kedaresvara temple

Dubya-Kedaresvara

Sahasralinga

JAGAMOHANA

Kapilesvara

Kedara Kunda

Western gateway

Kitchen

Hanuman temple

Gouri temple

Gouri Kunda

Serial Number : BBSR / 38 - I / 2006
OPU / 751002 /183 / 1987



1. Name:

i) **Present Name** : **Dutiya Kedaresvara Siva Temple**

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. Location : Lat- 20° 15' 53" N., Long- 85° 51' 40" E., Elev- 56 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach** : The temple is situated in Kedara-Gouri precinct; Old Town, Bhubaneswar. The enshrined deity is a *Siva lingam* made of laterite with in a circular *Yoni pitha.*

iii) **Tradition & legends** : (Same as Gouri Temple).

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple.

ii) **Public/ Private** : Private.

iii) **Any other (specify)** : The temple is maintained by Kedara-Gouri Trust Board.

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : —

4. Age-

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** : 13th Century A.D

iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features.

5. Property Type

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct.

ii) **Subtype** : Temple

iii) **Typology** : *Rekha deul.*

6. Property use

i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use

ii) **Present use** : Living Temple

iii) **Past use** : Worshipped

7. Significance

i) **Historic significance** : Local people assign the temple to Lalatendu Kesari.

ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sivaratri, Siva vivaha, Sankranti, Kartikapurnima* are observed.

iii) **Social significance** : Engagements, marriage ceremony, *Rudrabhiseka, Jalabhiseka* are practised.

iv) **Associational significance** : Kedara-Gouri Trust Board.

8. Physical description

i) **Surrounding:** Kedaresvara Siva temple in the east at a distance of 3.20 mtrs, *Dudha Kunda* (milk tank) in south within a distance of 2.35 mtrs and northern compound wall in the north at a distance of 7.67 mtrs.

ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards south.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan the temple has a *vimana* measuring 4.50 mtrs, with a frontal porch that measures 1.00 mtrs in length. The sanctum measures 1.60 square mtrs. *Vimana* is *pancharatha* and on elevation the temple is in *rekha* order (9.30mtrs in height) from bottom to top. The *Bada* measures 2.80 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.75 mtrs,

jangha 1.55 mtrs and *baranda* 0.55 mtrs). The *gandi* measures 4.50 mtrs and *mastaka* 2.00 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha niche* & parsva devatas:** The *raha* niches measuring 0.78 mtrs in height x 0.40 mtrs in width x 0.29 mtrs in depth are all empty.

v) **Decorative features:** In the façade the lintel is surmounted by a *sukanasa* motif in which, there is miniature *pidha deul* at the centre which is flanked by two *angasikhara* of *rekha* order. *Khakhara mundis* are there in both sides. The *Udyota simhas* are found in the centre of the *gandi* in all sides.

Door Jambs: The doorjambs measuring 1.85 mtrs x 1.30 mtrs are carved with three vertical bands of *puspa*, *nara* and *patra sakhas*. At the *lalatabimba* Gajalaxmi is seated in *lalitasana* on lotus pedestal holding lotus in left hand and the right hand is in *varada mudra*, the deity is flanked by two elephants, pouring water on her head. There are two *pidha mundis* niches in both sides of the doorjambs carved at the base for the *dvarapalas* measures 0.34 mtrs in height x 0.17 mtrs in width. These two niches enshrined with Saivaita *dvarapalas*, holding trident in their left hand and the right hand in *varada mudra*.

Lintel: In the architrave above the Gajalaxmi panel is a *navagraha* panel in which Ravi holding lotus in his both hands, Rahu with a large face and Ketu with a serpent tail is holding bow in his both hands. The *navagraha* panel is flanked by two *Bharavahakas* on either side.

vi) **Building material** : Coarse grey sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** The offering water of the *yonipitha* is channelised to the north even though the *Yoni pitha* is facing towards east.

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : It is maintained by Kedara-Gouri Trust Board.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : B

iv) **Social/Cultural** : B

v) **Others** : —

12. Threats to the property

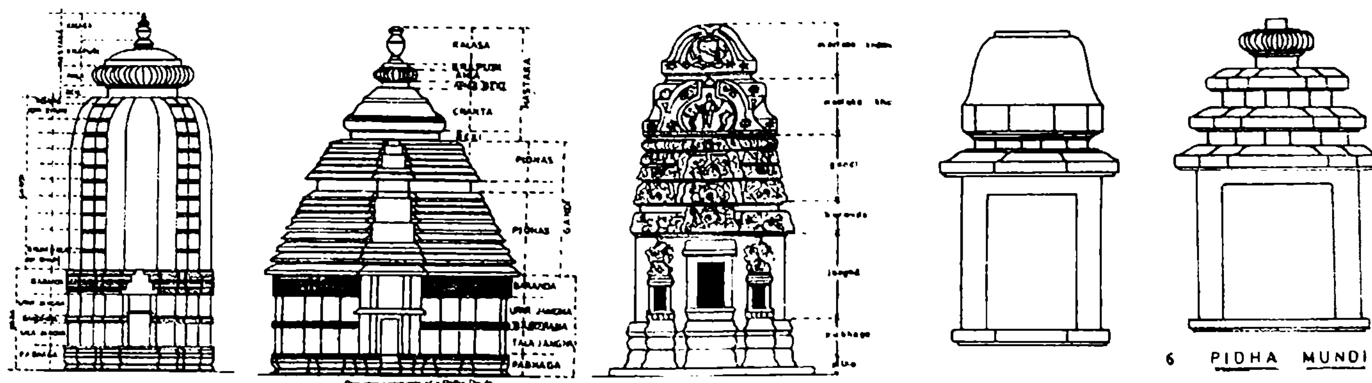
Conservation Problem and Remedies: There are creepers and pipal trees at the base of the *gandi*.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings

15. Date of Documentation : 18.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 38 - II / 2006

1. **Name** :
   i) **Present Name** : **Ganesa Temple**
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20° 15' 53" N. Long. 85° 51' 40" E, Elev. 56 ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach** : The temple is situated within the precinct of Kedara-Gouri Temple, on the eastern embankment of Gouri Kunda. The enshrined deity is a *Chaturmukha* Linga and a seated Ganesha.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** : —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** Private.
   iii) **Any other (specify)** This temple is maintained by the Kedara-Gouri Trust Board.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : Kedara-Gouri chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age,**
   i) **Precise date** : 15th -16th Century A.D.
   ii) **Approximate date** : —
   iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct
   ii) **Subtype** Temple
   iii) **Typology** *Pidha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use
   ii) **Present use** : Living Temple
   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** :
   ii) **Cultural significance** : Ganesa puja
   iii) **Social significance** : Marriage ceremony, thread ceremony and engagement ceremony are held here.
   iv) **Associational significance** Kedara-Gouri Trust Board.
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding** : The temple is surrounded by Gouri Kunda in east, Gouri temple in south and kitchen in west.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands on a low *pista* measuring 3.60 square mtrs with a height of 0.80 mtrs. On plan, the temple has a *vimana* measuring 3.30 square mtrs. On elevation, the temple is of *pidha* order with three receding tiers that measures 5.00 mtrs. The *bada* measures 2.00 mtrs in height having three fold divisions namely *pabhaga* (0.60 mtrs), *jangha* (0.75 mtrs) and *baranda* (0.65 mtrs) in height. *Gandi* consisting of three tires measure 2.00 mtrs and *mastaka* 1.00 mtrs. The sanctum measure 2.30 square mtrs.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*** —
   v) **Decorative features** : —
   Door Jambs: The doorjambs measuring 1.76 mtrs in height and 1.06 mtrs in width is a modern installation.
   Lintel : —
   vi) **Building material** Laterite
   vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry
   viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*
   ix) **Special features, if any:** —
9. **State of preservation**
   i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:**Good (a later construction).
   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —
10. **Condition description**
   i) **Signs of distress:** —
   ii) **Structural problems:** —
   iii) **Repairs and** —
11. **Grade (A/B/C)**
   i) **Architecture** C
   ii) **Historic** C
   iii) **Associational** C
   iv) **Social/Cultural** C
   v) **Others** —
12. **Threats to the property** :
   Conservation Problem and Remedies: —
13. **Reference notes**
14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings**
15. **Date of Documentation** : 18.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 38 - III / 2006
OPU / 751002 /181 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** : **Gouri Temple**
   ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** : Lat. 20°14'53" N., Lng. 85° 50' 40" E, Elev. 56 ft.

   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Gouri Temple is situated in the Kedara Gouri Temple precinct at a distance of 9.00 mtrs north of Kedarasvara temple. The temple is facing towards east and is a living temple. The enshrined deity is a four armed standing Gouri image holding *ankusa* in lower left arm and *nagapasa* in lower right arm, while the upper right arm is in *Bitarka hasta* and upper left arm is in *kataka hasta*.

   iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** Private
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : The temple precinct is looked after by the Kedar Gouri Trust Board.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : —

4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : 10th Century A.D.
   ii) **Approximate date** Somavamsi rule.
   iii) **Source of Information :** Architectural features and the scheme of decoration including the building materials bear strong resemblance with Muktesvara.

5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/Building/ structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Precinct
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** *Khakhara deul.*

6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use
   ii) **Present use** : Living temple
   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped.



7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : Local legend assigns the temple to the Kesharis who were otherwise known Samavamsis.
   ii) **Cultural significance** : Various rituals such as *Siva vivaha*, *Dussehara*, *Kartika purima* etc are observed.
   iii) **Social significance** : Thread ceremony, marriage ceremony, engagements are also observed.
   iv) **Associational significance** —

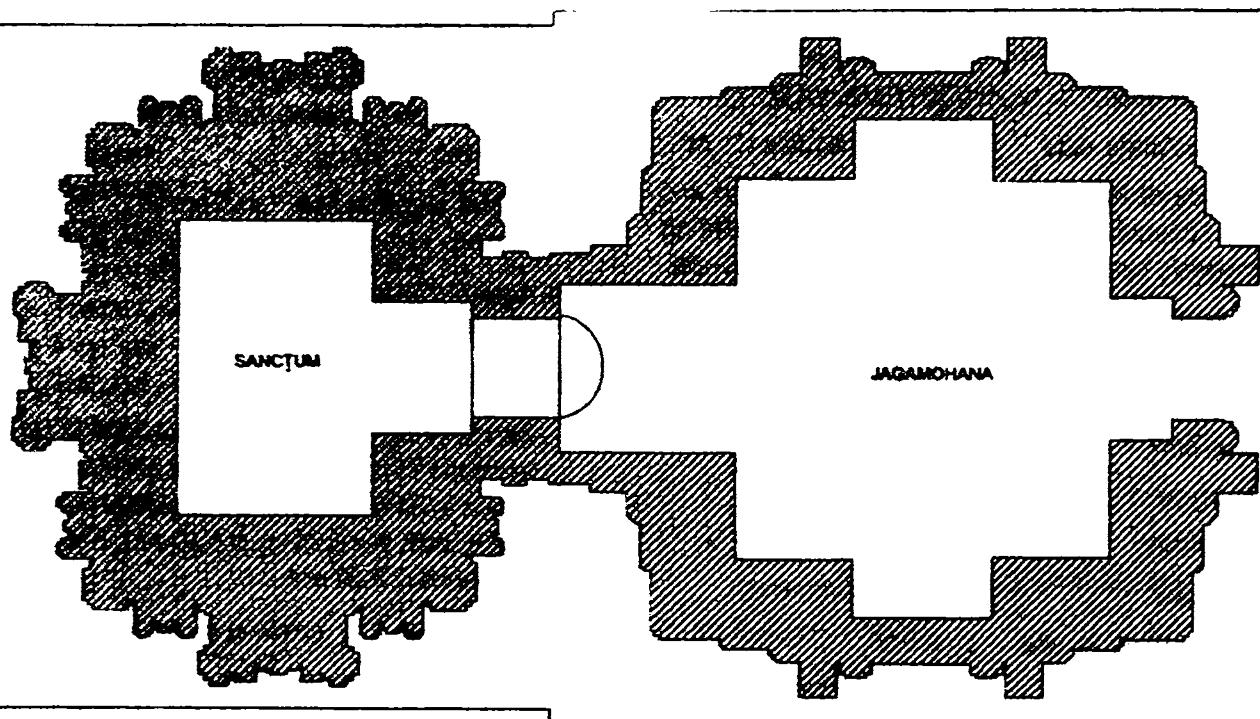
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding :** The temple is surrounded by *vibaha mandapa* in north at a distance of 4.00 mtrs, Gouri Kunda in east at a distance of 6.30 mtrs, compound wall in south at a distance of 5.30 mtrs, Shop in west at a distance of 7.00 mtrs.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): At present the temple stands on a low square *pista* measuring

5.50 square mtrs with a height of 0.45 mtrs decorated with chaitya motifs scroll works and bharabahakas in which many of them are in inverted position which suggest that the original temple collapsed, and the precinct one was made of earlier building materials sometimes in the past (i.e. 15th -16th century A.D.). On plan the temple has a *vimana* and *jagamohana*. The *vimana* is *pancharatha* and measures 4.50 square mtrs, *jagamohana* measures 5.50 square mtrs and *ganthiala* 0.50 mtrs in length which makes the plan oblonged. On elevation, the *vimana* is in semicylindrical (*khakhara*) order that measures 7.73 mtrs in height from bottom to the top With three fold divisions the *bada* measures 3.23 mtrs. *Pabhaga* measuring 0.68 mtrs has five mouldings on the *raha* and *anuratha* where as at *kanika* it has four mouldings, *jangha* 1.45 mtrs, *baranda* 1.10 mtrs with three horizontal mouldings. The *Gandi* measuring 3.50 mtrs is distinguished by a central *raha* and pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either sides of the *raha*. The *mastaka* measures 1.00 mtrs. On elevation, the *jagamohana* is of *pidha* order which is a later addition and measures 6.72 mtrs in height from bottom to the top. With five fold division the *jagamohana* has a *panchanga bada* measuring 2.42 mtrs with components like *pabhaga* 0.52 mtrs, *talajangha* 0.54 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.24 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.57 mtrs and *baranda* 0.55 mtrs. The *gandi* consisting of five tiers measure 2.30 mtrs and *mastaka* 2.0 mtrs. The *jagamohana* is devoid of any decoration as it is plastered and white wash and the *vimana* is painted in red.

iv) **Raha niche & parsva devatas:** The *parsvadevata* niches located on the *raha paga* of the *jangha* on the three sides of north west and south measuring 0.72 mtrs x 0.40 mtrs with a depth of 0.26 mtrs are empty. Beneath the niche is the plain *tala garbhika* designed with *khakhara mundi*, while above the niche is an *urdha garbhika* as usual with the 10th Century temples of Orissa. The niche are flanked by two pilasters carved with *Salabhanjika*, women peeping through doors, *Sukasarika* Surmounted by a *Kirtimukha* and the salaiva of *Kirtimukha* has taken the shape of beaded chain.

v) **Decorative features:** The temple is richly carved all over the *bada* and *gandi* like the Muktesvara. In the *pabhaga*, *khura* is relieved with chaitya motifs, *kumbha* is plain but *pata*, *kani* and *basanta* are carved with scroll works.

Door Jambs: The door jambs of the *vimana* measuring





1.40 mtrs x 0.80 mtrs are decorated with three vertical bands of *puspa sakha, nara sakha* another *sakha* which is concealed by marble caring. At the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi seated in *lalitasana* over a lotus pedestal and flanked by two elephantas on either sides standing on full blown lotus. At the base of the door jamb there are *dvarapala* niches measuring 0.40 mtrs x 0.22 mtrs, which house two female *dvarapalika* holding lotus in left arms while right arm is in *varadamudra*. The door jambs of the *jagamohana* measuring 1.56 mtrs x 0.81 mtrs is carved with three plain vertical bands. The base of the door jambs are decorated with *khakhramundi* pilasters. At the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi seated in *lalitasana*.

Lintel: Above the doorjambs of both *Jagamohana* and *vimana* is a *graha* architrave measuring 1.40 mtrs in long is carved with the traditional *navagrahas*. The *grahas* are housed in small *pidha mundis*, seated in *padmasana*. Rahu is depicted with shoulder holding half moon and Ketu has serpant tail with held upward.

vi) **Building material** : Fine grained grey sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry.

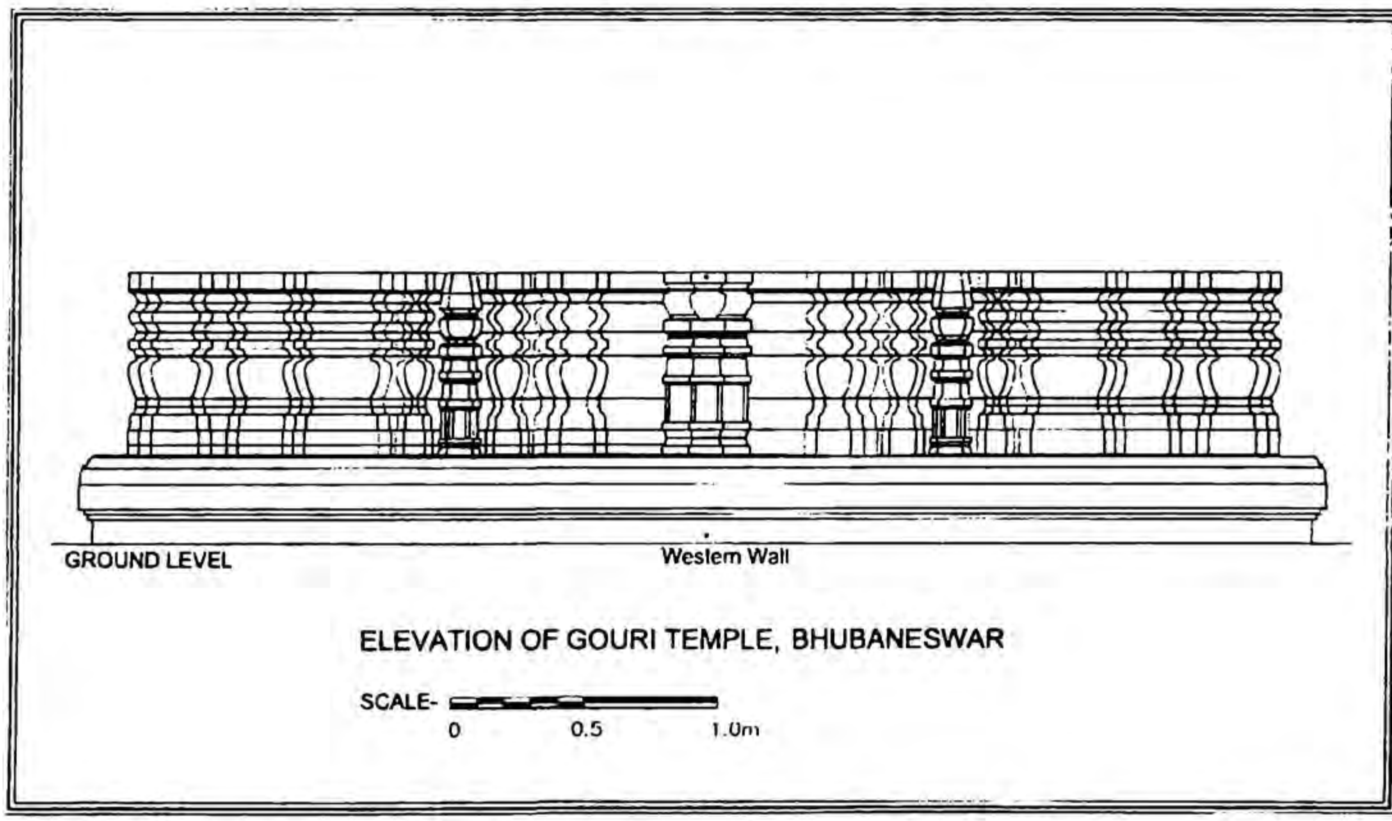
viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : Profusely carved structure.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: Good, except for the paints, which needs to be cleaned professionally without affecting the surface of the stone.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance: —**



ELEVATION OF GOURI TEMPLE, BHUBANESWAR

10. Condition description

- **i) Signs of distress** — Growth of vegetation on the superstructure.
- **ii) Structural problems** — —
- **iii) Repairs and Maintenance** — It was looked after by the Kedara-Gouri Trust Board.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

- **i) Architecture** — A
- **ii) Historic** — B
- **iii) Associational** — B
- **iv) Social/Cultural** : A
- **v) Others** : —

12. Threats to the property:

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Growth of vegetation are noticed in the junction of *raha* and *anuratha pagas*.

13. Reference notes —

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings — Two photographs and two plans.

15. Date of Documentation — 18.10.2006

16. Documenter — Dr. Sadasiba Pradhan and team.

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Serial Number : BBSR / 38 - IV / 2006
OPU / 751002 /186 / 1987

1. Name

- **i) Present Name** — Hanuman Temple
- **ii) Past Name** — —

2. Location — Lat- 20° 15' 53" N. Long- 85° 51'40" E, Elev- 56 ft.

- **i) Address & ii) Approach** : The Hanuman temple is located in the Kedara-Gouri temple precinct, Kedara-Gouri road, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. The enshrined deity is a two armed Hanuman image.
- **iii) Tradition & legends** : —

3. Ownership

- **i) Single/ Multiple** : Multiple
- **ii) Public/ Private** : Private
- **iii) Any other (specify)** : This temple is maintained by the Kedara-Gouri Trust Board.
- **iv) Name** : —
- **v) Address** : —

4. Age

- **i) Precise date** :
- **ii) Approximate date** : 15th -16th Century A.D.
- **iii) Source of Information** : Architectural features

5. Property Type

- **i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** — Precinct.
- **ii) Subtype** — Temple
- **iii) Typology** — *Pidha deul*

6. Property use

- **i) Abandoned/ in use** : In use.
- **ii) Present use** : Living Temple
- **iii) Past use** : Worshipped.

7. Significance

- **i) Historic significance** : —
- **ii) Cultural significance** : *Pana sankranti* and *Rama Navami* are performed.
- **iii) Social significance** : —
- **iv) Associational significance** : —

8. Physical description

- **i) Surrounding :** The temple is surrounded by the Gouri Kunda in south, kitchen in west, compound wall in east and *Shahasralinga* in north.
- **ii) Orientation :** The temple is facing towards west.
- **iii) Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands on a low *pista* that measures 0.28 mtrs in height. On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 3.40 square mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *pidha* order that measures 5.50 mtrs in height having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. The *Bada* is *trianga* that measures 2.00 mtrs (*pabhaga* 0.55 mtrs, *jangha* 0.87 mtrs and *baranda* 0.58 mtrs). *Gandi* consisting of two tiers measures 2.50 mtrs in height, and the *mastaka* is 1.00 mtrs.
- **iv) *Raha* niche & parsva*devatas*** — Plain.

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs of the temple measuring 1.65 mtrs x 0.85 mtrs are plain.

Lintel : The lintel is plain.

vi) **Building material** : Laterite stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan.*

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair, due to the recent renovation work.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The maintenance is looked after by the Kedara-Gouri Trust Board.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property:**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** 18.10.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 38 - V / 2006**
OPU / 751002 / 184 / 1987

1. **Name**

i) **Present Name** : **Kapilanatha Siva Temple**

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** Lat- 20° 15' 53" N., Long- 85° 51'40" E., Elev. 56 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach :** Kapilanatha Siva Temple is situated in the precinct of Kedara-Gouri temple Kedara-Gouri Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. The enshrined deity is a *Siva lingam* made of black chlorite within a circular *yonipitha.*

iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** : Private

iii) **Any other (specify)** Kedara-Gouri Trust Board

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : —

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** —

ii) **Approximate date** 15th -16th Century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information :** Architectural features.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct.

ii) **Subtype** Temple

iii) **Typology** *Pidha deul*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

ii) **Present use** Living Temple

iii) **Past use** Worshipped.

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sivaratri, Sankranti, Sivavivaha,* etc. are observed.

iii) **Social significance** Marriage ceremony, engagement, *Rudravisekha* is performed.

iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding :** The temple is surrounded by *Dudha Kunda* (milk tank) in east at a distance of 5.00 mtrs,

Dutiya Kedaresvara Temple in north-east at a distance of 5.20 mtrs

ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* that measures 3.00 mtrs, with a frontal porch measuring 0.68 mtrs. The sanctum measures 1.85 square mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is in *pidha* order that measures 5.40 mtrs in height. With three fold divisions of *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* that measures 2.20 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.56 mtrs, *jangha* 1.19 mtrs and *baranda* 0.45 mtrs). The *gandi* measures 2.20 mtrs. *Mastaka* measure 1.00 mts

iv) ***Raha* niche & parsva devatas:** *Raha* niches measure 0.56 mtrs in height x 0.28 mtrs in width x 0.14 mtrs in depth and all are empty.

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs measures 1.66 mtrs x 1.03 mtrs. It is carved with three bands of *puspa sakha, nara sakha* and *lata sakha* from exterior to interior. The *sakhas* are not clearly visible because of the lime wash. Each *sakha* measures 0.6 mtrs in width. At the *lalatabimba*, Gajalaxmi is seating over a lotus pedestal in *lalitasana*. She is holding a lotus in her left hand and the right hand in *varada mudra*.

Lintel: The lintel measures 1.46 mtrs in width and the *navagraha* are there, Ravi holding lotus in his both hands and Ketu seated on serpent tail, holding bow and shield in his both hands.

vi) **Building material** : Grey sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : It is maintained by the Kedara-Gouri Trust Board.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : B

iv) **Social/Cultural** : B

v) **Others** : —

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. Reference notes : —

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings : —

15. Date of Documentation : 18.10.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR/38–VI (a,b,c,d)/20**
OPU / 751002 / 119, 115, 120, 110 / 1987

1. Name

i) Present Name : **Kedara-Gouri Precinct Tanks and Platforms**

ii) Past Name : —

2. Location Lat. 20⁰ 14' 53" N., Long. 85⁰ 51' 40" E., Elev. 56 ft

i) Address & ii) Approach : Kedara Kunda which includes *Dudha Kunda* & Gouri Kunda are situated in the Kedara Gouri temple precinct, Old town, Bhubaneswar. The ancient well situated in the western side of Kedaresvara temple is locally known as *Dudha Kunda*. Kedara Kunda is in the eastern side of Kedaresvara temple & Gouri Kunda is in the eastern side of Gouri temple. These are now under the care & maintenance of Kedara Gouri Temple Trust Board. The tanks and well are enclosed within masonry embankments made of dressed sand stones.

a) Well (*Dudha Kunda*) : (opu/751002/119/1987) The ancient well which is locally known as the *Dudha Kunda* is situated in the KedarGouri Precinct & located in the western side of Kedaresvara temple. The well measuring 3.0 mtrs in length x 1.50 mtrs in width & 3.00 mtrs in depth is a natural spring, which has an outlet channels leading in to the Kedara Kunda through the *jagamohana* beneath the floor. The well is made of laterite and sand stone. Its water is considered to holy & used for curing skin diseases, offered to the God & used as drinking water.

b) Gouri Kunda: (opu/751002/115/1987) It is located in the KedarGouri precinct and situated in the eastern side of the Gouri temple. The pond measuring 22.50 mtrs in width x 13.0 mtrs in length x 2.00 mtrs in depth is made of laterite and sand stone. Gouri*kunda* is fed by the excess water of Kedara Kunda through a channel. Its excess water is discharged to another *kunda* through an outlet channel. The water is clean and used for bathing.

c) Kedara Kunda / Kedaresvara Pond: (opu/751002/120/1987) It is located in the KedarGouri precinct & situated in the eastern side of Kedarsvara temple. The pond measuring 6.0 mtrs in width x 11.40 mtrs in length is made of sand stone. It is fed by water from the *Dudha*



Kunda through an outlet channels beneath the *jagamohana* of Kedaresvara temple. The excess water is discharged to Gouri Kunda through an outlet channel measuring 10.60 mtrs in length x 0.20 mtrs in width.

d) Vibaha Mandapa: (opu/751002/110/1987) It is located in the KedarGouri precinct and situated in the southern side Gouri temple. It is a four pillared *mandapa* made of sand stone. The roof is cantilevered and height of the *mandapa* is 2.50 mtrs. The doorjambs of the *mandapa* is 1.80 mtrs in height x 1.10 mtrs in width is decorated with *puspa, nara* and *lata sakha* and at the center there is a Gajalaxmi seating in *lalitasana* over a lotus pedestal. The *mandapa* is used for the marriage of Siva Parvati.



13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings

15. Date of Documentation : 18.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 38 - VII / 2006

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Sahasralinga Temple
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20^{0} 14' 53"N., Long. 85^{0} 50' 40" E., Elev. 56 ft.

   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The temple is located within the Kedaresvara temple precinct. Same as Kedaresvara . The enshrined deity is a cylindrical *lingam* which is carved with hundreds of miniature *linga*m (*Sahasralinga*). The large *lingam* is within a circular *yonipitha* facing towards north. The *yonipitha* rests over a circular pedestal with three moulding measuring a height of 0.50 mtrs in hight.

   iii) **Tradition & legends** : —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** : Private
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : The temple is under the care and maintenance of Kedara Gouri Temple Trust Board.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** 13^{th} / 14^{th} Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features and building materials.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use
   ii) **Present use** : Living temple
   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance:** The priests ascribe the temple to the Kesharis (Otherwise known as Somavamsis).
   ii) **Cultural significance:** *Sankranti*, *Jalabhiseka*, *Rudrabhiseka* are observed.
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** Kedara Gouri Temple Trust Board.
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Kedara Kunda in south at a distance of 1.35 mtrs, Kedaresvara Siva temple in west within a distance of 5.00 mtrs, a modern flat roof hall in north east and the compound wall of the precinct in the north.
   ii) **Orientation** : Facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 1.86 square mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *pidha* order that measures 3.91 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *kalasa*. With three fold divisions of *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* that measures 1.64 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.39 mtrs, *jangha* 0.74 mtrs, and *baranda* 0.51 mtrs). With three receding tiers the *gandi* measures 1.37 mtrs and *mastaka* measures 0.90 mtrs in height with the usual components like *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri*, *kalasa* and trident as *ayudha*.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** : —
   v) **Decorative features** : —

   Door Jambs: There are four doorways in the four sides of the temple. The main entrance in the east measures 1.16 mtrs in height and 0.63 mtrs in width.

   Lintel : —

   vi) **Building material** : Sand stone.
   vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry with a lime wash.
   viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*
   ix) **Special features, if any:** *Sahasralinga.*
9. **State of preservation**
   I) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good state of preservation.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : It is maintained by Kedara-Gouri Temple Trust Board.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** : —

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. Reference notes —

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings —

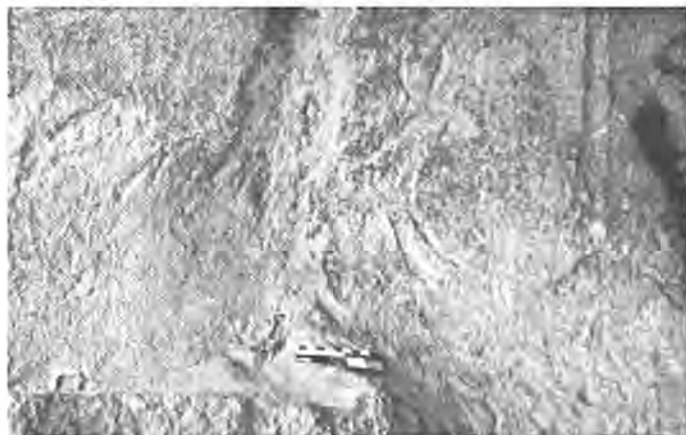
15. Date of Documentation 18.10.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 39 / 2006**

KHANDAGIRI AND UDAYAGIRI

The twin hills of Khandagiri and Udayagiri are located in the western outskirt of Bhubaneswar the present capital city of Orissa. These two hills are famous for the rock-cut caves and inscriptions of King Kharavela, who commissioned them in the first century B.C. Originally there were several caves but as on today there are only 33 caves under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India. However, the Digambara Jaina temple at the summit of Khandagiri hill is not a protected monument.



So far as the historic significance of Khandagiri and Udayagiri is concerned no body could ignore its importance. Recent survey conducted by the team yielded five unfinished rock-cut caves, miniature shrines with or without the images of Mahavira, natural rock shelters, pre-historic rock art, tools and implements (Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic), ceramic assemblages (red ware, red slipped ware black ware and grey ware) and a manufacturing industry of temple architectural members.



The prehistoric rock art was discovered in the natural rock shelter of Hatigumpha (Cave No.14, A.S.I, Udayagiri hill) where the inscriptions of king Kharavela is found on its overhanging brow. Some of the natural rock shelters have been converted into the rock-cut caves as observed in Cave No.15 in Khandagiri. The survey yielded five monolithic votive temples (0.65 mtrs long) towards the south of the Digambara Jaina temple of Khandagiri. The monolithic structures have been quarried from the sand stone hillock. The survey yielded one hundred thirty-six pieces of *amalaka*s and fifty-three stone slabs meant for making temples. *Amalaka* is used in the *mastaka* of a *Kalingan* temple to seal the super structure. Of one hundred thirty-six pieces fifty-two are full size *amalaka*s, twenty-two are half size, twenty-four are of quarter and thirty-eight fragmentary. The diameter of these *amlakas* vary from 0.27 mtrs to 0.90 mtrs with a thickness of .0.40 mtrs. The average diameter of these *amlakas* is 0.50 mtrs. These evidences together with large scale quarry marks in the sand stone hillock clearly suggest that it was a factory site for quarrying





stones and sculpting the quarried stones for the temples of Bhubaneswar. Sand stones of similar structure and compositions are quite evident in the temples of Bhubaneswar. The route for transportation of the stones to the temple sites was very likely through the driedup channel of Yoga *nadi* that had its origin in the Chandaka forest and passing through the Old town of Bhubaneswar (now known as Lingaraja West canal) finally discharged into the stream of Gangua near Sisupalgarh.

The survey thus brings forth the cultural relics of Bhubaneswar from the prehistoric times to the present extending over a period of more than five thousand years.



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Serial Number : BBSR / 39 - I / 2006

1. **Name**
   - I) **Present Name** : **Digambara Jaina Temple, Khandagiri.**
   - ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** Lat- 20⁰ 15' 74" N., Long- 85⁰ 47' 08" E., Elev- 287 ft.
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach** : The temple is situated on the top of the hill Khandagiri that is honey-comb with a series of rock-cut Jaina caves, those were commissioned by King Kharavela in 1st century B.C. The rock-cut caves are protected by Archaeological Survey of India. But the present Digambara temple is maintained by the Bengal, Bihar and Orissa *Digambara* Jaina *Tirthankara* Committee. This temple is living and facing towards east. The enshrining deities are a series of Jaina *tirthankara* images.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** : —
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   - ii) **Public/ Private** Private
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** : It is maintained by the Bengal, Bihar and Orissa Digambara Jaina Tirthankara Committee.
   - iv) **Name** : Bimala Devi Jain is the local caretaker.
   - v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date :** The original temple was quite earlier but the present temple is made out of building materials of the earlier temple may be dated to 19th century A.D.
   - ii) **Approximate date** —
   - iii) **Source of Information :** Architectural features.
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : precinct
   - ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   - iii) **Typology** *Pidha deul*



6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   - ii) **Present use** Living Temple
   - iii) **Past use** Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : Local legends ascribe the temple to Mahameghabahana Kharavela of 1st century B.C. This however does not hold any ground on account of the architectural features.
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   - iii) **Social significance** : —
   - iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Rushavanath temple in the south at a distance of 3.50 mtrs, northern compound wall at a distance of 2.50 mtrs and western compound wall at a distance of 11.50 mtrs.
   - ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands on a lofty platform that measures 16.00 mtrs in length x 9.50 mtrs in width with a height of 1.62 mtrs. On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a *jagamohana*. The *vimana* measures 8.25 square mtrs and *jagamohana* measures 6.40 mtrs in length x 9.40 mtrs in breadth. This temple is *triratha* on plan. It is distinguished by central *raha* and *kanika pagas* on either sides. On elevation, the *vimana* is *pidha*

deula that measures 5.80 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *mastaka*. The temple has *panchanga bada*. From bottom to top the temple has a *pabhaga*, *talajangha*, *bandhana*, *upara jangha*, *baranda*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. The *pabhaga* measures 0.47 mtrs, *talajangha* 0.42 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.16 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.40 mtrs and *baranda* 0.45 mtrs. The *gandi* measures 1.80 with seven receding tiers arranged in two sets (potala); lower *potala* has four tiers and upper *potala* with three tiers and *mastaka* measures 2.10 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas***: There are no *parsvadevata* niches and the walls are plain and without any sculptural embellishments and having a balustrated window in the northern side wall and this window are decorated with a series of *pidha mundi*.

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs : There are two door ways in north and east. The eastern doorjambs measure 2.88 mtrs x 1.56 mtrs, which is carved with *khakhara mundi* niches at the base. The northern doorjambs measure 2.20 mtrs x 1.04 mtrs.

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** Sand stone

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It is looked after by the Bengal, Bihar and Orissa Digambara Jaina Tirthankara Committee. Bimala Devi Jain is the local caretaker.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : B
ii) **Historic** : C
iii) **Associational** : A
iv) **Social/Cultural** : B
v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property** :

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

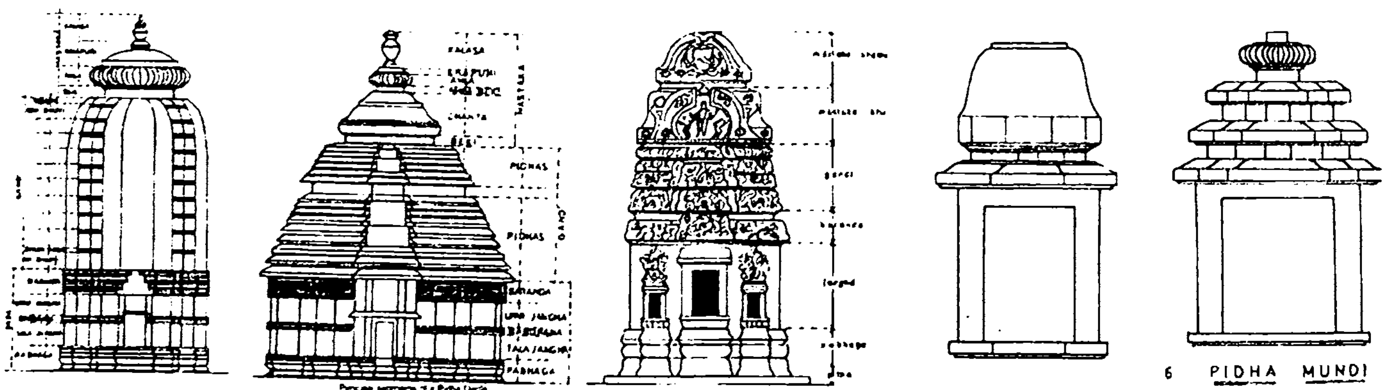
Compound wall: There is a compound wall covering the precinct.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 16.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 39 - II / 2006
OPU / 751002 / / 1987

1. Name
   i) Present Name : Parsvanath Jain Temple-I
   ii) Past Name : —
2. Location
   Lat- 20⁰ 15' 74" N.,
   Long- 85⁰ 47' 08" E.,
   Elev- 287 ft.
   i) Address & ii) Approach: Parsvanath Jain Temple-I is located in Digambara Jain Temple precinct in Khandagiri. It is a living temple. The temple is facing towards east. The enshrined deity is Parsvanath. This image is made of marble. This image measures 2.80 mtrs in height x 1.05 mtrs width. The image is flanked by two sculptural panels carved with two images in each panel.
   iii) Tradition & legends : —
3. Ownership
   i) Single/ Multiple : Multiple
   ii) Public/ Private : private
   iii) Any other (specify) : It is maintained by the Bengal, Bihar and Orissa Digambara Jaina Tirthankara Committee
   iv) Name : Bimala Devi Jain is the local caretaker.
   v) Address : —
4. Age
   i) Precise date : 20th century as told by the local people.
   ii) Approximate date : —
   iii) Source of Information : —
5. Property Type
   i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Precinct
   ii) Subtype : Temple
   iii) Typology : Flat roofed structure
6. Property use
   i) Abandoned/ in use : In use
   ii) Present use : Living Temple
   iii) Past use : Worshipped.
7. Significance
   i) Historic significance : —
   ii) Cultural significance : —
   iii) Social significance : —
   iv) Associational significance : —
8. Physical description
   i) Surrounding: The temple is surrounded by Rushvanath temple in north at a distance of 1.70 mtrs, Parsvanath temple No-II in south-east at a distance of 3.30 mtrs, compound wall in west at a distance of 8.40 mtrs.
   ii) Orientation : The temple is facing towards east.
   iii) Architectural features (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple Sanctum chamber measures 4.60 square mtrs with R.C.C. flat roof.
   iv) *Raha* niche & *parsva devatas* —
   v) Decorative features : —
      Door Jambs : —
      Lintel : —
   vi) Building material —
   vii) Construction techniques Dry masonry
   viii) Style *Kalingan*
   ix) Special features, if any : —
9. State of preservation
   i) Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced: Fair
   ii) State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance: —
10. Condition description
   i) Signs of distress : —
   ii) Structural problems : —
   iii) Repairs and Maintenance: It is looked after by the Bengal, Bihar and Orissa Digambara Jaina Tirthankara Committee. Bimala Devi Jain is the local care-taker.
11. Grade (A/B/C)
   i) Architecture C
   ii) Historic C
   iii) Associational B
   iv) Social/Cultural B
   v) Others
12. Threats to the property:
   Conservation Problem and Remedies: —
13. Reference notes
14. Maps / Plan / Drawings
15. Date of Documentation 16.10.2006

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Serial Number : BRSR / 39 - III / 2006

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** : **Parsvanath Jain Temple-II**
   ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** : Lat- 20° 15' 74" N., Long- 85° 47' 08" E., Elev- 287 ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach**: This temple is located in Digambara Jain Temple precinct in Khandagiri. It is a living temple. The temple is facing towards east. The cella measures 6.50 mtrs in length and 4.10 mtrs in width. The enshrined image is Parsvanatha in standing pose, crowned with serpent hood. At the base two dimunative male images are on either side. The main image is flanked by four Jaina meditators each with two images.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** : Private
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : It is maintained by the Bengal. Bihar and Orissa Digambara Jaina Tirthankara Committee. Bimala Devi Jain is the local caretaker.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : 20th Century
   ii) **Approximate date** : —
   iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** : Modern construction of flat roof.
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use
   ii) **Present use** : Living Temple
   iii) **Past use** : —
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** : Bengal, Bihar and Orissa Digambara Jaina Tirthankara Committee.
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Rushavanath temple in north at a distance of 9.00 mtrs, Parsvanath temple No-I in north-west at a distance of 3.30 mtrs, compound wall of the precinct in south.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the Sanctum chamber measure 6.50 mtrs in length and 4.10 mtrs in breadth. The roof is a R.C.C. concrete slab.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** : —
   v) **Decorative features** : —
      Door Jambs : —
      Lintel : —
   vi) **Building material** : Cement concrete and Brick masonry.
   vii) **Construction techniques** : —
   viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*
   ix) **Special features, if any** : —
9. **State of preservation**
   i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good
   ii) **State of Decay/Danger: of Disappearance** —
10. **Condition description**
    i) **Signs of distress** : —
    ii) **Structural problems** : —
    iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It is looked after by the Bengal, Bihar and Orissa Digambara Jaina Tirthankara Committee. Bimala Devi Jain is the local caretaker.
11. **Grade (A/B/C)**
    i) **Architecture** : C
    ii) **Historic** : C
    iii) **Associational** : B
    iv) **Social/Cultural** : B
    v) **Others** : —
12. **Threats to the property** :
    Conservation Problem and Remedies: —
13. **Reference notes** :
14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** :
15. **Date of Documentation** : 16.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 40 / 2006



1. Name

I) Present Name **Kharakhia Vaidyanatha Precinct**

II) Past Name —

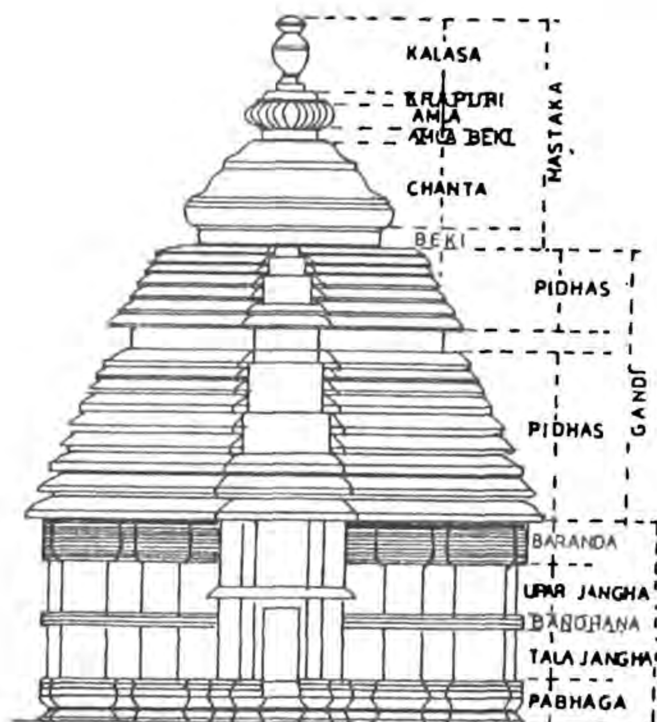
2. Location Lat. 20° 14 06"N, Long. 85° 50' 00"E, Elev. 85 ft

Kharakhia Vaidyanatha has a *Siva lingam* within a large circular *yonipitha* made of stone over a lofty platform that is now enshrined beneath a Pipal tree. There is no trace of superstructure, whatsoever, over the lingam. The deity is so named because it is open to the sky with the sun rays falling directly over it through out the day (*Kharakhia*). It is under regular worship. At a distance of 1.63 mtrs from the open shrine is an ancient circular well made of laterite block that measures 1.00 diameters. The chief priest of the shrine is the owner of the Kharakhia Vaidyanatha precinct.

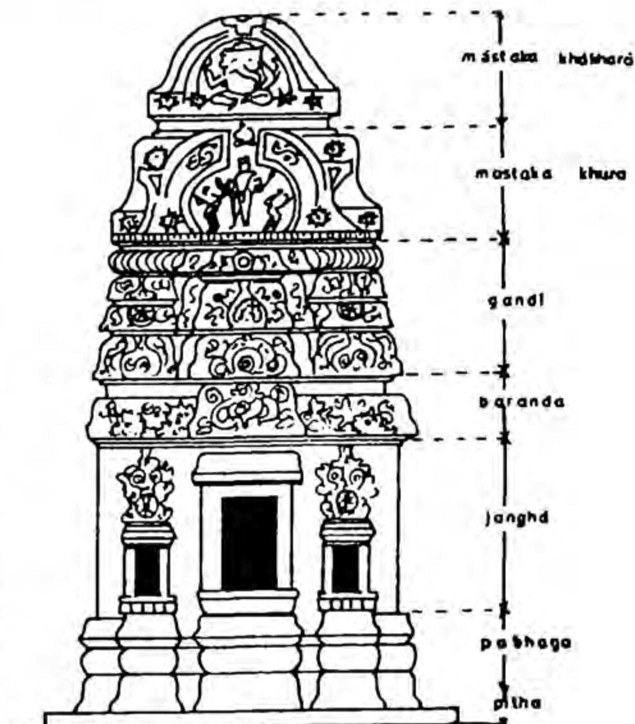
14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One photograph

15. Date of Documentation 09.09.2006

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Principal segments of a Pidha Deula



Serial Number : BBSR / 40 - I / 2006

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Devasabha Temple
   ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 06"N, Long. 85° 50'00" E, Elev. 85 ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Devasabha temple is located in the Kharakhia Vaidyanath temple precinct, Old Town area of Bhubaneswar. This is an abandoned temple and is facing towards the east. There is no deity inside the cella.
   iii) **Tradition & legends:** As per the locals, the temple is the assembly of all gods and goddess for which it is known as *Devasabha*.
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Single
   ii) **Public/ Private** Private
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : Since it is not a living temple no attention is paid for its care and maintenance.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** 14th century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : Building materials / laterite
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct
   ii) **Subtype** Temple
   iii) **Typology** *Rekha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ In use** Abandoned
   ii) **Present use** —
   iii) **Past use** Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   IV) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** It is located in the south-west corner of Kharakhia Vaidyanatha precinct; 5.00 mtrs from the southern and western compound wall.
   ii) **Orientation** : The temple is facing towards the east.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands on a low and square platform measuring 5.50 square mtrs with a height of 0.60 mtrs.On plan, the temple has a square sanctum measuring 4.00 mtrs with a frontal porch of 0.90 mtrs. It is *pancharatha* as distinguished by a central *raha* and pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either sides of the *raha*. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *Rekha* order that measures 5.73 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *mastaka*. From bottom to the top the temple has a *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. With five fold divisions of the *bada* the temple has a *panchanga bada* measuring 2.43 mtrs in height. At the bottom the *pabhaga* has four base mouldings of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata* and *basanta* that measures 0.58 mtrs *tala jangha* and *upara jangha* measures 0.50 mtrs and 0.53 mtrs in height respectively separated by a three moulded *bandhana* measuring 0.25 mtrs in height. The *baranda* measuring 0.57 mtrs have five mouldings. The *gandi* and *mastaka* measures 2.25 mtrs and 1.05 mtrs in height and is devoid of sculptural embellishments.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The Parsvadevata niches are located in the *talajangha* of *raha* pagas on the three sides i.e. west, north and south that measures 0.76 mtrs in height X 0.55 mtrs in width X 0.20 mtrs in depth. All are empty.
   v) **Decorative features** : —

   Door Jambs: The doorjamb measuring 1.79 mtrs in height and 1.20 mtrs in width has two plain vertical bands. The right side doorjamb is partially broken.
   VI) **Building material** Laterite.
   vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: The temple is in advanced stage of deterioration because of the cracks on the body of the temple.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress :** A bigger crack has developed in the south-western corner of *vimana* due to the growth of vegetation.

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others**

12. Threats to the property

The laterite blocks above the doorjamb are hanging in such a condition that it may collapse at any point of time.

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Rain water is directly entering into the sanctum from the roof because of the cracks. There is a bigger tree found in the left side of the junction of *anuratha* and *raha paga* of the western wall and the tree is larger than the *mastaka* of the temple which is gradually widening the cracks through its roofs. The wild vegetations are also covered the entire structure.

Detached and loose sculptures: There is a *dopicha simha* in the northern wall of the temple.

13. Reference notes —

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One Photograph.

15. Date of Documentation 09.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 40 – II / 2006

1. Name

i) **Present Name** : **Markandesvara Siva Temple**

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. Location : Lat 20° 14'06"N, Long 85° 50' 00"E, Elev 85 ft

i) **Address & ii) Approach :** Same as the Samesvara Siva temple. It is an abandoned temple and is facing towards the east. However at the center of the sanctum there is a *Siva-lingam* with the circular *Yoni pitha* .The temple is totally covered with wild vegetations.

iii) **Tradition & legends:** According to the local tradition, the temple was constructed by Kesaris to commemorate the visit of sage Markandeya.

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple.

ii) **Public/ Private** Private.

iii) **Any other (specify)** : The temple is under Babulal Makaddam Badu Mohapatra on whose private



land the temple stands and he stays in the north-west corner of the compound wall of the Kharakhia Vaidyanath temple precinct.

iv) **Name** Babulal Makaddam Badu Mohapatra.

v) **Address** Kharakhia Baidyanath Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** —

ii) **Approximate date** 10th/11th century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information :** Architectural features like *trianga bada* and *pabhaga* with four mouldings, *kani* is absent.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Building

ii) **Subtype** Temple.

iii) **Typology** *Vimana* is in *rekha deul* where as *jagamohana* is *pidha deul.*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** Abandoned.

ii) **Present use** : —

iii) **Past use** Worshipped.

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance :** The locals assigned the temple to the Kesaris (otherwise known as Somavamsis.)

ii) **Cultural significance :** —

iii) **Social significance** —

iv) **Associational significance** —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding:** The temple is located within the precinct of Kharakhia Vaidyanath, behind the Somesvara temple at a distance of 1.60 mtrs., 16 mtrs south of Nilakantha temple, 7.12 mtrs from the eastern compound wall.

ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): On plan, the temple is *pancharatha* with a square *vimana* measures 3.80 mtrs. And *jagamohana* measures 3.70 mtrs in length and 4.60 mtrs in width. The *ganthiala* measures 1.00 mtrs in length.

On elevation, the *vimana* is in *rekha* order with usual *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 5.20 mtrs in height. While the *jagamohana* is of *pidha* order measuring 3.80 mtrs in height

The *bada* of the *vimana* measures 2.20 mtrs in height with three vertical divisions namely *pabhaga*, *jangha* and *baranda*. At the base, the *pabhaga* has four mouldings of *khura, kumbha, pata* and *basanta* that measures 0.40 mtrs which is partially buried. *Jangha* and *baranda* measures 1.37 mtrs and 0.43 mtrs in height respectively. The *baranda* has two mouldings. The superstructure of *vimana* has collapsed since long. However the remaining part of *gandi* of the *vimana* measures 3.00 mtrs in height is distinguish by a central *raha* and a pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either side of *raha paga*.On elevation, the *bada* of *jagamohana* measures 1.86mtrs in height. The *pabhaga* has four base mouldings which is partly buried only 0.26 mtrs is visible. The plain *jangha* measures 1.05 mtrs in height and the *baranda* has two mouldings that measure 0.55 mtrs.

The *gandi* of the *jagamohana* measures 2.00 mtrs in height.The *mastaka* has collapsed.

iv) ***Raha niche & parsva devatas:***

The *parsvadevata* niches located in the *rahapaga* of the *jangha* on the three sides of north, west and south measuring 0.72 mtrs in height, 0.43 mtrs in width and in depth of 0.23mtrs enshrined a four armed Kartikeya in the western niche who is holding a peacock in the upper left and the lower right hand is in *varadamudra.* Other two hands are broken. The northern *raha* niche enshrines broken image of Parvati who is standing over a lotus pedestal. The southern *raha* niche is empty.

v) **Decorative features:**

The temple is architecturally and sculpturally plain because of the inferiour type of building materials i.e. the laterite. However there are two miniature *rekha anghasikharas* at the base of the *gandi* in the *raha paga* of the eastern wall of the *vimana.*

Doorjamb: The doorjamb of the *vimana* measures 1.85 mtrs in height and 1.15 mtrs in width. It is decorated with three vertical bands with *khakharamundis* at the base which is a renovated one. The doorjamb of *Jagamohana* measures 1.55 mtrs in height and 1.02 mtrs in width is plain.

Lintel : In the *lalatabimba* at the centre of the lintel of the *vimana* is a *pidhamundi*.

vi) **Building material** Dressed laterite.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**:The temple is in a dilapidated condition and would collapse at any moment.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance**: In a rapid process of decay.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : Growth of vegetation on the structure and cracks are found in every wall of *vimana* and *jagamohana*.

ii) **Structural problems** Cracks all over the structure.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : Only the doorjamb of the *vimana* was renovated by the Orissa State Archaeology under the X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property:**

Conservation problem and Remedies: Due to the absence of roof so far as *jagamohana* is concerned, rain water directly enters into the sanctum, which needs to be immediately checked by sealing the roof.

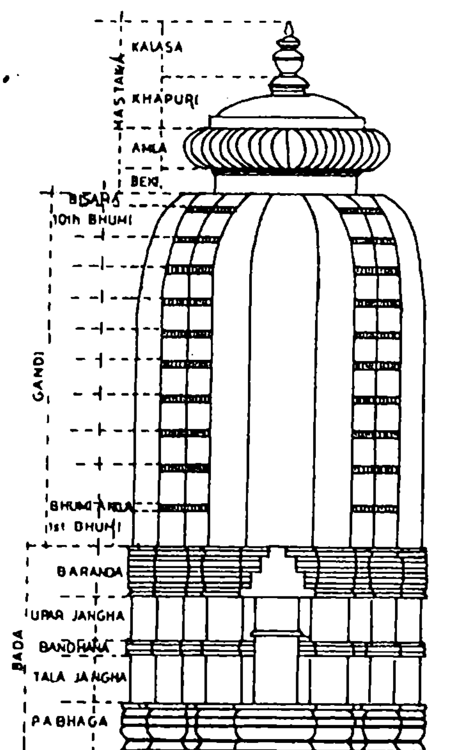
1. **Growth of Vegetation:** Growth of vegetation all over the monument conceals the structure, which needs to be cleared regularly.
2. The *pabhaga* is partially buried that may be cleared.

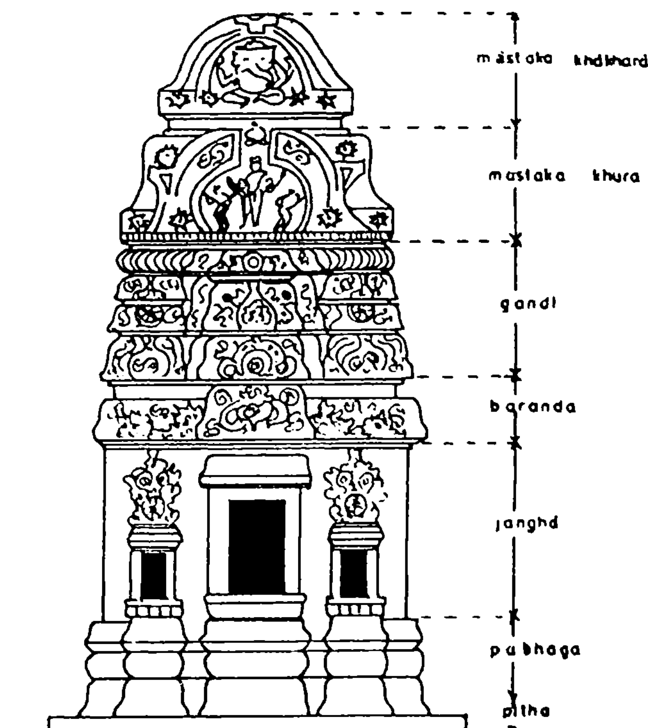
13. **Reference notes** : —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One photgraph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 09.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 40 - III / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 108 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Nilakantha Siva temple.
   ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** Lat- 20° 14' 06"N, Long- 85° 50' 00"E, Elev 85 ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Nilakantha Siva temple is located in the Kharakhia Baidyanatha temple precinct, Kharakhia Vaidyanath Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. One can approache to this site on the left side of the Vaidyanath road leading from Lingaraja temple to Kapilesvara. This is a living temple and is facing towards the west. The enshrining deity of this temple is a *Siva lingam* within a circular *yoni pitha* at the centre of the sanctum sanatorium. The sanctum is 0.77 mtrs below the *chandrasila*.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** : —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Single
   ii) **Public/ Private** Private
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : The precinct in which the temple is located is a private plot of Babulal Makaddam Badu Mohapatra, who is staying in the north-western corner of the temple precinct. Hence it is a private property.
   iv) **Name** —
   v) **Address** —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date**
   i) **Approximate date** : 11th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features and *graha* slab.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct
   ii) **Subtype** Temple
   iii) **Typology** The *Vimana* is of *rekha deul* where as *Jagamohana* is in*pidha deul*.
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use.



   ii) **Present use** Living temple.
   iii) **Past use** Worshipped.
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : Not known.
   ii) **Cultural significance** : The Saivite rituals like *Sivaratri, Sankranti* are celebrated here.
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Association.al significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by a compound wall. The other temples within the precinct are Markandesvara and Somesvara in south, Samesvar building in west.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a *jagamohana*. Both *Vimana* and *Jagamohana* are square on plan measuring 4.00 square mtrs and 5.32 square mtrs respectively. The *ganthiala* measures 0.47 mtrs. The cella measures 1.85 square mtrs. The *vimana* is *pancharatha* with a central

raha and a pairs of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either side of the *raha*. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order with usual *bada, gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 8.64 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *kalasha*. The *Jagamohana* is of *pidha* order that measures 6.14 mtrs in height from bottom to the top.

The *bada* of both *vimana* and *Jagamohana* is *panchanga* measuring 2.64 mtrs and 2.04 mtrs in height respectively. The *pabhaga* of the *vimana* measures 0.66 mtrs, *talajangha* and *upara jangha* measures 0.47mtrs and 0.47 mtrs each divided by a *bandhana* measuring 0.28mtrs. The *baranda* measures 0.76 mtrs.The *gandi* and *mastaka* measures 4.00 mtrs and 2.00 mtrs in height respectively. The *pabhaga*, *talajangha*, *bandhana*, *upara jangha* and *baranda* of the *Jagamohana* measures 0.47 mtrs, 0.42 mtrs, 0.20 mtrs, 0.46 mtrs and 0.49 mtrs in height respectively. The *gandi* measures 2.50 mtrs and *mastaka* 1.60 mtrs. The *gandi* has five receding tiers.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** As usual the *Parsvadevata* niches are located on the *raha paga* of the *talajangha* on the three sides of east, north and south that measures 0.66 mtrs in height x 0.38 mtrs in width X 0.19 mtrs in depth. While the eastern and northern *raha* niches enshrine four armed Kartikeya and four armed Parvati. The southern niche is empty. Kartikeya standing over a lotus pedestal in *tribhanga* pose is holding a spear in his upper right hand, his lower right hand is broken, left two hands are resting over the cock which is resting over the right hand of the female attendant on the left side. Kartikeya has a *jatamukuta* and his mount peacock is broken. Parvati standing over a lotus padestal is holding a spear in her lower left and a *nagapasa* in lower right hand. Her upper left and right hands are broken. There is a female attendant on the right side of the pedestal.

v) **Decorative features:** Due to the cement plaster all over the structure the decorative programme is concealed.

Door Jambs: The doorjambs of the temple (*vimana* and *jagamohana*) measures 1.67 mtrs in hight X 1.20 mtrs in width. It is decorated with scroll works like *patra sakha, lata sakha* and *puspa sakha* from exterior to interior and viceversa. Each *sakha* measures 0.08 mtrs in breadth. At the base of the doorjamb Saivite *dvarapalas* are housed in *khakhara* mundi niche that measures 0.18 mtrs in height X 0.8 mtrs in width. They holds trident in their left hand and right hand is in *varada mudra*.

Lintel: The lintel measures 1.20 mtrs and in the *lalatabimba* Gajalaxmi is seated in *lalitasana*. Above the doorjambs is a *graha* architrave carved with the traditional *navagrahas* with the iconography of the mature phase.

vi) **Building material** Laterite.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: Good, except for the growth of vegetation and wild grasses in all around the temple.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The temple was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: No immediate threat except the vegetation

Detached Sculptures: Two detached Siva *ganas* are there near the eastern wall of the temple. They are four armed and with *jatamukuta*. They hold tridents in their lower left, *dambaru* in lower right, *abhaya mudra* in upper left and upper right hand in *varada mudra*. There is also a broken monolithic *Naga* pillar near these images. It measured 1.40 mtrs in height with the thickness 0.60 mtrs.

13. **Reference notes** : —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One Photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 09.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 40 - IV / 2006

1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** **Somesvara Building**
   - ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat- 20^0 14' 06"N, Long- 85^0 50' 00"E, Elev 85 ft.
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Somesvar building is located in the Kharakhia Vaidyanath temple precinct in the north-western corner. It is a dilapidated structure that was made of laterite stone.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** : According to local tradition it was constructed by Siddhanatha Paramahansa about a hundred years ago and the building was used for trantric practices and preparation of ayurvedic medicines. Ailing people used to come here for treatment and blessings.
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** Single.
   - ii) **Public/ Private** Private
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** : —
   - iv) **Name** : —
   - v) **Address** —
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** 19^{th} Century A.D.
   - i) **Approximate date** : —
   - iii) **Source of Information:** Owner of the precinct Sri Babulal Makaddam Badu Mohapatra.
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Structure
   - ii) **Subtype** : Residential building.
   - iii) **Typology** Single stored monastery.
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned
   - ii) **Present use** : —
   - iii) **Past use** : —



7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : Siddhanatha Paramhamsa constucted this building.
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   - iii) **Social significance** : —
   - iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding:** It is surrounded by private residential buildings in the west and north, Devasabha temple is in south at a distance of 20 mtrs and Nilakantha Siva temple in east.
   - ii) **Orientation:** The building is facing towards the east.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The building measures 9.65 square mtrs. In the eastern wall there are two large doorway measuring 2.30 mtrs in height x 2.80 mtrs in width. The southern wall has three doorway measuring 2.30 mtrs in height x 1.70 mtrs in width and one window measuring 0.76 mtrs in height x 0.94 mtrs in width. In the western wall there is one doorway measuring 2.10 mtrs in height x 1.30 mtrs in width.

     Inner wall: In the eastern wall there are three windows and one doorway. The doorways measures 1.90 mtrs in height x 0.93 mtrs in width. The window measures 1.13 mtrs in height x 0.55 mtrs in width. In the southern wall there are two windows and one doorway. The window measures 1.57 mtrs in height x 0.91 mtrs in width. The doorway measures 2.07 mtrs in height x 1.23 mtrs in width.

iv) *Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas* : —

v) Decorative features : —
Door Jambs : —
Lintel : —

vi) Building material : Dressed laterite blocks.

vii) Construction techniques : Dry masonry

viii) Style : —

ix) Special features, if any : —

9. State of preservation

i) Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced : Dilapidated and in disappearance.

ii) State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance : In a rapid process of ruination because of the absence of the roof.

10. Condition description

i) Signs of distress : —

ii) Structural problems : —

iii) Repairs and Maintenance : —

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) Architecture : C

ii) Historic C

iii) Associational C

iv) Social/Cultural C

v) Others —

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Growth of vegetation threatens to the properties. Rain water directly entered into the building because of the absence of roof. The building is totally covered with the wild grasses, creepers, Asoka trees, pipal trees and *dimiri* tree.

Compound wall: The monument is within the compound wall of Kharakhia Baidyanath temple precinct that measures 53 square mtrs and is made out of laterite blocks.

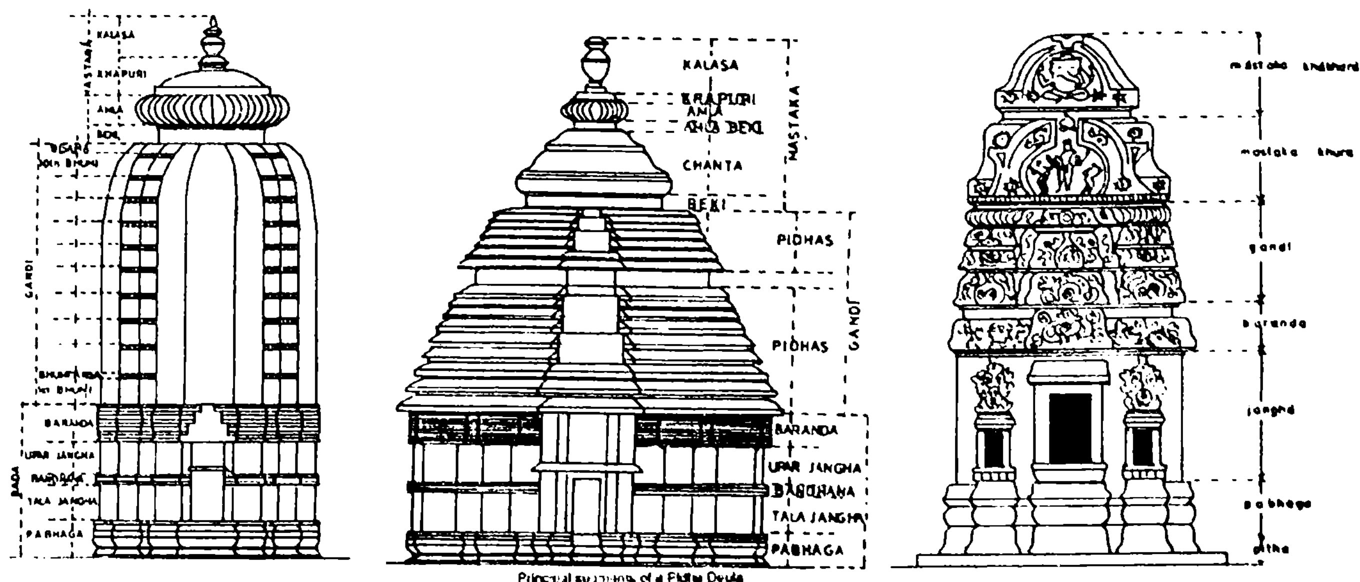
Detached and loose sculptures: An unidentified detached sculpture is there near the southern wall whose hands are broken and standing in tribhanga pose.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One Photograph

15. Date of Documentation 09.09.2006

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Principal segments of a Pidha Deula

Serial Number : BBSR / 40 - V / 2006
OPU / 751002 /109/ 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** — **Somesvara Siva temple.**
   ii) **Past Name** — —
2. **Location** — Lat- 20° 14' 06" N, Long- 85° 50' 00"E, Elev 85 ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Somesvara Siva temple is located in the Kharakhia Baidyanath temple precinct in Kharakhia Vaidyanath Sahi, Old Town, of Bhubaneswar. It is at a distance of 300 mtrs South of Lingaraja temple. One can approach the site on the left side of the Baidyanath road leading from Lingaraja temple to Kapilesvar. It is a living temple and is facing towards west. The enshrined deity of this temple is a *Siva lingam* within a circular *yonipitha* at the center of the sanctum sanctorium. The temple is under the care and maintenance of Babulal Makaddam Badu Mohapatra on whose private land the temple stands. He is the chief priest of the temple. The sanctum is 0.93 mtrs below the *chandrasila.*
   iii) **Tradition & legends** : —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** : Single.
   ii) **Public/ Private** — Private.
   iii) **Any other (specify)**
   iv) **Name** — Babulal Makaddam Badu Mohapatra
   v) **Address** : Kharakhia Baidyanath Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** : 10th/11th century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information:** Architectural features like *trianga bada* and four fold *pabhaga* mouldings, *kani* being absent.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct
   ii) **Subtype** — Temple.
   iii) **Typology** — *Vimana* is in *rekha deul* where as *jagamohana* is of *pidha deul.*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** — In use.
   ii) **Present use** — Living temple.
   iii) **Past use** — Worshipped.
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : Rituals like *Sivaratri, Sankranti* and *Mahavishuva Sankranti* are celebrated.
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** Within the precinct the temple is surrounded by Markandesvara temple in the east at a distance of 1.60 mtrs, Nilakantha Siva temple in north within a distance of 15 mtrs and the compound wall in the western and southern sides.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation) : On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a *jagamohana*.The *vimana* is *pancharatha* having a central *raha* distinguished by pairs of *anuratha* and *kanika paga* on either side of the *raha*. The *vimana* measures 4.40 square mtrs and *jagamohana* measures 6.20 square mtrs.On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order and *jagamohana* is in *pidha* order as usual in Orissan temples, having *bada, gandi* and *mastaka*. With three fold division of the *bada* of the *vimana* has a *trianga bada* measuring 3.18 mtrs in height. At the bottom, the *pabhaga* has four base mouldings of *khura, kumbha, pata* and *basanta* that measures 0.84 mtrs in height, *Jangha* measures 1.57 mtrs in height and *baranda* measuring 0.77 mtrs with a thick of has three mouldings. The *gandi* and *mastaka* measures 4.00 mtrs and 2.00 mtrs in height respectively.The *bada* of *Jagamohana* measures 2.30 mtrs having *trianga bada. pabhaga, jangha* and *baranda* measures 0.71 mtrs, 1.09 mtrs, and 0.50 mtrs in height respectively. The



gandi and *mastaka* of the *jagamohana* measures 2.50 mtrs and 1.20 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** Parsvadevata niches located on the *raha paga* of the *jangha* on the three sides of north, south and east measuring 0.94 mtrs in height, 0.66 mtrs in width and 0.31 mtrs in depth are empty except the northern niche that enshrines a beautiful standing image of Parvati with broken hands.

v) **Decorative features:** Beneath the *raha* niche has *tala garbhika* decoration and in the western *rahapaga* there is a *gajakranta* at the center of the *gandi.* Besides this the *bada* and *gandi* of the temple are devoid of decorations.

Door Jamb: The doorjambs of *vimana* and *jagamohana* are decorated with three plain vertical bands. That measures 1.83 mtrs in height and 1.32 mtrs in width. At the base of the doorjambs, there are a *dvarapala* niches surmounted by *chaitya* motifs. The niches measuring 0.36 mtrs in height, 0.18 mtrs in width and a depth of 0.07 mtrs houses Saivite *dvarapala*s holding tridents in their right hands and their left hand is in *varada mudra*.

Lintel: In the *lalatabimba*, Gajalaxmi is seated in *lalitasana* over a lotus pedestal. The deity is holding lotus in her left hand and her right hand is in *varadamudra*. The architrave above the doorjamb is carved with the *navagrahas* but due to the renovation work the *graha*s like Ravi, Rahu and Ketu are concealed.

vi) **Building material** : The temple is made of laterite stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*.

ix) **Special features, if any** : Though the *Yonipitha* is usually circular here it is square, made of laterite.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** Good because of the renovation work done by the Orissa State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** Growth of vegetation.

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The owner of the temple clears the surrounding vegetation after the rainy season.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** : —

Well : There is a well in the center of the Kharakhia Baidyanath temple precinct, it is made of laterite blocks and it is located at a distance of 9.40 mtrs north of the temple.

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies:

Growth of Vegetation: Creepers in the *beki* of *jagamohana* and a pipal tree on the amlaka stone. The whole temple is covered with lichens.

There is a compound wall made of laterite blocks measuring 53 square mtrs and 2.25 mtrs in height with the thickness of 0.84 mtrs.

Detached and loose sculptures: In the northern side of the *vimana*, there is an image of Siva.

13. Reference notes : —

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings : One photograph.

15. Date of Documentation : 09.09.2006

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SUBSIDARY SHRINES

1 SIVANANDA BRAHMACHARI SAMADHI

Beyond the compound wall in the northern side and left side of the entrance there are two pyramidal structures, which are locally believed to be the *Samadhi*-temples of the complex. The *matha-mahantas* were buried there and upon their burial *Siva lingam* was enshrined within a small *pidha* deul. Each of the *pidha* deuls has a *Siva lingam* in the sanctum. Both the temples are facing towards the east and are made of dressed laterite blocks.

It is in *pidha* order and *triratha* on plan. The *bada* has three fold divisions that measures 1.67 mtrs *pabhaga*, jangha and *baranda* measure 0.63 mtrs, 0.67 mtrs and 0.37 mtrs in height respectively. With three receding tiers the *gandi* measure 1.55 mtrs. The *mastaka* measuring 0.95 mtrs consists of *beki, ghanta, khapuri, amalaka* and *kalasa*

2. SIDDHANATH PARAMAHAMSA

This burial-temple stands on a low platform measuring 0.32 mtrs in height. On elevation, the burial measures 3.93 mtrs in height. *Bada* has got three fold divisions and measures 1.57 mtrs (*pabhaga*- 0.40 mtrs, *jangha* – 0.80 mtrs, *baranda* – 0.37 mtrs). The *gandi* with three receding tiers measures 1.50 mtrs. The *mastaka* measures 0.86 mtrs in height.

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 41 / 2006**
OPU / 751002 / 258 / 1987

1. Name

i) Present Name **Kotitirthesvara Siva Temple**

ii) Past Name : —

2. Location : Lat. 20° 14' 48"N, Long. 85° 51' 28"E, Elev. 70 ft

i) Address & ii) Approach : Kotitirthesvara Siva temple is situated on the left side of the Kotitirthesvara lane (leading from Parasuramesvara to Bindusagar) at a distance of 210 mtrs.south-west of Parasuramesvara Temple in Old town, Bhubaneswar. It is 50 mtrs. South-east of Svarnajalesvara temple. The temple is facing towards west. The presiding deity is a *Siva lingam* with a circular *yoni pitha* inside the sanctum. It is a living temple and maintained by the Kotitirthesvara Thakura Development Committee.The temple precinct is surrounded by residential buildings in the western and southern side, Kotitirthesvara tank in the eastern side and Kotitirthesvara lane in the northern side.



iii) **Tradition & legends:** The deity is named after the sacred tank Kotitirtha situated behind the temple, which is a natural spring. Local people held the tank in high esteem as sacred bathing place cleansing sins. The tank is used for various ritual practices including offering of *pinda*.

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple**	:	Multiple
ii) **Public/ Private**		Public
iii) **Any other (specify)**	:	Maintained by the Kotitirthesvara Thakura Development Committee.
iv) **Name**	:	-do-
v) **Address**		Kotitirthesvara Lane, Old Town, Bhubaneswar

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date**		11th century A.D
i) **Approximate date**	:	—
iii) **Source of Information**	:	*Pabhaga* mouldings & *graha* slab.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank**	:	Precinct
ii) **Subtype**		Temple
iii) **Typology**	:	*Rekha deul*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use**		Living temple
ii) **Present use**	:	Worshipped
iii) **Past use**	:	Could not be ascertained

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance**	:	Keshari period (Otherwise known as as Somavamsi)

ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sivaratri, Jalasayii, Kartika purnima, Sankranti* are observed. The temple is considered as sacred on account of the adjoining tank as one of the *panchatirthas*, the other four being Ganga-Yamuna Kunda, Bindusagar, Devipadahara and Papanasini.

iii) **Social significance**	:	—
iv) **Associational significance**	:	Kotitirthesvara Thakura Development Committee.

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding** : The temple is surrounded by residential buildings and Visvanatha temple in the southern side, Kotitirthesvara tank in the eastern side and the lane in the northern and western sides. The lane and the residential buildings have encroached up on the original precinct of the temple.

ii) **Orientation:** Facing towards West.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): At present, the temple stands on a low rectangular platform measuring 6.40 mtrs. in length and 6.20 mtrs in breadth with a height of 0.60 mtrs. On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch measuring 6.10mtrs in length and 5.30 mtrs in breadth. Originally, the temple had a *jagamohana* in front of the *vimana* as reported by R. L. Mitra when he visited in the late 19th century (R. L. Mitra, *Antiquities of Orissa*, Vol. II, Calcutta, 1961, p.149). The sanctum measures 3.90 square mtrs which is 1.05 mtrs below the *Chandrasila* of the door and 1.50 mtrs below the present ground level. The *vimana* is *pancharatha* on plan as distinguished by a central *raha* and pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either side of the *raha* on all the four sides. The *vimana* is of *rekha* order that measures 11.60mtrs in height from the *khura* moulding to the *Kalasa*. From bottom to the top, the temple has a *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. On elevation the *bada* measuring 3.57 mtrs has three fold divisions namely *pabhaga* (1.00m.), *jangha* (1.92 m) and *baranda* (0.65 m). At the base, the *pabhaga* has five mouldings comprising of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata*, *kani* and *basanta*. The *jangha* is a plain wall surmounted by a set of two mouldings of the *baranda*. The *gandi* above the *baranda* measuring 6.88mtr in height is a curvilinear spire devoid of any decorations. However, large *bho*-type vajra *mastaka* right above the *raha* niche has relieved the *baranda* mouldings. Above the *vajra mastaka* motif is a projected stone that serves as abacus to *udyota simha* on all the four sides. The *mastaka* as usual in Orissan temples has components like *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa* that measures 1.15mtr in height. In the *beki*, *beki-bhairavas* are placed above the *raha paga*

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *raha* niches on three sides uniformly measures 1.00 mtrs in height x

0.55mtr in width and 0.36mtrs in depth are all-empty. Beneath the niche is the plain *tala garbhika* designed as *khakhara-mundi* while above the niche is an urdhva *garbhika* as usual with 10th century temples of Orissa.

v) **Decorative features**

Door Jambs: The door jambs measuring 2.25mtrs in height and 0.97mtrs in width is decorated with three vertical bands of decorative scroll works namely *puspa sakha, nara sakha* and *lata sakha* from exterior to interior on either side of the entrance portal right above the vajra*mundi* above the *dvarapala* niche. At the *lalatabimba* there is a gajalaxmi seated in *lalitasana* on double petalled lotus and flanked by two female attendants on either sides. Figure of lion is carved



beneath the *dvarapala* niche. The *dvarapala* hold the trident in their left hand along with the river goddess standing on their respective mount and holding jars in their uplifted hands.Diminutive attendant hold large parasol above the head of the goddesses. Above the doorjambs is the *graha* architrave measuring 1.63 mtrs in length which is carved with the traditional *navagrahas* flanked by two *bhara-bahkas* (atlantid ganas). The *grahas* are housed in small *pidha mundi* niches, seated in padmasana. Rahu is depicted with shoulder rather than a head with hand.

The frontal porch above the *graha* architrave is surmounted by a *sukanasa* designed by two miniature *rekha* deuls on either side of a *khakhara mundi* that is crowned by a *bho* motif.

vi) **Building material:** The temple is made of light grey fine-grained sand stone. It is apparent that the temple was renovated and reconstructed several times before the Orissa State Archaeology repaired it under the X & XI Finance Commission Award. (The sanctum is 1.05 mtrs below the doorframe, which suggest of the early antiquity of the temple?)

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan.*

ix) **Special features, if any:** The present shrine was constructed over the foundation of an earlier temple as suggested by the sanctum, which is a now1.05 mtrs foot below the level of the doorframe.

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good, except for the cracks in the ceiling

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** : Growth of vegetation on the *gandi*

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** Cracks in the roof

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** : A

ii) **Historic** B

iii) **Associational** A

iv) **Social/Cultural** : A

v) **Others** : —

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Orissa State Archaeology repaired this temple under the X & XI Finance Commission Award. Presently it is maintained by the Kotitirthesvara Thakura Development Committee of the locality. Rainwater is seeping inside the sanctum through the cracks developed in the *amlaka* and outer wall of the temple. Growth of vegetation in the *beki* and the *paga* junctions in the *gandi* is also endangering the super structure. The lane and residential complex have progressively encroached the original temple premises. Care needs to be taken to clear the growth of vegetation in the

superstructure at regular intervals and to check the foundation in respect of water access taking into account the proximity of the tank behind the temple. Finally, the temple needs to be cleaned of the marks in white paints given during the work of renovation as it largely distorts and defaces the architectural edifice.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings Two photographs & one ground plan

15. Date of Documentation 01 / 08 / 2006

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KOTITIRTHESVARA TEMPLE,
BHUBANESWAR, DISTT. KHURDA, (ORISSA)

SCALE- 0 0.5 1.0m



PORCH

SANCTUM

PLATFORM

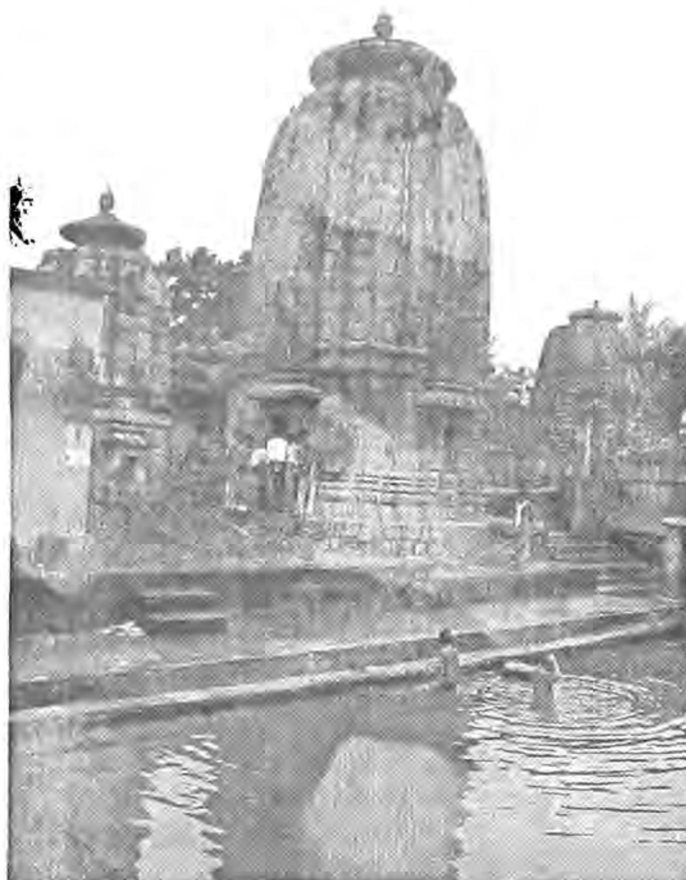
Serial Number : BBSR / 41 - I / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 116 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** — **Kotitirtha Tank**
   ii) **Past Name** — —
2. **Location** — Lat. 20° 14 48"N, Long. 85° 51 28"E, Elev. 70 ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Kotitirtha Tank is located behind the Kotitirthesvara temple in the

   Kotitirthesvara lane, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is now under the care and maintenance of

   Kotitrithesvara Thakura Development Committee. The tank is enclosed within a masonry embankment made of dressed laterite blocks.

   iii) **Tradition & legends** : Local people held the tank in high esteem as a sacred bathing place for cleansing the sins. The tank is used for various ritual practices like offering *pinda* and other ritual offerings. The temple tank is one of the *panchatirthas*, the other four being Ganga- Yamuna Kunda, Bindu sagar, Devi padahara and Papanasini. The deity in the adjoining temple on the western embankment is named "Kotitirthesvara" after the sacred tank Kotitirtha. It is a natural spring.
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** — Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** — Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** — Maintained by the Kotitirthesvara Thakura Development Committee.
   iv) **Name** : -do-
   v) **Address** — Kotitirthesvara Lane, Old Town, Bhubaneswar
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** — —
   i) **Approximate date** : Could not be ascertained. However, the tank may be earlier than the temple that is assigned to the 11th century AD.
   iii) **Source of Information :**



5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** — Tank
   ii) **Subtype** — Spring
   iii) **Typology** — Embankments
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** — In use
   ii) **Present use** — Ritual as well as normal bathing
   iii) **Past use** — Could not be ascertained
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : Somavamsi
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —

   Sivaratri, Jalasayii, Kartika purnima, Sankranti are observed. The tank is considered sacred as one of the *panchatirthas*, the other four being Ganga-Yamuna Kunda, Bindu sagar, Devi padahara and Papanasini. *Pinda* is also offered.

iii) **Social significance** —

iv) **Associational significance** Kotitirthesvara Thakura Development Committee.

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding :** The tank has embankments on all the four sides. The temples of Kotitirthesvara and Visvanatha stand on the western embankment, on the southern embankment there is a channel for outlet of the excess water of the spring that discharge in to the Lingaraja West Canal. On the northeast corner, there is a clubhouse, whereas in the northwest corner there is a recently built Siva temple that partly encroach the ancient tank.

ii) **Orientation :** Bathing ghats are provided with steps in the western embankment.

iii) **Architectural features :** Rectangular on plan measuring 19.75 mtrs. in length, 9.75 mtrs. in breadth and 1.56 mtrs. in depth

iv) ***Raha niche* & *parsvadevatas*** : —

v) **Decorative features** : —

vi) **Building material** : Dressed Laterite blocks

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** —

ix) **Special features, if any :** It is fed by a natural spring from the underground. The excess and wastewater is discharged through a channel in the southern wall. As a result, the water level of the tank remains constant throughout the year. The water is fresh and clean. The water is used for ritual bath as well as community bath by the locality.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** Growth of vegetation in the embankments.

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** B

iii) **Associational** : A

iv) **Social/Cultural** A

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**:

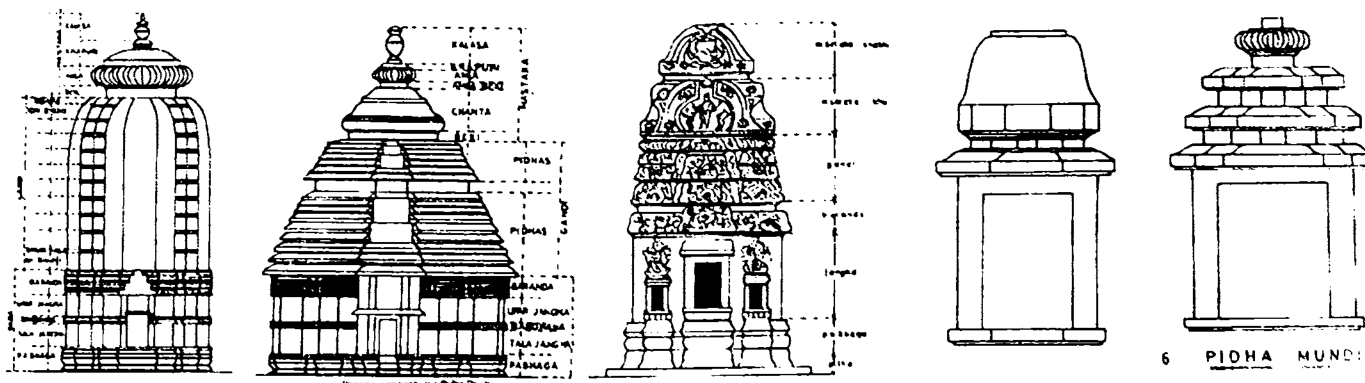
Conservation Problem and Remedies: The ancient tank needs renovation to clear the sludge, accumulation of silt and clay.

13. **Reference notes** : —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : —

15. **Date of Documentation** : 03 / 08 / 2006

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Serial Number BBSR / 41 - R / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 259 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** : **Visvanath Siva temple**
   ii) **Past Name** --
2. **Location** Lat 20° 14 48"N.
Long 85° 51 28"E.
Elev 70 ft

   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Visvanath Siva temple is situated in the Kotitirthesvara temple precinct at a distance of 3.00 mtrs south of Kotitirthesvara temple. The temple is facing towards west and is abandoned, without any enshrining deity in the sanctum. It is maintaining by the Kotitirthesvara Thakura Development Committee. Like the Kotitirthesvara temple, Orissa State Archaeology renovated it during the X & XI Finance Commission Award. The local people say that the *lingam* was shifted to a modern temple located in the northeast corner of the precinct. The temple is surrounded by residential buildings in the west, Kotitirthesvara tank in the east and Kotitirthesvara temple in the northern. The temple is of *rekha* order.

   iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : Maintained by the Kotitirthesvara Thakura Development Committee.
   iv) **Name** : -do-
   v) **Address** Kotitirthesvara Lane, Old Town, Bhubaneswar
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : 11th century A.D.
   i) **Approximate date** : —
   iii) **Source of information** : Stylistic comparison
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** : *Rekha* order



6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ In use** Abandoned
   ii) **Present use** : Not in use
   iii) **Past use** : Could not be ascertained
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : Late Somavamsi
   ii) **Cultural significance** : Nil
   iii) **Social significance** : Nil
   iv) **Associational significance** : Kotitirthesvara Thakura Development Committee.
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding** : The temple is located in Kotitirthesvara precinct
   ii) **Orientation** : Facing towards West.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* which is *pancharatha* as distinguished by a central *raha* and pairs of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either side of the *raha*. The *vimana* including the frontal porch measures 3.58mtrs

in length and 3.10mtrs in width. The temple stands on a low *pista* measures 3.91 square mtrs with a height of 0.24 mtrs, which is partially buried. The entire structure is plain. On elevation, the *bada* has three fold divisions; *pabhaga* measures 0.63mtrs, *jangha* 1.22mtrs *baranda* with two mouldings measures 0.53 mtrs. in height. The curvilinear *gandi* measures 2.60mtrs with the crowning *mastaka* measuring 1.20 mtrs. in height.

iv) ***Raha niches & parsvadevatas:*** The *raha* niches on the three sides of south, east and north measure 0.16mtrs. in height, 0.31 mtrs in breadth and 0.29mtrs in depth. All the niches are empty.

v) **Decorative features:** The entire monument is devoid of any decoration. The original doorjamb and lintel is non-existent. During renovation by the Orissa State Archaeology, plain doorjambs and lintels have been used.

vi) **Building materials** : Light grey fine-grained sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

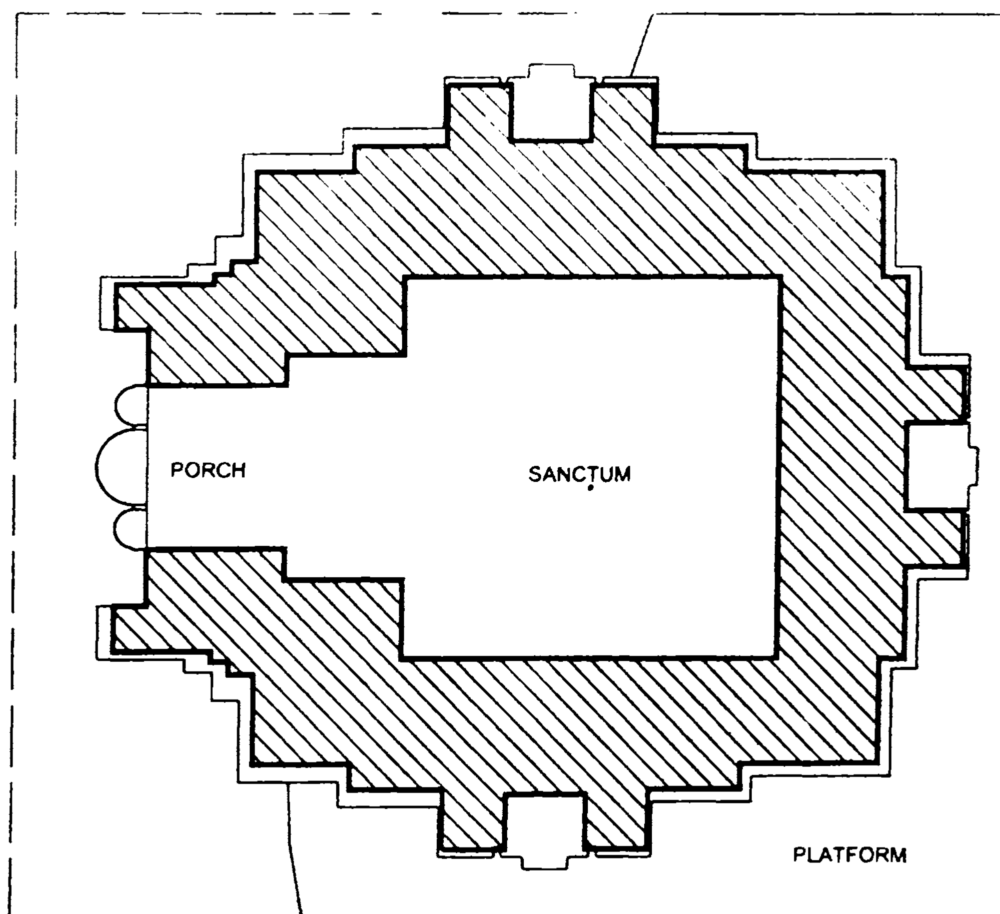
viii) **Style** : *Kalingan.*

ix) **Special features, if any** : The entire shrine is plain.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Crumbling

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —



10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress:** Growth of vegetation on the *gandi* and the surrounding area. The locality use the sanctum as a trash bin.

ii) **Structural problems** Cracks in the ceiling

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** : —

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Growth of vegetation over the sanctum. The locals use the temple sanctum as trash bin. Cracks are noticed in the *khapuri* and *amlaka* is partially broken.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One Photograh & one ground plan

15. Date of Documentation 02 / 08 / 2006

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Serial Number BBSR / 42 / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 157/ 1987

1. Name

i) **Present Name** : **Kukutesvara Siva Temple**

ii) **Past Name** —

2. Location Lat. 21° 15' 00" N.,
Long. 85° 49' 80" E.,
Elev. 85 ft

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The temple is situated on the right side of the railway track, Old town. Bhubaneswar. The temple is facing towards east Though it is in dilapidated condition, it is a living temple. The enshrined deity is a *Siva lingam* over a circular *yonipitha* which is oriented towards the north.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** Private

iii) **Any other (specify)** : It is under the care and maintenance of Brahmana Niyoga Samiti and the two chief priests of the temple are Manoranjan Mohapatra and Bahi Garabadu.

iv) **Name** —

v) **Address** Tinimundia chowk,
Old Town, Bhubaneswar.



4. Age

i) **Precise date** —

ii) **Approximate date** 10th Century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information :** Building material and *graha* slab.

5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Building
   ii) **Subtype** Temple.
   iii) **Typology** : *Vimana* is *rekha deul* and *jagamohana* is flatroofed.

6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   ii) **Present use** Living Temple
   iii) **Past use** Worshipped

7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : Local people ascribe the temple to the Kesaris.
   ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sankranti, Jalabhiseka, Rudrabhiseka* are observed.
   iii) **Social significance** Public meeting, engagements are practised.
   iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by a modern Siva temple in southern side at a distance of 1.80 mtrs and a modern Mangala temple in the south-east.
   ii) **Orientation** : The temple is facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has an ancient *vimana* and *jagamohana* of modern construction. The *vimana* is *pancharatha* on plan and measures 2.10 square mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order that measures 3.80 mtrs in height. The *bada* has got five fold divisions that measure 1.56 mtrs in height. The *pabhaga* measures 0.35 mtrs, *talajangha* 0.55 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.14 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.26 mtrs and *baranda* 0.26 mtrs. The *gandi* measures 1.40 and *mastaka* is 0.84 mtrs.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *parsvadevata* niches located on the *raha paga* of the *talajangha* on the three sides of north, west and south measuring 0.64 mtrs x 0.23 mtrs. In the southern *raha* niche there is a Ganesa image. This image is four armed, upper right hand is holding *japamala*, and upper left hand is holding a *ladu* while his lower left hand is holding a *Katri* and lower right hand is not distinct. On the western *raha* niche there is four armed Kartikeya, His lower left hand is resting over the cock. The upper left hand is holding a trident and upper right is holding a *katri* and lower right arm is in *varada mudra*. He is standing over his mount peacock and crowned with *jatamukuta*. The northern *raha* niche houses a modern Parvati image.
   v) **Decorative features:** —

      Door Jambs : The doorjambs are plain and with three vertical bands. The doorjamb measures 1.16 mtrs in height x 0.50 mtrs in width.

      Lintel: The lintel architrave is carved with *navagrahas* seated on a lotus.
   vi) **Building material** Fine grained ochrous sand stone.
   vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry
   viii) **Style** *Kalingan*
   ix) **Special features, if any** : All the *grahas* are seated on a lotus. Ravi holding lotus in his both hand, Rahu is holding a half moons in both hands, and Ketu with a serpent tail is holding a sword in his right hand and pot in left hand.

9. **State of preservation**
   i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good
   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**
   i) **Signs of distress** : —
   ii) **Structural problems** —
   iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** The temple is looked after by Brahmana Niyoga Samiti.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**
   i) **Architecture** B
   ii) **Historic** C
   iii) **Associational** : B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** —

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

Compound wall: The temple is surrounded by a low compound wall made of laterite blocks measuring 42.60 mtrs in length x 26.00 mtrs in width, 1.20 mts in height, with a thickness of 0.20 mtrs.

Well: There is a well in the north eastern corner of temple at a distance 5.20 mtrs. It is made of laterite blocks and measures 1.26 square mtrs. The well is 25 ft. in depth.

13. Reference notes —

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One photograph

15. Date of Documentation : 20.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 43 / 2006 **OPU / 751002 / 125 / 1987**



1. Name

i) **Present Name** **Kukutesvara Tank**

ii) **Past Name** —

2. Location Lat. 21° 15' 00" N., Long. 85° 49' 80" E., Elev. 85 ft

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Kukutesvara Tank is situated at a distance of 15.00 mtrs south-west of the Kukutesvara temple.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** It is looked after by Brahmana Niyoga Samiti.

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : Tinimundia Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. Age

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** —

iii) **Source of Information** : —

5. Property Type

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Tank

ii) **Subtype** Spring

iii) **Typology** : Tank with embankments.

6. Property use

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

ii) **Present use** : Living tank

iii) **Past use** : Used

7. Significance

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : Kartika *purnima* and other ritual bath.

iii) **Social significance** : *Mundana kriya* and public bath.

iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. Physical description

i) **Surrounding:** This tank is surrounded by Railway track in south- eastern corner at a distance of 10.00

mtrs, Kukutesvara Siva temple in north-east at a distance of 5.00 mtrs and residential buildings in the north and south.

ii) **Orientation:** The tank is provided with steps in the southern embankment.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the tank is rectangular in shape measuring 18.50 mtrs in length x 17 mtrs in width with a depth of 2.40 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*** : —

v) **Decorative features** —

Door Jambs —

Lintel —

vi) **Building material** Laterite.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : —

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** :

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** It is repaired and maintained by Brahmana Niyoga Samiti.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** A

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** —

12. Threats to the property

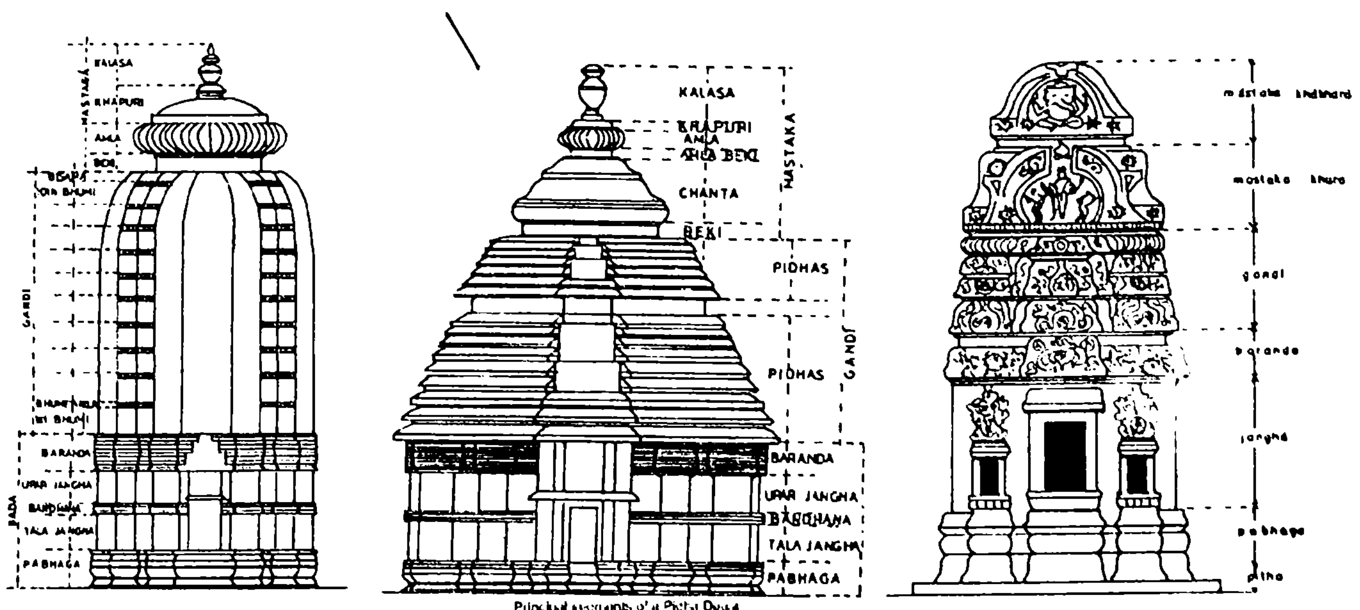
Conservation Problem and Remedies: This is a natural spring in which water level remains constant through out the year as the excess water is discharged through an outlet channel provided in the eastern embankment. Growth of vegetations on the inner walls of the embankment.

13. Reference notes : —

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings —

15. Date of Documentation 20.10.2006

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Principal segments of a Pidha Deula

Serial Number BBSR / 44 / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 177 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Kushesvara Siva Temple
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20° 15' 22" N., Long. 85° 50' 18" E., Elev. 84 ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The twin temples of Kushesvara and Labesvara are situated on both the sides of the road, almost opposite to each other in close proximity to the Ram esvara temple on the right and Satrughnesvara group of temples on the left side of the road leading from Kalpana square to Bindhusagar. It is a living temple and facing towards west. The enshrined deity is a *Siva lingam* with in a circular *yoni pitha* inside the sanctum.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)**
   iv) **Name** Nakula Mahaptra (Priest)
   v) **Address** Godi Pokhari Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** 14th / 15th Century A.D.
   ii) **Approximate date** Suryavamsi Gajapati
   iii) **Source of Information :** Architectural features
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** *Pidha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use
   ii) **Present use** : Living temple
   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped



7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** —
   iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding :** Mausima road in the west and Satrughnesvara groupcompound wall on the east.
   ii) **Orientation :** The temple is facing towards west
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square sanctum measuring 2.20 square mtrs with a frontal porch of 0.30 mtrs. The *Vimana* is *pancharatha* as distinguished by a central *raha* and a pairs of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either sides of the *raha*. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *pidha* order measuring 4.10 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *kalasa*. From bottom to the top the temple has a *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. The temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.60 mtrs in height. At the bottom the *pabhaga* measures 0.43 mtrs which is partially buried, *jangha* measures 0.80 mtrs and

baranda 0.37 mtrs. The *gandi* above the *baranda* measuring 1.50 mtrs in height has three receding tiers. *mastaka* conforms to the typical *Kalingan* style with components like *beki, ghanta,amalaka, khapuri, kalasa* that measures 1.00 mtr in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** : The *raha* niches on the three sides of north east and south are empty.

v) **Decorative features** : The *raha* niches are decorated with two tiers of *pidha mundi.*

Door Jambs: The doorjambs has two plain vertical bands the measure 1.00 mtr in height and 0.53 mtrs in width. It is a renovated one.

Lintel —

vi) **Building material** Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: Rain water percolates into the sanctum throuth the cracks in the roof of the temple. Secondly the temple is situated in close proximity to the road as a result in the rainy season road water enters into the sanctum.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** ---

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** The *pabhaga* of the eastern and southern are buried.*Kalasa* is missing.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** It is repaired and maintained by the local people.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others**

12. **Threats to the property:**

Conservation Problem and Remedies Cracks in the roof.

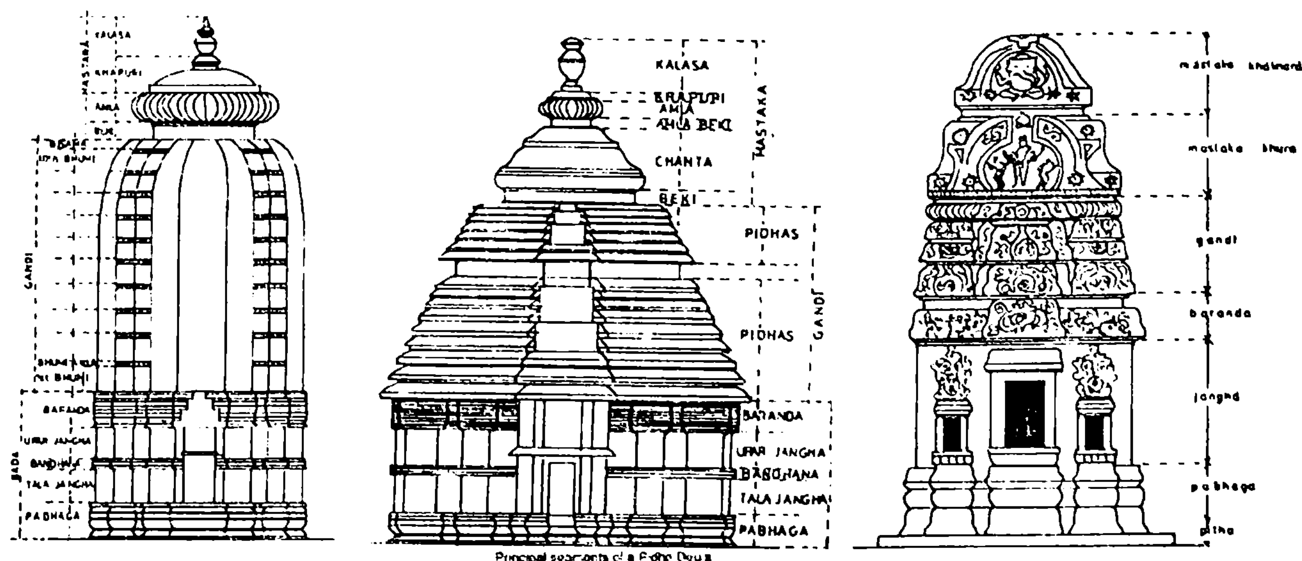
Growth of Vegetation : Growth of vegetation on the *bada* portion.

13. **Reference notes** —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** : 20.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 45 / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 178/ 1987

1. Name

i) Present Name — **Labesvara Siva Temple (Hanumantesvara)**

ii) Past Name — —

2. Location — Lat. 20^{0} 15' 22" N., Long. 85^{0} 50' 18" E., Elev. 84 ft

i) Address & ii) Approach: The twin temples of Kushesvara and Labesvara are situated on both the sides of the road, almost opposite to each other in close proximity to the Ramesvara temple on the right and Satrughnesvara group of temples on the left side of the road leading from Kalpana square to Bindhu Sagar. Labesvara Siva temple is situated on the right side of the Ramesvara or Mausima road leading from Kalpana square. It is a living temple and facing towards west. The enshrined deity is a *Siva lingam* within a circular *yonipitha* inside the sanctum.

iii) Tradition & legends : —

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple — Multiple

ii) Public/ Private — Public

iii) Any other (specify) : —

iv) Name — —

v) Address : —

4. Age

i) Precise date — 14^{th} / 15^{th} Century A.D

ii) Approximate date — Gajapati.

iii) Source of Information : —

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Building

ii) Subtype : Temple

iii) Typology : *Pidha deul.*

6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use — In use

ii) Present use : Living temple

iii) Past use : Worshipped



7. Significance

i) Historic significance : —

ii) Cultural significance : Daily worship

iii) Social significance : —

iv) Associational significance : —

8. Physical description

i) Surrounding: The temple is surrounded by Ramesvara temple in the west at a distance of 10.00 mtrs, Laxmanesvara group of Siva temple in the east at a distance of 30.00 mtrs across the road and Mausima chowk on its south at a distance of 50.00 mtrs.

ii) Orientation: The temple is facing towards west.

iii) Architectural features (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch. The *vimana* is 3.10 mtrs and frontal porch is 0.35 mtrs. On elevation, the temple is in *pidha* order and *pancharatha* on plan measuring 5.04 mtrs in height. The temple is

partially buried; *pabhaga* measures 0.30 mtrs, *jangha* 1.08 mtrs and *baranda* 0.45 mtrs. *Gandi* has three tiers arranged in receding order measures 2.00 mtrs and *mastaka* 1.00 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha niche & parsva devatas***: The *parsvadevata* niches measuring 0.51 mtrs x 0.31 mtrs x 0.19 mtrs houses Parvati in north, Kartikeya in east and Ganesa in south which are badly eroded.

v) **Decorative features** —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs are carved with three vertical bands without any decoration that measures 1.45 mtrs in height and 0.56 mtrs in width. At the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi image seated over a lotus pedestal in *padmasana* and her right hand is in *varada mudra* and left hand is holding lotus. The deity is flanked by two elephants pouring water upon the deity.

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Shows signs of deterioration.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** Cracks in the roof through which rain water percolates into the sanctum. Road water enters into the sanctum during the rainy season.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** The *gandi* of the temple has partly cracked.

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others**

12. **Threats to the property**:

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Wild vegetations in the eastern wall of the *gandi*.

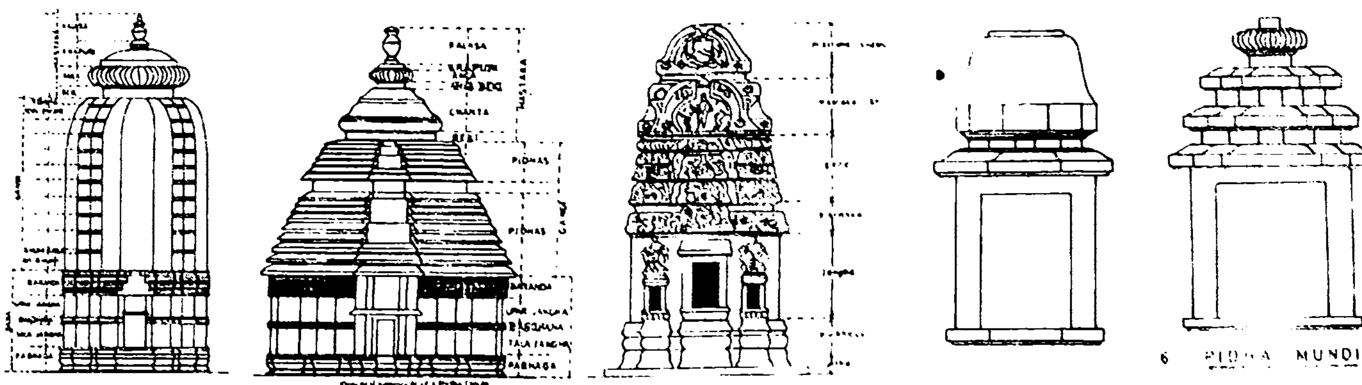
Encroachment: Close proximity to the road endangers the monument.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One Photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 20.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 46 / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 225 / 1987

1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** — Ladu Baba Temple
   - ii) **Past Name** — Kainchhi Temple
2. **Location** — Lat- 20° 14' 39" N, Long- 85° 50' 02" E, Elev- 88 ft.
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Ladu Baba temple is located in the Uttara daraja, Badu Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. On the right side of Ratha road, leading from Lingaraj Market Complex Chowk to Badheibanka Chowk. It is 30.00 mtrs north of Chitrakarini temple and 70.00 mtrs south of Mohini temple. The temple is facing towards east. The Sanctum of the temple is empty. However, the sculptural embellishments in the outer walls suggest that the temple was originally dedicated to Lord Siva.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends:** According to the local tradition the deity was rescued and shifted from Ravana's Lanka to Ekamra Kshetra during the conflagration of Svarna Lanka on the eve of Rama-Ravana war.
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** — Multiple.
   - ii) **Public/ Private** — Public
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** — —
   - iv) **Name** — —
   - v) **Address** — —
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** — 13th Century A.D.
   - ii) **Approximate date** — Ganga period
   - iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features and building materials.
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank.** : Building
   - ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   - iii) **Typology** : *Rekha deul*



6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned
   - ii) **Present use** : Abandon temple
   - iii) **Past use** : Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : —
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : Since it is not a living temple Local people donot show any concern for the monument.
   - iii) **Social significance** : —
   - iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Uttaradaraja, Badu Sahi road in the west and private residential buildings on all other three sides.
   - ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple is buried upto half of the *jangha* except in the

western side that is buried upto the *pabhaga*. On plan, the temple is *pancharatha*, having a square *vimana* with a frontal porch. The *vimana* measures 6.00 square mtrs and the porch is 0.50 mtrs. On elevation, the temple is in *rekha* order with usual *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* measuring 11.20 mtrs in height from the present base to *kalasa*. On elevation, the *bada* measuring 2.70 mtrs in height has five vertical division namely *pabhaga* (buried) plain, *talajangha* (0.76 mtrs), *bandhana* three mouldings (0.31 mtrs), *upara jangha* (0.73 mtrs) and *baranda* with nine mouldings (0.90 mtrs). The *gandi* above the *baranda* measuring 5.50 mtrs in height is a curvilinear spire and devoid of any decoration. At the center of the *raha* there are Udyota *simhas*. The *mastaka* as usual in Orissan temples has componemts like *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa* that measures 3.00 mtrs in height. The *beki* recess houses with *beki bhairavas* at the top of the *raha* paga and *dopichha simha* above the *kanika pagas*.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *raha* niches on three sides uniformly measures 1.10 mtrs in height x 0.51 mtrs in width x 0.43 mtrs in depth. All are empty excpt the western *raha* niche that enshrines a four armed Ganesa image standing over a lotus pedestal. His lower left hand is resting over a parasu and lower right hand is holding an *akshya mala* while both the upper left and right hands are broken. The image has a *jatamukuta*. The trunk of the image is partly broken. There is an ornamented *makara torana* behind the image in the background.

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs measuring 2.00 mtrs in height x 1.60 mtrs in width are decorated with *patra sakha, nara sakha and lata sakha* from exterior to interior on either sides of the entrace portal. At the base of the doorjambs beneath the three sakhas there are two *khakhara mundi dvarapala* niches enshrining Saiva *dvarapalas* who hold trident, in their left hand.

Lintel: The architrave above the doorjamb measuring 2.05 mtrs is carved with *navargrahas*, each within a niche and seated in *padmasana*.

vi) **Building material** Coarse grey sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: The temple is partly buried up to the *pabhaga* and *jangha* inclding the door jambs.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** In a rapid process of decay because people use the empty sanctum as a garbage stake.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress:** Cracks in the outer walls of the temple due to the growth of vegetations, which facilitates seepage of rain water in to the sanctum.

ii) **Structural problems** : The temple is in a dilapidated condition.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The temple was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Water stagnation inside the sanctum, growth of vegetations (pipal trees) in the conjunction of *raha* and *anuratha pagas* and the conjunction of *kanika* and *anuratha paga* and above the doorjambs of the eastem wall. The *beki* is covered with pipal trees. Grasses have grown on the frontal porch.

Detached Sculptures: There is a detached sculpture of Goddes Laxmi in the westem niche.

The temple is encroached from all the three directions of east, north and south by residential buildings. In the left corner of the frontal wall (north-west) there is a bathroom; whose water also drains in to the sanctum.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One Photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 25.08.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 47 / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 172 / 1987

1. Name

i) Present Name Lakhesvara Siva temple

ii) Past Name : —

2. Location Lat 20° 14' 33"N, Long 85° 50' 17" E, Elev 60 ft.

i) Address & ii) Approach: Lakhesvara Siva temple is located in the right side of the Ganga-Yamuna road, behind the Lingaraja market complex, Old town, Bhubaneswar. It is situated at a distance of 70 mtrs north east of Lingaraj temple and at a distance of 10 mtrs south of Gangesvara and Yamunesvara Siva temple across the road. The temple is facing towards the east.The enshrining deity is a *Siva lingam* within a circular *yoni-pitha*, which is 0.77 mtrs below the *chandrasila*.

ii) Tradition & legends : The local peoples are indifferent towards the historical legends of the temple.

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple : Multiple

ii) Public/ Private Public

iii) Any other (specify) : It is looked after by the members of the Ganga-Yamuna Sangathana.

iv) Name : Ganga-Yamuna Sangathana.

v) Address : Ganga-Yamuna Road, Old town, Bhubaneswar.

4. Age

i) Precise date : —

ii) Approximate date : 13th century AD.

iii) Source of Information : *Saptaratha* plan and *anuratha paga* is decorated with lotus design.

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Building

ii) Subtype : Temple

iii) Typology : *Rekha deul*



6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use In use.

ii) Present use Living temple.

iii) Past use : Worshipped.

7. Significance

i) Historic significance : The local tradition attribute the temple to the Gangas

ii) Cultural significance : *Sivaratri, Sankranti, Chandana utsav, Kartika-purnima, jalabhisheka* etc.

iii) Social significance The temple precinct is used for public meetings.

iv) Associational significance : Ganga-Yamuna Sangathana.

8. Physical description

i) Surrounding: The temple is surrounded by the Ganga Yamuna road in north, and private residential buildings in the rest three sides.

ii) **Orientation**: The temple is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features:** (Plan & Elevation) : At present, the temple stands over a low *pista* measuring 11.80 mtrs in length x 5.70 mtrs in width x 0.43 mtrs in height. On plan, the temple is *saptaratha* with a square *vimana* and a renovated frontal porch. The *viamana* measures 5.40 square mtrs and porch measuring 0.90 mtrs exending towards east. The cella of the temple measures 2.45 square mtrs. On elvation, the *deul* is of *rekha* order with *bada*, *gandi*, *mastaka* measuring 13.05 mtrs in height. The *bada* has five fold divisions measuring 3.55 mtrs in height. *Pabhaga* (0.93 mtrs) has five moulding, *tala jangha* (0.83 mtrs), *bandhana* with three mouldings (0.27 mtrs), *upara jangha* (0.87 mtrs) *baranda* with seven mouldings(0.65 mtrs). The *gandi* of the temple measuring 6.00 mtrs in height. The *mastaka* measures 3.50 mtrs in height that consists of *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa*.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *parsvadevata* niches located on the *raha paga* of the *talajangha* on three sides of north, south and west measure 0.81 mtrs in height x 0.57 mtrs in width x 0.23 mtrs in depth. All are empty.

v) **Decorative features:** The base of the *raha* niche at the *pabhaga* portion is decorated with the *talagarvika*. The *raha* niche is surmounted by a *bho* motif in which a stylized *chitya* motif is flanked by two women and a conch on either sides.Above it there is the *Gajakranta*. The *beki* recess houses Saivite dejties above the *raha* and *do-pichha simha* above the *kanika pagas*. The conjunction between the *anu ratha* and *kanika pagas* are decorated with a small *pagas* of lotus design. The *raha paga* is decorated with series of *chaitya* design and *anuratha paga* is decorated with a series of miniature *rekha deul* as *angasikharas*. The temple is ten-storeyed with the *kani*ka accommodating ten *bhumi-amlas*.

Door Jamb: The doorjamb is a recent addition and devoid of any ornamentation.

Lintel: The *graha*m architrave is also plain.

vi) **Building material** : Fined grained grey sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : Kalingan

ix) **Special features, if any:** The base of the *raha* niche at *pabhaga* portion is decorated with a *rekha deul* flanked by two vertical pilasters and the conjunction of the *pagas* decorated with lotus design that renders the temple to be *saptaratha*.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** Seepage of rain water due through the cracks in the roof and walls of the superstructure.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance**: In a slow process.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress:** The cracks noticed in the northern wall of the cella. The *bada* portions in south-west corner of the temple is partly chopped off.

ii) **Structural problems:** Cracks as mentioned above

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The temple was repaired under X & XI Finance Commission Award

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : A

ii) **Historic** : B

iii) **Associational** : B

iv) **Social/Cultural** : B

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : Two photographs

15. **Date of Documentation** : 10.08.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 48 / 2006

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Lingaraja Rest House/ Lingaraja Bisrama Ghara
   ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** : Lat- 20° 14' 41" N., Long- 85° 50' 09" E., Elev- 56 ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Lingaraja Rest House is situated on the western embankment of Bindu Sagar in Gyananagara (Hadi sahi), Old Town Bhubaneswar. One can approach the temple on the left side of the road leading from Kedara-Gouri Chowk to Vaital temple. It is a *pidha deul* and is facing towards the south. There is no presiding deity as it served as the Rest House of lord Lingaraja, when the lord comes here to take rest in course of the Chandana Yatra, which is held in the month of may every year. The temple is under the care and maintenance of Lingaraja Temple Administration.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** : —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** : Single
   ii) **Public/ Private** Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** Lingaraja Temple Administration.
   iv) **Name** —
   v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** 14th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features like pista with mouldings.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Building
   ii) **Subtype** Temple
   iii) **Typology** *Pidha deul*



6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   ii) **Present use** : Once in a year during the Chandana Yatra, otherwise it is empty throughout the year.
   iii) **Past use** : —
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The rest house is surrounded by western embankment of Bindusagar tank in the east and residential buildings in other three sides.
   ii) **Orientation:** The rest house is facing towards south.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands on a high platform measuring 0.66 mtrs in height. On plan, the temple has a *vimana*, which is *pancharatha*. The *vimana* measures 4.25 square mtrs. Panchanga *bada* measures 2.23 mtrs (*pabhaga*, *talajangha*, *bandhana*, *upara jangha* and *baranda* measures 0.60 mtrs, 0.19 mtrs, 0.48 mtrs and 0.46 mtrs respectively). On elevation, the *vimana* is in *pidha* order and measures 6.23 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *mastaka*. *Gandi* has five receding tiers and measures 2.50 mtrs in height. An *udyota simha* is at the center of the *gandi*. Balustrated window in the eastern and western walls. The *mastaka* as usual has

beki, *ghanta*, *amlaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa* that measures 1.50 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** : *Raha* niche and *parsvadevatas* are not found in this temple.

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs The door jambs are plain.

Lintel Lintel is plain.

vi) **Building material** Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** —

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress :** The northern wall has developed cracks and the rain water is seeping through the cracks.

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was maintained by Lingaraja Temple Administration.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** B

iii) **Associational** : B

iv) **Social/Cultural** : A

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

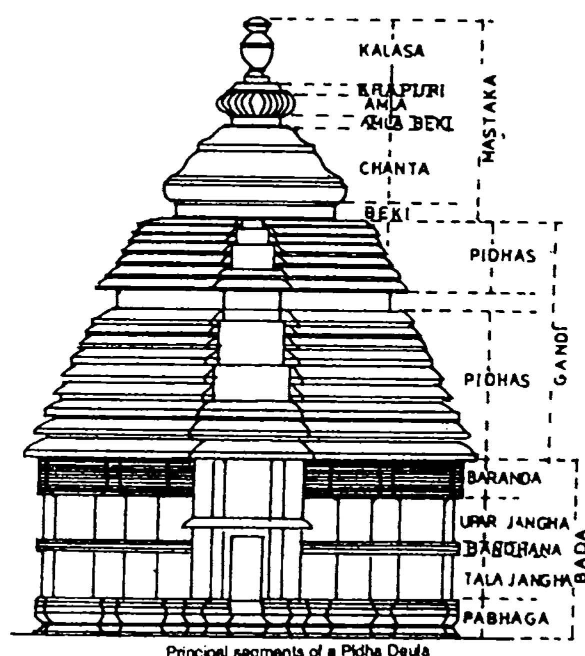
Encroachment: This temple encroached by Govt. Office in the northern side.

13. **Reference notes**

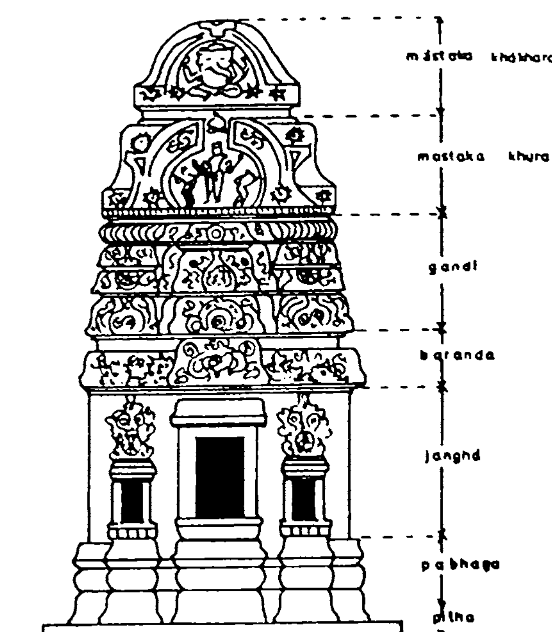
14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 17.09.2006

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Principal segments of a Pidha Deula



Serial Number : BBSR / 49 / 2006



1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** **Lokanath Siva Temple**
   - ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20⁰ 14' 45" N, Long. 85⁰ 50' 14" E, Elev. 55 ft.
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Lokanath Siva Temple is located on the right side of the Tala Bazar Road leading from KedarGouri lane to Lingaraja Temple and as the eastern embracement of the Bindusagar Tank. The temple is facing towards south and the presiding deity is a *Siva lingam* at the center of a *circular yonipitha*. The cella measures 1.20 square mtrs. It is a living temple.
   - ii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** Single.
   - ii) **Public/ Private** Private
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** —
   - iv) **Name** Gunanidhi Panda is the chief priest of this temple.
   - v) **Address** : Tala Bazar Road, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** : —
   - ii) **Approximate date** 15th century.
   - iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features.
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building.
   - ii) **Subtype** Temple
   - iii) **Typology** *Pidha deul*
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use.
   - ii) **Present use** Living temple.
   - iii) **Past use** : —
7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : —
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   - iii) **Social significance** : —
   - iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Tala Bazar Road in the east, Bindu Sagar Lake in the west.
   - ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation)**:** On plan, the temple has a *vimana* measuring 3.20.mtrs in length and 2.80 mtrs in width. The sanctum measures 1.20 in square mtrs. On elevation, *vimana* is of *pidha* order measuring 4.75 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *kalasa*. From bottom to the top, the temple has *bada* (2.25 mtrs), *gandi* (1.50 mtrs) and *mastaka* (1.00 mtrs).
   - iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*:** The *Raha* niche on three sides uniformly measures 0.53 mtrs in height x 0.35mtrs in width with a depth of 0.15mtrs.The niches are empty.
   - v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jamb: The door jamb measuring 1.30 mtrs in height x 0.70 mtrs in width is devoid of any decoration.

Lintel —

vi) **Building material** Sand stone

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan.*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good, because of the renovation work.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The temple was repaired by the Orissa State Archaeology under the X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation problem and remedies: —

Detached and loose sculptures: Besides the *Siva-lingam* there is an amorous image of Hara-Parvati is noticed inside the sanctum.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** Two photographs.

15. **Date of Documentation** 11.09.2006

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Principal segments of a Pidha Deula



Serial Number : BBSR : 50 : 2006

1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** **Madanesvara Siva Temple**
   - ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 07" N., Long. 85° 50' 54" E., Elev. 44 ft
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach**: Madanesvara Siva Temple is situated on the left side of the Mahavir Lane branching from Garage Chowk in Santarapur to Sisupalgarh. The enshrined deity is a *Siva-lingam* within a circular *yonipitha*. It is a broken shrine, and at present, only the *pabhaga* portion is available. The shrine is provided with a G.I.sheet roof.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** : Single
   - ii) **Public/ Private** Private
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** : —
   - iv) **Name** : —
   - v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** : —
   - ii) **Approximate date** 12th century A.D.
   - iii) **Source of Information** : *Pabhaga* mouldings.
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   - ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   - iii) **Typology** : —
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ In use** : In use
   - ii) **Present use** : Living temple
   - iii) **Past use** : Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : —



   - ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   - iii) **Social significance** : —
   - iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by residential buildings on three sides of north, west and east and the road in the south.
   - ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square sanctum measuring 5.10 square mtrs with a frontal porch of 0.76 mtrs.it is *pancharatha* on plan. The superstructure has collapsed since long. What exists now is a renovated *pabhaga* with five mouldings of 0.85 mtrs, which include *khura* measuring 0.26 mtrs, *kumbha* measuring 0.25 mtrs, *pata* 0.12 mtrs, *kani* 0.10 mtrs and *basanta* 0.12 mtrs.
   - iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*** : —
   - v) **Decorative features** : —

     Door Jambs: The entrance in the east measures 0.85 mtrs in width.

     Lintel : —
   - vi) **Building material** : Fine grained sandstone.
   - vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry
   - viii) **Style** : *Kalingan.*
   - ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

   i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** —

   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** State of Decay is serious.

10. **Condition description**

    i) **Signs of distress** —

    ii) **Structural problems** —

    iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

    i) **Architecture** : C

    ii) **Historic** C

    iii) **Associational** C

    iv) **Social/Cultural** C

    v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property:**

    Conservation Problem and Remedies: The temple is encroached by private residential buildings from three sides.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** 20.10.2006.

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Serial Number : BBSR / 51 / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 223 / 1987

1. **Name**

   i) **Present Name** : **Mahabhoi Sasana Tank**

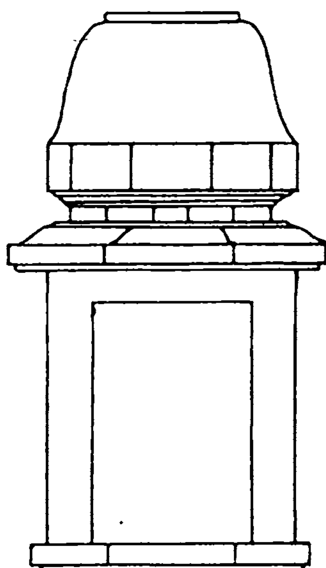
   ii) **Past Name** —

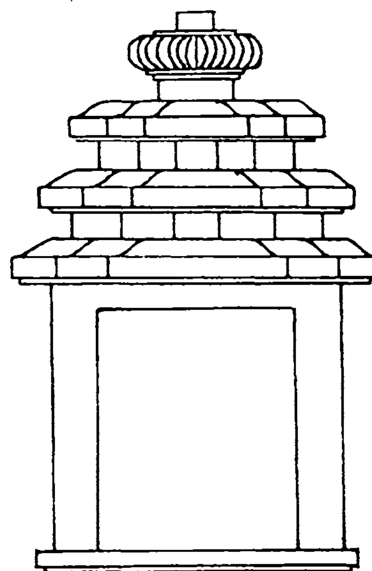
2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 07" N., Long. 85° 50' 95" E., Elev. 46 ft

It is located on the right bank of the stream Gangua. It is mentioned as a tank in the *forgotten monuments of Bhubaneswar*. But now it has no existence because of private construction over the tank. Only the old laterite pavements are visible below the structures. Documentation was not possible as it was resisted by the encroachers who have raised private construction by leveling the tank.

15. **Date of Documentation** : 20.10.2006

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6 PIDHA MUNDI

v) **Decorative features** —
Door Jambs —
Lintel —

vi) **Building material** : Sand stone

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : —

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : —

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** Growth of vegetation on the walls.

ii) **Structural problems** The cracks are found in all the walls of the cella.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** A superstructure may be provided to cover the shrine.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Since the shrine is 4.00 mtrs down the precinct road level there is no outlet for discharge of offering water and the rain water directly entering into the shrine. In rainy season water stagnates inside the shrine, which is cleared manually.

Detached and loose sculptures: In the western side of the cella there are seven detached sculptures and architectural members which have been deeply weathered beaten and eroded. The sculptures are four armed Ganesa, two *nayikas*, four armed female deity, *udyota simha*, amlaka etc.

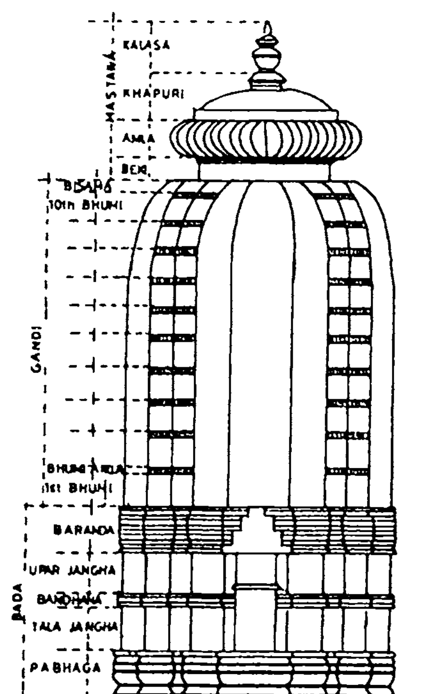
Encroachment: In the northern sidė, the temple is partially encroached by local shopkeeper.

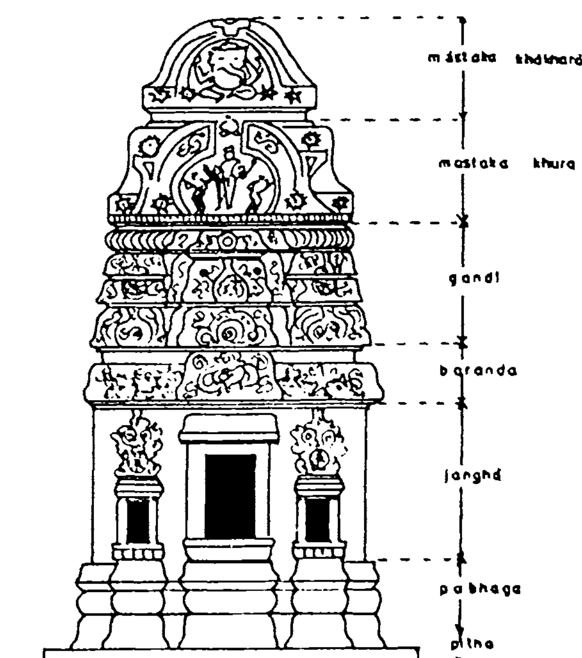
13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** 20.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 53 / 2006

1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** Mangala temple
   - ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location**
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Mangala temple is located in the Harizan Sahi, Village Patia, in Bhubaneswar. The enshrined deity is a four armed Mangala. The deity holds conch in her upper right hand, wheel in lower left hand, *varadamudra* in upper left hand and lower right hand is in *abhaya mudra*. The diety stands on a pedestal.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** : —
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/Multiple** Multiple
   - ii) **Public/Private** Private
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** The temple is maintained by the locals of Harijan sahi.
   - iv) **Name** : —
   - v) **Address** Harijan sahi, Patia.
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** : —
   - ii) **Approximate date** 19th Century A.D.
   - iii) **Source of Information** : Building material, architectural features and enshrined deity.
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/Building/ structure/landscape/ site/Tank** Building
   - ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   - iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul*
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use
   - ii) **Present use** Living temple
   - iii) **Past use** : Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : —
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   - iii) **Social significance** : —
   - iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by a concrete hall in east and residential buildings in the rest three sides of west, north and south.
   - ii) **Orientation** Facing towards east.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): The temple stands on a low and square platform measuring 2.90 square mtrs with a height of 0.43 mtrs. On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* in the dimension. On elevation, the *vimana* is a *pidha deula* having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 4.56 mtrs in height. With the three fold division of *bada* the temple has a *triangabada* measuring 1.61 mtrs in height (*pabhaga*-0.41 mtrs, *jangha*-1.00 mtrs, *baranda*-0.20 mtrs.) The *gandi* measures 1.50 mtrs in height. The *mastaka* has usual components like *beki*, *amalaka*, *kalasa* that measures 1.45 mtrs in height.
   - iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** : —
   - v) **Decorative features** : —
     - **Door Jamb** : The door jambs measure 1.73 mtrs x 0.88 mtrs.
     - **Lintel** : —
   - vi) **Building material** : Laterite
   - vii) **Construction techniques** : Ashlar masonry, cement plaster and white wash.
   - viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*
   - ix) **Special features, if any** : The enshrined deity is Mangala one of the Shakta divinity, which in another form of Durga.
9. **State of preservation**
   - i) **Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good state of preservation.
   - ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. Condition description
   i) Signs of distress —
   ii) Structural problems —
   iii) Repairs and Maintenance —

11. Grade (A/B/C)
   i) Architecture B
   ii) Historic C
   iii) Associational B
   iv) Social/Cultural B
   v) Others —

12. Threats to the Property : —

13. Reference notes —

14. Maps/ Plan/ Drawings —

15. Date of Documentation —

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Serial Number : BBSR / 54 / 2006

1. Name
   i) Present Name Manibhadresvara Siva Temple - I
   ii) Past Name : —

2. Location Lat. 20° 14' 45" N., Long. 85° 50' 14" E., Elev. 55 ft

   i) Address & ii) Approach: Manibhadresvara Siva temple is located in the eastern embankment of Bindusagar tank. It is on the right side of the road branching from Kedara-Gouri to Lingaraja temple. The enshrined deity is a *Siva-lingam* within a circular *yoni pitha* at the centre of sanctum. The temple is facing towards north.

   iii) Tradition & legends : —

3. Ownership
   i) Single/ Multiple : Multiple
   ii) Public/ Private : Public
   iii) Any other (specify) : —
   iv) Name : —
   v) Address —

4. Age
   i) Precise date : 14th Century A.D.
   ii) Approximate date
   iii) Source of Information : Due to the presence of *pista* use of laterite as building material and a pyramidal *vimana*.



5. Property Type
   i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Building
   ii) Subtype Temple
   iii) Typology *Pidha deul*

6. Property use
   i) Abandoned/ in use In use
   ii) Present use Living temple
   iii) Past use Worshipped

7. Significance
   i) Historic significance : Local people ascribe the temple to the Kesaris (Samavamsis), that architecture does not conform to local legend.
   ii) Cultural significance : Rituals like *Sankranti* are celebrated.

iii) Social significance *Sradha*, *pindadana*, *mundanakriya* are also performed.

iv) Associational significance : —

8. Physical description

i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Bindusagar tank in the west and Dalmiya Dharmasala in south-east at a distance of 20.00 mtrs across the road.

ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards north.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *pidha Vimana* measuring 1.70 square mtrs and stands on a low *pista* with a height of 0.38 mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* has *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* measuring 2.42 mtrs in height from bottom to the top. With three fold division of the *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.26 mtrs in height. The *pabhaga*, *jangha* and *baranda* measures 0.38 mtrs, 0.71 mtrs and 0.17 mtrs in height respectively. The *gandi* measures 1.00 mtrs and *mastaka* 0.16 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** : On the outer wall of the temple there is a panel of Uma-Mahesvara.

v) **Decorative features** : The outer walls are plain.

Door Jambs: There are three doorways to enter into the sanctum from west, north and south, but the main entrance which is in the north measures 1.05 mtrs in height.

Lintel: The Architrave above the doorjamb is carved with the traditional *navagrahas*. Ravi holding lotus in his both hands, Rahu is eroded and shield in his left hand.

vi) **Building material** : Laterite.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** :

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** :

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : The *mastaka* is partially damaged.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance**

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** : C

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : A

v) **Others** : —

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Lichens covered the entire structure.

13. Reference notes :

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings : One Photograph

15. Date of Documentation : 19.09.2006

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6 PIDHA MUNDI

Serial Number : BBSR / 55 / 2006

1. Name

i) **Present Name** : **Manikarnikesvara Siva Temple**

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. Location Lat 20⁰ 14' 45" N, Long- 85⁰ 50' 14" E, Elev.55ft

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** It is situated on the eastern embankment of Bindusagara on the right side of Tala Bazar road leading from Kedara Gouri road to Lingaraja Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar, and south west of Ananta Vasudeva temple across the road. The presiding deity is a *Siva-lingam* with a circular *yonipitha* inside the sanctum. The cella measures 1.00 square mtrs.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** : Private

iii) **Any other (specify)** Under the control of Lingaraja Temple Administration.

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : Hatasahi Road, Old town, Bhubaneswar.

4. Age

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** : 15th 16th century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information** : —

5. Property Type

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building

ii) **Subtype** : Temple

iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul*

6. Property use

i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use

ii) **Present use** : Living temple

iii) **Past use** : Worshipped

7. Significance

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sankranti* and *pindadana* are observed.

iii) **Social significance** : —

iv) **Associational significance** Lingaraja Temple Administration.

8. Physical description

i) **Surrounding** :The temple is surrounded by Bindu sagara in west, Bramha temple in north and the road in the east.

ii) **Orientation:** Facing towards north.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stand on the enlarged steps leading into Bindusagar tank. On plan, the temple has a *vimana* that measures 1.80 square mtrs. On elevation, the temple is a *pidha* deul decorated with three receding tiers with usual *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 3.00 mtrs in height from bottom to top. The *bada* measures 1.10 mtrs. *Gandi* measuring 1.50 mtrs in height and *mastaka* measures 0.40 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas***: The *parsvadevata* niches located on the center of *bada* on the three sides of west, south and east measures 0.20 mtrs x 0.10 mts and 0.05 mtrs enshrined Ganesa in west, Kartikeya in south and eastern niche is empty.

v) **Decorative features:**

Door Jambs : The door jamb measures 0.98 mtrs height and 0.46 mtrs in width are recent installation. In the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi which is not clearly visible.

Lintel: The architrave measuring 0.70 is carved with nine planets, each within a niche which is not clearly distinct because of weathering.

vi) **Building material** : Grey sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good, as it is totally reconstructed.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** Lingaraja Temple Administration.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** : —

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies:

Detached Sculptures: In the eastern embankment wall there are three niches housing life size images of Vishnu, Balarama (two).

1st Sculpture: Standing image of four armed Vishnu holding conch and mace in the right hand and a *chakra* in the lower left hand. The attribute in the lower right hand is broken. The image is partly damage crowned by *karanda mukuta* wears armlet, bangles, *manibandha*, sacred thread and *padmakundala*.

2nd sculpture: Two armed Balarama image standing on a pedestal. His right hand is holding a ploughshare and his left hand resting over a club crowned with



karanda mukuta and serpant canopy of seven hoods the image is wearing a sacred thread, *manibandhaka* and *padma kundula*.

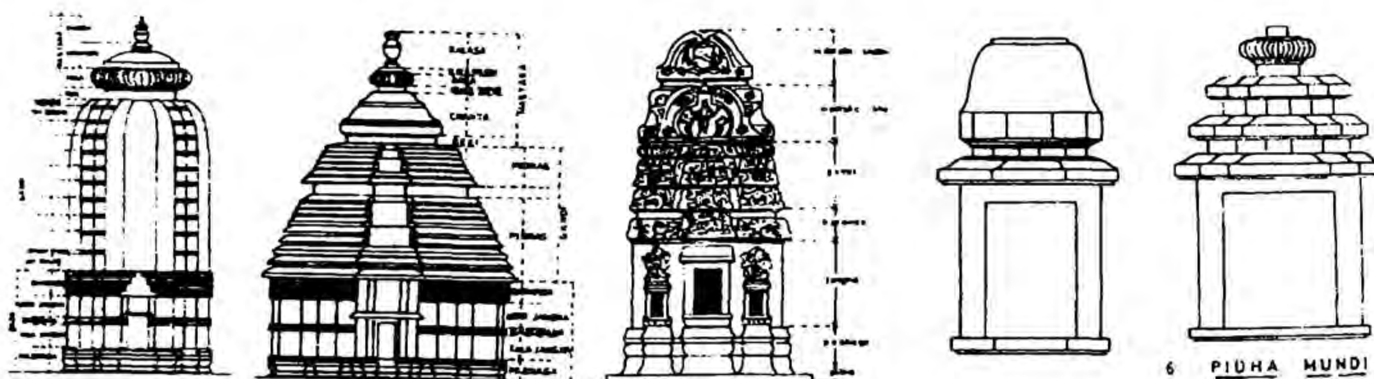
3rd sculpture: Four armed Balarama standing on a pedestal. His left uplifted hand holds a ploughshare and the right hand is broken. His lower left and right hands are resting over at two female figures. Headgears with *kiritamukuta* and with a serpent canopy of seven hoods which is partially damaged The image is wearing sacred thread, *manibandha*, *padmakundala* and flanked by flying *vidhyadharas* at the top of the panel.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One photograph

15. Date of Documentation : 21.10.2006.

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Serial Number : BBSR / 56 / 2006

1. Name
   i) Present Name — Meghesvara Tank
   ii) Past Name — —
2. Location : Lat. 20° 14' 01" N., Long. 85° 51' 38" E., Elev. 57 ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** It is located on the right side of Meghesvara temple which is situated on the left side of the Tankapani road branching form Ravi Talkies Chowk.
   iii) Tradition & legends — —
3. Ownership
   i) Single/ Multiple — Multiple
   ii) Public/ Private — Public
   iii) Any other (specify) — Meghesvara temple is a protected monument of A.S.I.
   iv) Name : —
   v) Address : —
4. Age
   i) Precise date : —
   ii) Approximate date — 13th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information :** Date of Meghesvara temple which is assigned to 13th century on account of *saptaratha* plan, a feature of Ganga period.
5. Property Type
   i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Water body
   ii) Subtype : Tank
   iii) Typology — Embankment
6. Property use
   i) Abandoned/ in use — In use
   ii) Present use : Both for ritual and normal bath.
   iii) Past use : —



7. Significance
   i) Historic significance : Local legend ascribed the tank to the Kesharis (Somavamsis)
   ii) Cultural significance : Durga puja, Kalipuja, Kartika purnima and Sravana purnima.
   iii) Social significance — —
   iv) Associational Survey significance — Archaeological of India often looks after the tank.
8. Physical description
   i) **Surrounding:** Tank is situated within the Meghesvara temple complex at a distance of 8.30 mtrs from the main temple.
   ii) **Orientation :** The tank is provided with steps in south.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): It is a rectangular tank measuring 37.50 mtrs in length and 30.50 mtrs in width with a depth of 3.00 mtrs.
   iv) *Raha* niche & *parsva devatas* — —
   v) Decorative features : —
      Door Jambs : —
      Lintel : —
   vi) Building material — Laterite
   vii) Construction techniques — Dry masonry
   viii) Style : Rectangular
   ix) Special features, if any : Temple tank

9. **State of preservation**

   i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: The tank is filled with hydrophytes like water hyacinth wild vegetation and thick deposit of sludge which needs to be cleared.

   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

   i) **Signs of distress** : —

   ii) **Structural problems** : —

   iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

   i) **Architecture** C

   ii) **Historic** : C

   iii) **Associational** B

   iv) **Social/Cultural** : A

   v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

   Conservation Problem and Remedies:

   i) **Architecture** : C

   ii) **Historic** : C

   iii) **Associational** : B

   iv) **Social/Cultural** : A

   v) **Others** : —

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** : 21.10.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR/ 57 / 2006**



1. **Name**

   i) **Present Name** : **Minor Laterite Temple-I**

   ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** : Lat- 20⁰ 14' 17" N, Long- 85⁰ 50' 05" E, Elev- 91 ft.

   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** On both the side of the Hatasahi Road at a distance of 100 mtrs north of Lingaraja temple there are four dilapidated and abandoned temples. All the temples are of identical size, features and made of laterite. In the absence of any definite identity the temples have been documented under the title Minor Laterite Temples on account of small size and building material laterite. The temple is facing towards east and it is a non-living temple. The local people have no concern for the temple.

   iii) **Traditions & legends:** Local people believe that this temple was erected over the burial of the daughter of the king of Faridapur. So it was a Samadhi temple. However, the structure represents as usual *rekha* temple of Orissan style.

3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Not certain.
   ii) **Public/ Private** —
   iii) **Any other (specify)** —
   iv) **Name** —
   v) **Address** —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** 14th century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : Building materials (laterite)
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** *Rekha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned
   ii) **Present use** : —
   iii) **Past use** : Not certain
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is just on the left side of the Hata sahi road surrounded by private residential buildings in east and Hata Sahi road in west.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.
   iii) **Plan & Elevation :** On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 1.80 mtrs with a frontal porch of 0.20 mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order measuring 3.61 mtrs from half portion of the *jangha* to *kalasa*. *Bada* has got three horizontal division measuring 1.21 mtrs in height in which half portion of *jangha* is buried measuring 0.55 mtrs in height; *baranda* has four mouldings measuring 0.66 mtrs. *Gandi* measuring 1.60 mtrs in height. The *mastaka* bears *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa* measuring 0.80 mtrs.
   IV) ***Raha* niche & *Parsvadevatas*:** The *parsvadevata* niches on the *raha paga* of the *jangha* on the three sides of north, west and south measuring 0.30 mtrs x 0.20 mtrs x 0.14 mtrs are empty. However, in the southern niche there is an image of *deul charini*.
   v) **Decorative features** The walls are devoid of any decoration.

   Door Jamb : The door jamb is plain and half portion of the doorjamb is buried. The remaining part of the door jamb measure 0.60 mtrs in height and 0.54 mtrs in width.

   Lintel The lintel is plain.

   vi) **Building Material :** Laterite
   vii) **Construction significance** Dry masonry.
   viii) **Style** : Kalingan
   ix) **Special features, if any** : —
9. **State of preservation**
   i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** People use the sanctum as garbage and the door jambs are buried in the earth surface.
   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** Rapid process of disappearance because of the deposition of earth.
10. **Condition description**
   i) **Signs of distress** —
   ii) **Structural problems** Half portion of the *jangha* is buried.
   iii) **Repairs and Maintenance**
11. **Grade**
   i) **Architecture** : B
   ii) **Historic** : C
   iii) **Association al** : C
   iv) **Social/Cultural** : C
   iv) **Social / Cultural** C
   v) **Others**

12. Threats to the property:

Conservation Problem and Remedies: i) Rain water which come through the roof of the eastern wall directly enter into the sanctum. ii) Wild grasses and lichens covered the most part of the temple. iii) The temple is encroached by residential buildings in eastern side and the road in western side.

14. Maps/Plan/Drawings One photograph.

15. Date of Documentation 26.08.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 58 / 2006

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** **Minor Laterite Temple- II**
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 17" N., Long. 85° 50' 05" E., Elev. 91 ft.

   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Same as Minor Laterite Temple -I. The temple is facing towards the east and it is non-living.

   iii) **Tradition & legends** : According to local prevalent legend, the temple was erected over the burial of the family members of the royal family of Faridapur of unknown identity, where in *Siva-lingam* was enshrined.

3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** : —
   ii) **Public/ Private** : —
   iii) **Any other (specify)** —
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** 15th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : Building material-laterite.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Building
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** : *Rekha deul*



6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned
   ii) **Present use** —
   iii) **Past use** —
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding** : The temple is surrounded by residential complex and the Hata sahi road.

ii) **Orientation** : The temple is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 2.10 square mtrs. with a frontal porch of 0.40 mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order that measures 4.10 mtrs in height, having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. *Bada* has three horizontal divisions which is partially buried. The remaining part of the *bada* measures 1.07 mtrs in height, *jangha* 0.77 mtrs and *baranda* 0.30 mtrs. *Gandi* measuring 2.90 mtrs in height and devoid of any decoration. The *mastaka* bears *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa* measuring 0.53 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas***: The parsvadevata niches located on the *raha* paga of the *jangha* on the three sides of north, west and south measuring 0.40 mtrs in height x 0.20 mtrs in width x 0.11 mtrs in depth are empty.

v) **Decorative features** : Nil

Door Jambs : Half of the doorjamb is buried and the remaining part is measuring 0.65 mtrs in height x 0.50 mtrs in width.

Lintel : The lintel is plain.

vi) **Building material** Laterite.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : People use the sanctum as a garbage pit.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : In slow process.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** Cracks have come on various places of the structure.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**

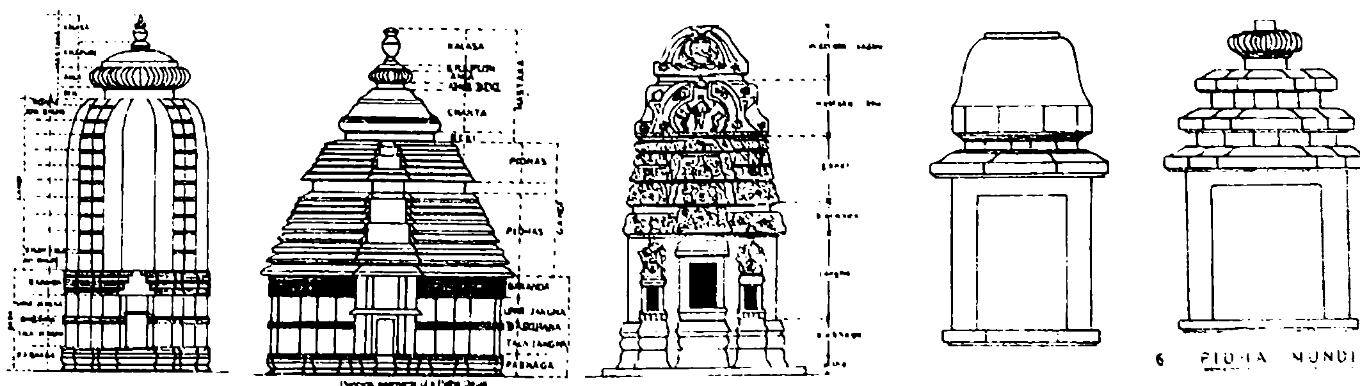
Conservation Problem and Remedies: During the rainy season, water is seeping into the sanctum from all the side. Most part of the temple is covered by creepers, wild vegetation and lichens. The foundation of the temple is weak due to the deposition of earth and water seepage. The condition of the superstructure is not so good. The temple is encroached by the local shops and residential buildings in western and southern sides.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 26. 08. 2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 59/ 2006

1. Name
   i) Present Name — Minor Laterite Temple -III
   ii) Past Name — —
2. Location — Lat. 20° 14' 17" N., Long. 85° 50' 05" E., Elev. 91 ft.
   i) Address & ii) Approach: Same as Minor Laterite Temple – I. It is a non-living temple. The temple is partially buried at the bottom.
   iii) Tradition & legends — Same as Minor Laterite temple –I.
3. Ownership
   i) Single/ Multiple — —
   ii) Public/ Private — Not Certain
   iii) Any other (specify) — —
   iv) Name — —
   v) Address : —
4. Age
   i) Precise date : —
   ii) Approximate date — 14th / 15th Century A.D.
   iii) Source of Information : Building materials.
5. Property Type
   i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank — Building
   ii) Subtype — Temple
   iii) Typology — *Rekha deul*
6. Property use
   i) Abandoned/ in use — Abandoned
   ii) Present use : —
   iii) Past use : —
7. Significance
   i) Historic significance : —
   ii) Cultural significance : —
   iii) Social significance : —



   iv) Associational significance —

8. Physical description
   i) **Surrounding** : The temple is surrounded by residential complex in all sides.
   ii) **Orientation**: The temple is facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan the temple has a square *vimana* with a frontal porch. The *vimana* measures 1.80 mtrs and the frontal porch 0.20 mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order that measures 3.50 mtrs from the visible portion of the *jangha* to *beki*. The temple is buried up to the *jangha* portion and the *mastaka* is broken. *Bada* has got three horizontal division measuring 1.10 mtrs in height. *Pabhaga* is buried, *jangha* measures 0.75 mtrs and *baranda* measures 0.35 mtrs in height. *Gandi* measuring 2.40 mtrs in height and devoid of any decoration. The *mastaka* is absent.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *parsvadevata* niches located on the *raha paga* of the *jangha* on three sides measure 0.28 mtrs in height x 0.20 mtrs in width x 0.6 mtrs in depth. All the niches are empty.

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs are plain and half of the doorjambs are buried. The remaining part measure 0.65 mtrs height x 0.52 mtrs in width.

Lintel : The lintel is plain.

vi) **Building material** : Laterite.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan.*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Accumulation earth and dirt all around the temple.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** The temple is buried up to the *jangha* portion.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

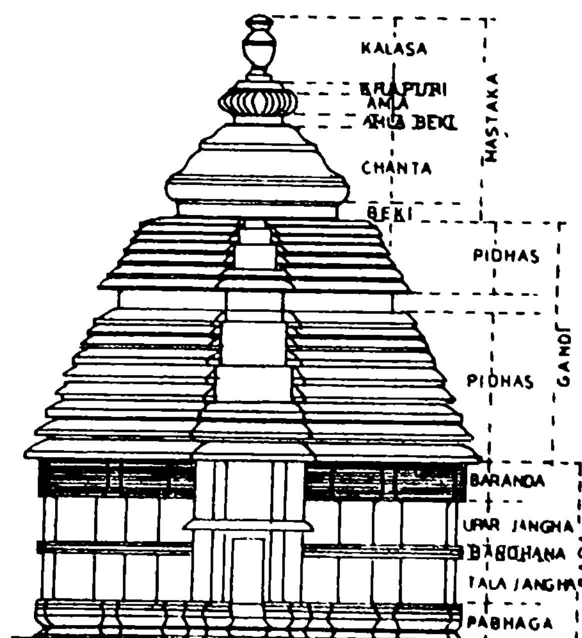
Conservation Problem and Remedies:
During the rainy season, water is seeping into the sanctum from the roof. The temple is totally covered by creepers, and lichens. The condition of the foundation is weak due to the deposition of earth. The condition of the superstructure is not so good. The temple is encroached by the shops in eastern side and residential wall and building in western and southern sides.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** : 26. 08. 2006

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Principal segments of a Pidha Deula

Serial Number : BBSR / 60 / 2006

1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** — **Minor Laterite Temple -IV**
   - ii) **Past Name** — —
2. **Location** — Lat. 20° 14' 17" N., Long. 85° 50' 05" E., Elev. 91 ft.
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach** : Same as Minor Laterite Temple –I. This is an abandoned temple and is facing towards east.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** — Same as Minor Laterite Temple –I.
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** — Multiple
   - ii) **Public/ Private** — Public
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** — Locals have not shown any concern for the temple.
   - iv) **Name** : —
   - v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** — —
   - ii) **Approximate date** — 15th Century A.D.
   - iii) **Source of Information** : Building materials.
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   - ii) **Subtype** — Temple
   - iii) **Typology** — *Rekha deul*
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** — Abandoned
   - ii) **Present use** — Non-living
   - iii) **Past use** — Worshipped.
7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : —
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   - iii) **Social significance** : —



   - iv) **Associational significance** — —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding** : The temple is surrounded by private building in west, Baidyanath road in east, and Minor temple-II in south and Minor temple-III in north.
   - ii) **Orientation** : The temple is facing towards east.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 2.10 square mtrs with a frontal porch of 0.40 mtrs. The temple is buried up to the *bada* portion of the southern and western wall. The temple measures 3.40 mtrs in height from the visible portion of the *jangha* to the *mastaka*. It is of *rekha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*.
   - iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** — —
   - v) **Decorative features** : —

     Door Jambs: The doorjambs are plain and measure 1.30 mtrs in height x 0.60 mtrs in width.

     Lintel : —
   - vi) **Building material** — Dressed laterite blocks.

vii) Construction techniques — Dry masonry

viii) Style — *Kalingan*

ix) Special features, if any : —

9. State of preservation

i) Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced: Advanced state of deterioration because of the growth of thick vegetation over it.

ii) State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance: In a rapid process.

10. Condition description

i) Signs of distress —

ii) Structural problems —

iii) Repairs and Maintenance —

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) Architecture B

ii) Historic C

iii) Associational C

iv) Social/Cultural C

v) Others —

12. Threats to the property

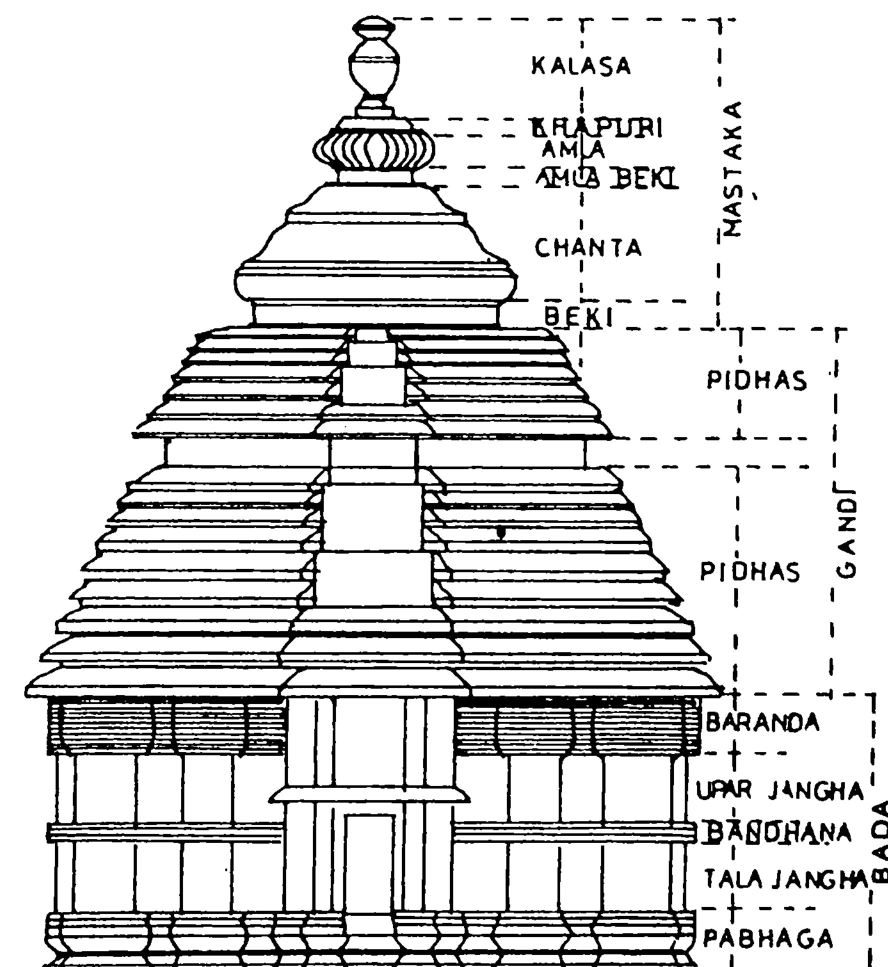
Conservation Problem and Remedies: It is covered by thick vegetation. It is encroached by the residential buildings in west and the Vaidyanath road in east.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings

15. Date of Documentation 26. 08. 2006

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Principal segments of a Pidha Deula

Serial Number : BBSR / 61 / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 232 / 1987

1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** Nagesvara Temple
   - ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 47"N, Long 850 51' 24"E, Elev. 60 ft
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Nagesvara Temple is located in the Kotitirthesvara lane. It is situated on the right bank of the Lingaraja West Canal at a distance of 10.35 mtrs. West of Subarnesvara temple, which is situated across the Canal. The temple is facing towards east. The *garbha griha* of the temple is empty. Nevertheless, the sculptural embellishments on the outer wall of the temple suggest that the temple was originally dedicated to lord Siva. The temple is made of a fine-grained ochrous sand stone that resembles the stones of Muktesvara.
   - iii) **Traditions and Legends:** The temple does not have any historical legend. However, local people call it Nagesvara because of the presence of Naga-Nagi *stambhas* profusely carved on the outer walls of the temple. It is believed that this temple was built by the Kesaris (Somavamsis).
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   - ii) **Public/ Private** Public
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** : No agency claim ownership or maintenance of the monument as it is not a living temple.
   - iv) **Name** : —
   - v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** 10th century AD.
   - ii) **Approximate date** Somavamsi
   - iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features and the scheme of decoratio including the building materials bear strong resemblance with Muktesvara.
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Building
   - ii) **Subtype** Temple
   - iii) **Typology** : *Rekha deul*



6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** Abandoned
   - ii) **Present use** Not in use
   - iii) **Past use** Worshipped.
7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : Transitional phase of temple building tradition of Orissa.
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   - iii) **Social significance** : —
   - iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding:** Situated on the bank of a canal in close proximity to the Subarnesvara Siva temple with residential areas in the north and east and paddy fields in the south and west.
   - ii) **Orientation** : Facing towards east
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): The temple stands on a low and rectangular platform measuring 5.60 mtrs. in length and 5.00 mtrs. in breadth with a height of 0.40 mtrs. On plan, the temple has a square sanctum measuring 3.90 mtrs with a



renovated frontal porch of 0.90 *mtrs*. It is *pancharatha* as distinguished by a central *raha* and pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either side of the *raha*. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order that measures 8.15mtr in height from *pabhaga* to the *kalasa*. From bottom to the top, the temple has a *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. With three fold division of the *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 2.80 mtrs. At the bottom, the *pabhaga* has four base mouldings of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata*, *basanta* that measures 0.80 mtrs. in height. *jangha* measures 1.60 mtrs. in height and *baranda* measuring 0.40mtrs. thick is of single moulding. The *gandi* measuring 3.75 mtrs. is devoid of any decoration except the *raha pagas*. In the eastern side the *raha paga* at the base is a *khakhara mundi* right above the *graha* architrave, which is crowned by a stylized *charity* motif and a *vajra mastaka* flanked by conches on either side. At the centre of the *chaitya* is a peeping human face whereas in the *vajra mastaka* the image at the centre is a Nataraja. In other three sides similar stylized *vajra mastaka* decorates the *raha paga* at the base right above the *raha* niche. The *mastaka* bears *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa* measuring 30cm, 40cm, 10cm and 70cm respectively.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *Parsvadevatas*** : The *parsvadevata* niches located on the *raha paga* of the *Jangha* on the three sides of north, west and south measuring 0.72 mtrs x 0.37 mtrs and with a depth of 0.25 mtrs are empty. Similarly, the subsidiary niches in *anuratha paga* measuring 0.25 mtrs x 0.12 mtrs. and 0.12 mtrs. in length, breadth and depth are also empty.

v) **Decorative features :** The doorjambs are decorated with three vertical bands of scroll works like, *puspa sakha*, *lata sakha and patra sakha* from exterior to the interior. At the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi seated in *lalitasana* and flanked by two elephants on either side standing on full-blown lotus. At the base of the doorjambs there are *dvarapala* niches on either side. On the left side, there is a four-armed *dvarapala*, which holds *akshyamala* on the upper right arm and the lower right arm is in *varada mudra*. While the upper left arm is resting on the waist, the lower left arm is holding a trident. On the right niche, the *dvarapala* has two arms, holding a trident in the left arm and the right arm is in *varada mudra*. The doorjamb measures 1.75mtrs. in height and 0.75 mtrs in width with a thickness of 0.69 mtrs. The architrave above the door-jamb measuring 1.27 mtrs. is carved with the *navagrahas, each with in a niche and seated in padmasana*. The restoration work has concealed the first and last *grahas* and at present only seven *grahas* are visible. The temple is richly carved up to the *bada* portion and artistically it resembles the Muktesvar. In the *pabhaga, khura* is relieved with *chaitya* motifs, *kumbha* with *salavanjika* within a small niche and the *pata* and *basanta* are decorated with scroll works with in beaded lines. The *jangha* is decorated with pilasters and a *naga-nagi stambas*. There are small niches in *anuratha paga*, which is surmounted by *urdha garvika* (series of *khakhara mundis*). The niches are empty. The *naga-nagi stamba* is carved with scroll works and sculptural representations. Above the *pabhaga*, the *stambha* is raised over a pair of *gaja-simhas* and it is decorated with a descending naga *or nagi* figures holding a garlands in both hands. The *stambha* is crowned by a stylized *chaitya* motif flanked by conches. The other subjects in the decorative programme of the *jangha* include scroll work, animal motifs like deers, *nayikas*, *salabhanjikas*, *bharabahakas*, *sukasarika*, women peeping through doors, etc. The *nayikas* are delineated in *tribhanga* pose. The *raha* niche rests on a *tala garbhika* that bears *bharabahaka* at the *khura*. The niche on the top is crowned by *khakhara mundi-urdhagarvika* with the miniature image of Ganesa at the centre. The *urdhagravika* is surmounted by a horizontal tier, which is decorated with carvings of scroll work in between beaded lines. The *kanika paga* of the *jangha* terminates with a massive *bharabahka* with in a niche. The *baranda* with a single moulding is relieved by the carvings of scroll work and lotus petals. The recess is decorated with false perforated windows and friezes of elephants.

vi) **Building material** : Fine grained ochrous sand stone

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan.*

ix) **Special features, if any:** Profusely carved *bada*

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: Good. except for the paints used for marking the architectural members, which needs to be cleaned professionally without affecting the surface of the stone.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** Growth of vegetation on the structure

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** No major repair is required now. However, the monument needs regular maintenance, particularly during the rainy season to prevent the growth of vegetation on the structure

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : A

ii) **Historic** : B

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**

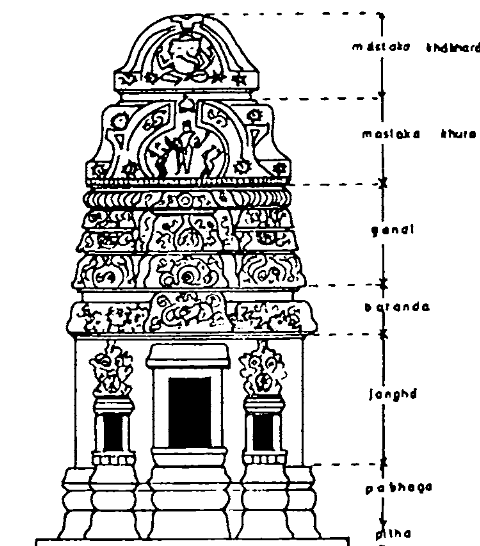
Conservation Problem and Remedies: The temple was restored and renovated by Orissa State Archaeology under the X & XI Finance Commission Award. During the work of renovation, the stones were marked in white paints, which largely distort and deface the architectural edifice. Due to the lack of regular care and maintenance, as it is not a living temple, the temple is covered with creepers and plant like *pipal*, banyan, *dimiri*, etc have grown in the junction of the *raha* and the anuratha *pagas*. Then the growth of lichen on the walls and the *gandi* also defaces the temple. Now there is no great danger that the temple is threatened with. What is required is maintenance during the rainy season to prevent the growth of vegetation on the temple

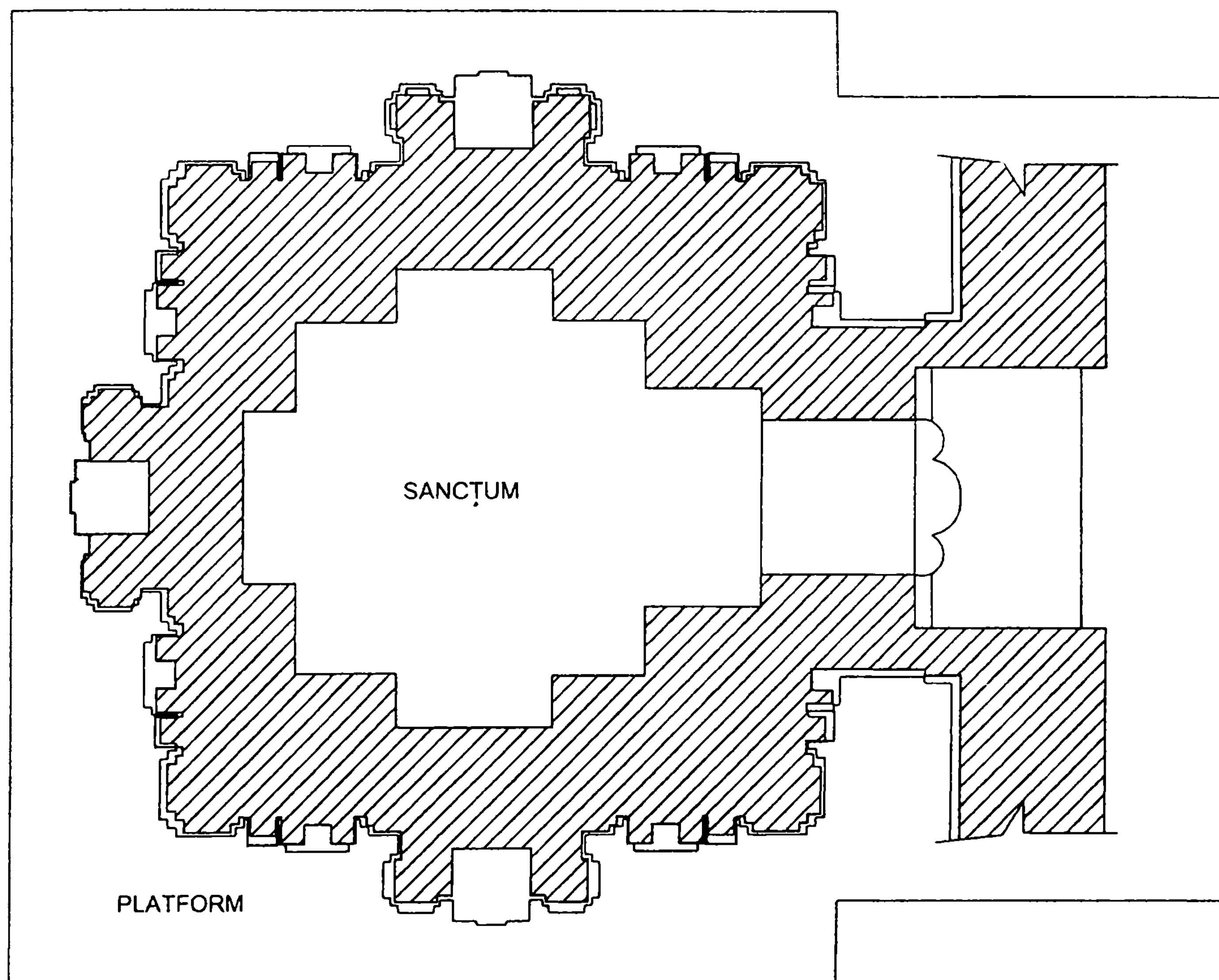
13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps/Plan/Drawings** : Three photographs & one ground plan

15. **Date of Documentation** : 07 / 08 / 2006

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NAGESVARA SIVA TEMPLE
BHUBANESWAR, DISTT. KHURDA (ORISSA)
SCALE- 0 0.5 1 0m
SANCTUM
PLATFORM

Serial Number : BBSR / 62 / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 133 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** — Narayani Temple
   ii) **Past Name** — —
2. **Location** — Lat. 20°14'35" N., Long. 85° 50' 06"E., Elev. 75 ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach** : Narayani temple is situated within the precinct of Bhabani Sankara temple which is located on the left side of the Tala Bazar road leading from Lingaraja temple to Bindusagar. It is 15.00 mtrs east of Sari deul, 20.00 mtrs north-east of Suka temple, 5.00 mtrs North-east of Arjuneswara temple and behind the Bhabani Sankar temple. The temple was totally buried and was partly exposed by an excavation conducted by Debala Mitra.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** : —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** — Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : —
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** — 7th Century A.D.
   ii) **Approximate date** — Bhauma epoch.
   iii) **Source of Information** : *Pabhaga* three mouldings, rectangular *jagamohana* with features of Parasurameswara of 7th century A.D. It was first noticed by Charles Fabri and partly exposed by D. Mitra. Now only a part of the eastern wall and southern wall is visible beneath a Sanskrit College under the name Krushna Chandra Gurukula Vidyapitha.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct.
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** : —



6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** — Abandoned
   ii) **Present use** — Non living
   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped.
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** — —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is buried below the Sanskrit College behind the Bhabani Sankar Temple.
   ii) **Orientation:** Facing towards North.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The visible parts of the temple measure 6.75 mtrs in length and 4.35 mtrs in width. The *bada* that is visible has three fold division namely *pabhaga* with three mouldings (0.85 mtrs), *Jangha* (1.55 mtrs) and *baranda* (0.33 mtrs).
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*:** In the western wall of the *vimana*, *raha* niche is visible that measures 0.80 mtrs in height, 0.85 mtrs width and 0.20 mtrs in depth. It houses a panel of Uma-mahesvara.
   v) **Decorative features:** The *khura* is inscribed in south wall decorated with four decorated vertical pilasters with *chaitya* medalions as similar with south wall *bada* of the vaital temple.

The eastern wall is decorated with two vertical pilasters on either sides of *raha* niche. Within the pilaster there is a subsidiary niche with scroll works measures 0.35 mtrs height x 0.22 mtrs width and 0.05 mtrs in depth decorated with elephant and lion heads surmounted by lotus design. The niche crowned with a *vajramundi* at the center of which a peeping human face. Above the niche there is a stylised *chaitya*. The *baranda* portion decorated with *muktalobhi hansa* flanked by two stylised *chaitya*. The *jagamohana* is a rectangular hall in shape decorated with three baluster windows, one measures 1.20 mtrs in height and 1.00 mtrs in width except this the *jagamohana* is devoid of ornamentation.

The jambs of niche is decorated with three vertical bands of scroll works like lotus leaf, beaded design and floral motif from exterior to interior flanked by two vertical pilasters. At the base and top of the pilaster decorated with *ghata pallava* with scroll design.

The temple is totally buried from three sides only eastern side excarated which is visible originally temple has doorjambs but at present it was buried.

vi) Building material : Sandstone.

vii) Construction techniques : Dry masonry

viii) Style : *Kalingan*

ix) Special features, if any : —

9. State of preservation

i) Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced: The temple is totally buried. Traces of the *bada* are only visible. Superstructure has collapsed.

ii) State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance : —

10. Condition description

i) Signs of distress The temple is broken from the *bada*.

ii) Structural problems —

iii) Repairs and Maintenance : —

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) Architecture : A

ii) Historic : C

iii) Associational : C

iv) Social/Cultural : C

v) Others : —

12. Threats to the property :

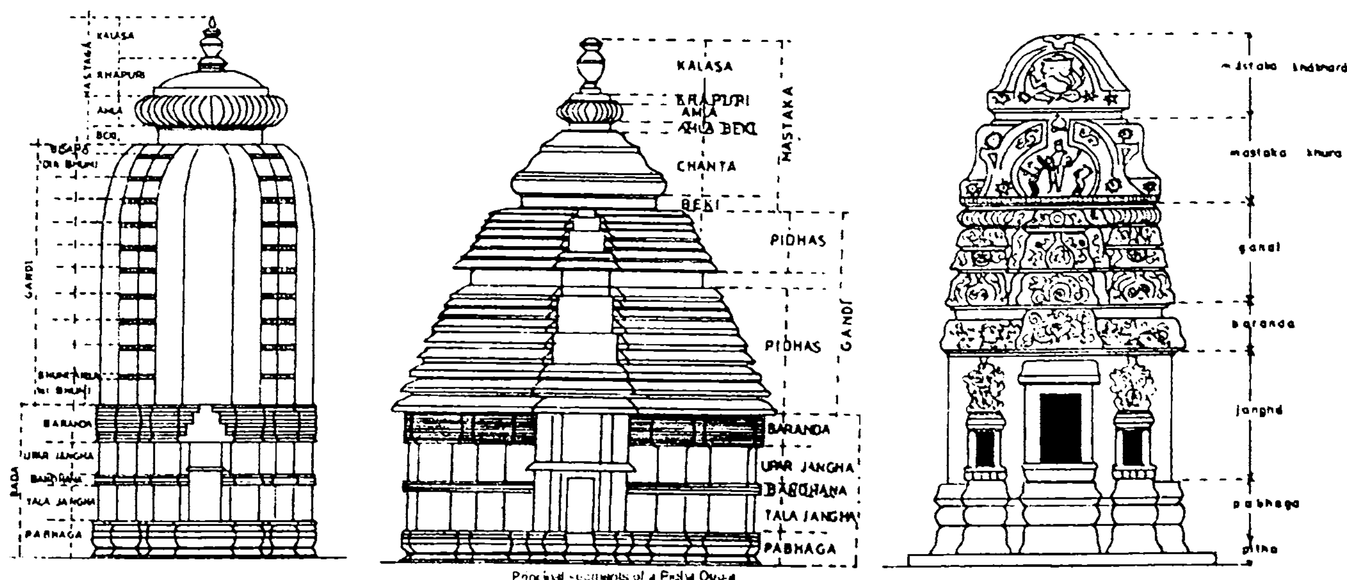
Conservation Problem and Remedies: The temple is covered with wild vegetation which is furthering the process of deterioration.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings Three Photograph.

15. Date of Documentation 10.09.2006

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Principal segments of a Pidha Deula

Serial Number : BBSR / 63 / 2006
OPU / 751002 /207 / 1987

1. **Name**

i) **Present Name** Nilakanthesvara Siva temple.

ii) **Past Name** —

2. **Location** Lat- 20° 14' 41" N., Long- 85° 50' 09" E., Elev- 56 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Nilakanthesvara Siva temple is located on the western embankment of the Bindusagar tank. It is situated on the left side of the lane branching from the road leading from KedarGouri chowk to Vaital temple in Gyana nagar (Hadi Sahi), Old Town, Bhubaneswar. The temple is facing towards east and the enshrining deity of this temple is a circular *yoni pitha* with a chlorite Siva lingam. The temple is made out of sandstone and under the custodian of Jitu Mishra. The present temple is a recent construction over the remains of an earlier one. The building material is old but the entire structure now has a cement plaster and an enamel point. The temple is within a compound, which is now under the custody of Sri. Jitu Mishra.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** : Jitu Mishra the chief priest of the temple is the caretakerand custodian of this temple.

iv) **Name** --

v) **Address** : Mishra Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** 10th CenturyA.D. (Original structure)

iii) **Source of Information** : *Parsvadevata* like Kartikeya holding a cock in his upper left hand.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Building

ii) **Subtype** Temple

iii) **Typology** *Pidha deul*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

ii) **Present use** Living temple

iii) **Past use**

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : The local people ascribe the temple to the Kesaris (Somavamsis).

ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sankranti, Sivaratri.*

iii) **Social significance** : *Sradha, Rudrabhiseka, mangula, marriage* and thread ceremony.

iv) **Associational significance** —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding** : The temple is surrounded by Bindusagar tank on it's east at a distance of 15 mtrs, private residential buildings in west. Hadisahi in south at a distance of 12 mtrs and vaitala temple on it's south –western at a distance of 200 mtrs.

ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): O n plan, the temple has a square *vimana* and a frontal porch measuring 4.90 mtrs. The *vimana* is 4.30 square mtrs and frontal porch 0.60 mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is a *pidha deul* having *bada, gandi* and *mastaka.* The temple measures 4.55 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *mastaka.* The *bada* has three fold divisions measuring 2.05 mtrs in height(*pabhaga* 0.63 mtrs, *jangha* 1.18 mtrs and *baranda* 0.24 mtrs). It is plain except the *Udyota simha* above *raha pagas* of each wall. The *gandi* is made of three horizontal tiers measuring 1.50 mtrs. The *mastaka* consisting of *beki, ghanta, amlaka, khapuri, kalasa* and *trisula* (trident) as *ayudha* measured 1.00 mtrs in height. In front of the *vimana* in the eastern wall there is a concrete structure that serves as the *Jagamohana.*

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*** : The *raha* niches measure 1.47 mtrs x 0.32 mtrs x 0.12 mtrs in height, width and depth respectively The southern *raha* niche houses the image of a four armed Ganesa standing in *tribhangi* pose over a lotus pedestal. The image is holding *nagapasa* in the upper right hand and the lower right hand is in *varadamudra*. The other two hands are broken.

The western *raha* niche houses the image of a four armed Kartikeya holding *dambru* (cattle drum) in his lower left hand and a cock in his upper left hand with a female attendant upholding the cock. Upper right hand of the deity is resting over the beak of his mount peacock. Lower right hand is broken. The image is standing over a lotus pedestal.

The northern *raha* niche is enshrining the image of a four armed Parvati holding conch in her lower left hand, the lower right hand is holding *nagaphasa*, in the upper right hand is in the form of *baranda*. The upper left hand is holding a mace.

v) **Decorative features:**

Door Jambs: The doorjambs measure 1.70 mtrs in x 0.90 mtrs. In the lintel there is a Gajalaxmi seated in *lalitasana*. The deity is four armed holding lotus in her left arm and varadamudra in her right arm. .

Lintel:. —

vi) **Building material** Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry with cement plaster.

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any**: —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing sign of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** :

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** B

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others**

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies:

Compound wall: There is a modern compound wall measuring 9.50 mtrs in length x 1.48 mtrs height x 0.40 mtrs thickness made of laterite with two entrances.

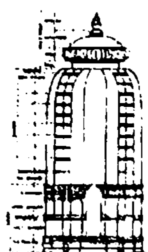
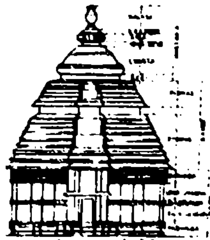
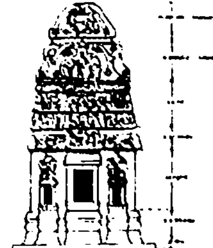
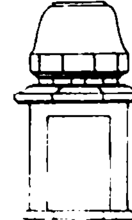
Detached and loose sculptures: In the northern side of the temple there is a circular *yoni pitha* with *Siva lingam*. On the eastern side of the temple there are four eroded detached sculptures found which are not clearly identifiable.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** 17. 09. 2006

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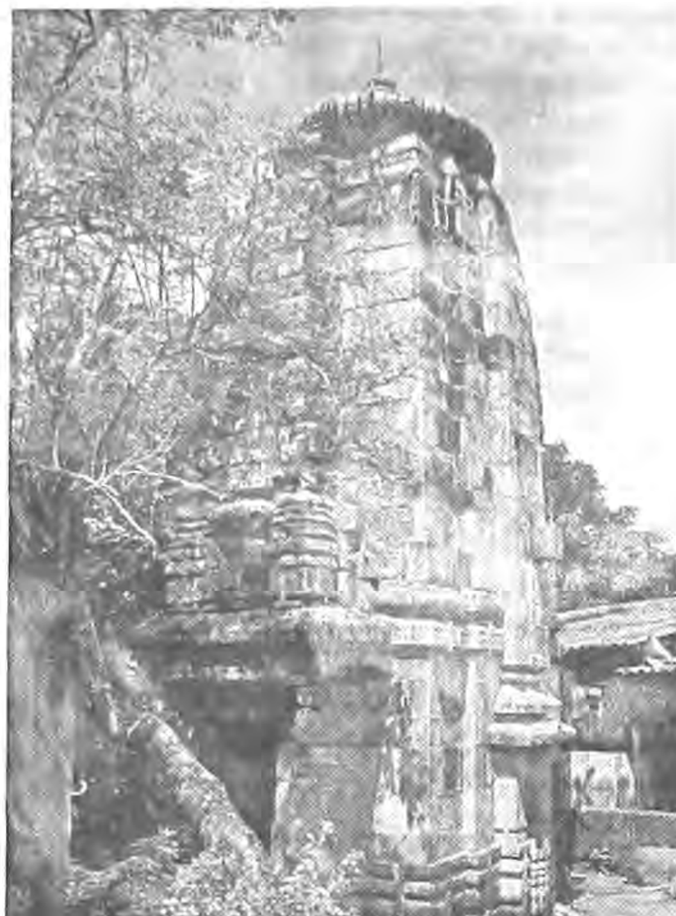
    

Serial Number **BBSR / 64 / 2006**
OPU / 751002 / 229 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** — **Pabanesvara Siva temple**
   ii) **Past Name** — Daitesvara Siva temple
2. **Location** — Lat. 20° 14' 59" N, Long. 85° 50' 34" E, Elev. 53 ft.

   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Pabanesvara Siva temple is situated at a distance of 100.00 mtrs east of Parasuramesvara temple on the left side of the road leading to Kedara-Gouri temples. The temple has a *vimana* with a renovated porch, facing towards east. The presiding deity is a *Sivalingam* within a circular *yonipitha* inside the sanctum. It is a living temple. The temple is surrounded by private residential buildings and market complex on three sides and the road on the south. The temple was rebuilt or renovated sometimes back as it appears from the second phase of building from above the *pabhaga*.

   iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** — Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** — Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** — Local people looks after the temple.
   iv) **Name** —
   v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date**
   i) **Approximate date** — 10th century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   ii) **Subtype** — Temple
   iii) **Typology** — *Rekha deul*
6. **Property use**



   i) **Abandoned/ in use** — In use
   ii) **Present use** — Worshipped
   iii) **Past use** —
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : Various rituals like *Sivaratri*, *Sankranti*, and *Kartika Purnima* are celebrated.
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by private residencial buildings and market complex on east, west and north and the road on the south.
   ii) **Orientation** : Facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The entire temple is a renovated one. On plan, the temple has a *vimana* with a renovated frontal porch measuring

3.80 in length and 0.75 in breadth. The temple stands on a low platform which is now buried. The *vimana* is *pancharatha* on plan as distinguished by a central *raha* a pair of *anuratha pagas* and *kanika pagas* on the either side of the *raha*.

On elevation, the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 2.90mtrs in height. *Pabhaga* measuring 0.75mtrs has four moulding of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata*, and *basanta*. The *jangha* that measures 1.65 mtrs is plain and the *baranda* is 0.50mtrs. The temple is devoid of any sculptural embellishment. The *mastaka* of the temple conforms to the typical *Kalingan* style that consists of *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa*.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *raha* niches on three sides uniformly measures 0.80mtrs in height x 0.45 mtrs in width x 0.25 mtrs in depth, are all empty.

v) **Decorative features**

Door Jambs: The door jambs are decorated with a single vertical band of scroll work. At the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi seated in *lalitasana* on a full blown lotus. At the base of the right doorjamb there is a *dvarapala* nich crowned by a stylized *chaitya* motif. The niche accommodates a saivite *dvarapala* that holds a trident. The left jamb is a piece of renovated stone which is plain. Beneath the *chandrasila* there are *bharabahakas*. Above the door there is a *graha* architrave carved with the traditional *navagrahas* seated in *padmasana*. Ketu is with a serpent tail and upraised hands.

vi) **Building material** Grey sandstone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any**: —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: The superstructure has developed cracks from all the sides and partly damaged in the southern and western sides.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance**: —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress:** The superstructure has developed cracks from all side which needs repair.

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was renovated by State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

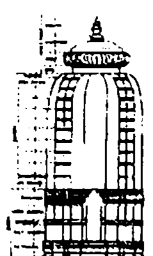
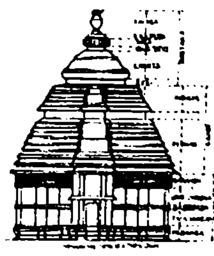
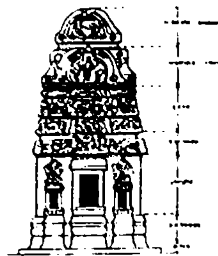
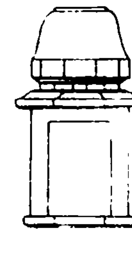
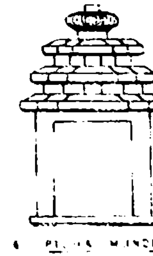
Conservation Problem and Remedies: The rain water enters into the sanctum through the cracks noticed in the ceiling. The temple premises are encroached by local shops and private buildings in east, west and north.

13. **Reference notes** : —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One Photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** : 08.08.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 65 / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 231/ 1987



1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Panchanana/ Akhandalamani Siva Temple
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20°14'46" N., Long. 85° 50' 02"E., Elev. 61 ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Panchanana or Akhandalamani Siva temple is located in the Badu sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is located on the southern embankment of Bindusagar tank as one approaches from the left side of the *Tala* bazar road leading from Lingaraja temple to KedarGouri road. The temple is facing towards the north and the presiding deity is a *Siva lingam* within circular a *yonipitha*. It is a living temple and now under the care and maintenance of Endowment Department of Govt. of Orissa.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** : Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** Endowment Department.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date**
   ii) **Approximate date** 11th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information :** Architectural features like in *pabhaga mouldings*.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   ii) **Subtype** Temple
   iii) **Typology** : *Rekha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   ii) **Present use** : Living temple
   iii) **Past use** Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : Local people ascribe the temple to the Kesharis (Somavamsis).
   ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sivaratri, sankranti, Jalabhiseka.*
   iii) **Social significance** *Pindadana, mundanakriya.*
   iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Bindusagar tank on it's northern side at a distance of 1.50 mtrs, Mohini temple in south at a distance of 2.00 mtrs private residential building in the western side and Bindu sagar compound wall in it's eastern side.
   ii) **Orientation** The temple is facing towards north.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch. The *vimana* is *pancharatha* with a central *raha* and a pairs of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* in either side of the *raha*. The *vimana* measures 2.55 square mtrs and the frontal porch 0.80 mtrs in length. The temple stands on a platform measuring 1.00 mtrs in height. On elevation, the *vimana* is in *rekha* order measuring 6.32 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *mastaka* with five fold divisions of the *bada* the temple has a *panchanga bada* measuring 2.02 mtrs. At the bottom the *pabhaga* has five base mouldings of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata*, *kani* and *basanta* that measures 0.52 mtrs in height, *talajangha* 0.43 mtrs, bandhana 0.18 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.42 mtrs and *baranda* measures 0.47 mtrs in height. *Bandhana* has two mouldings where as *baranda* has got five mouldings.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*** : The *raha* niches on each side measuring 0.50 mtrs in height x 0.30 mtrs in width x 0.13 mtrs in depth are empty.

v) **Decorative features:** Both *bada* and *gandi* are plain. In the *gandi Udyota Simhas* are found.

Door Jambs: The doorjambs are decorated with three plain vertical bands that measures 1.20 mtrs in height x 0.53 mtrs in width.

Lintel : The lintel is plain. .

vi) **Building material** Grey sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger : of Disappearance** —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress:** Half of the *amalaka* of the temple is broken and the *udyotasimha* of all sides are broken except the eastern wall.

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : The temple was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology during the X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: The broken *amlaka* and encroachment in the weastern wall threatens the property. Rain water is percolating into the sanctum from the roof because of the broken *amlaka*. Growth of vegetation on the exterior wall of the temple.

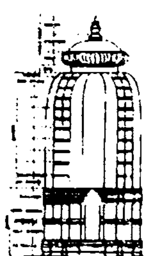
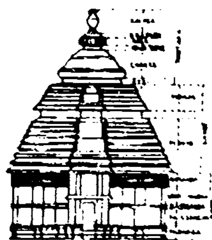
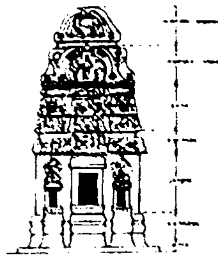
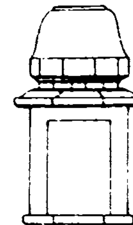
The western wall of the temple has been encroached by the private buildings that do not allow entry behind the temple.

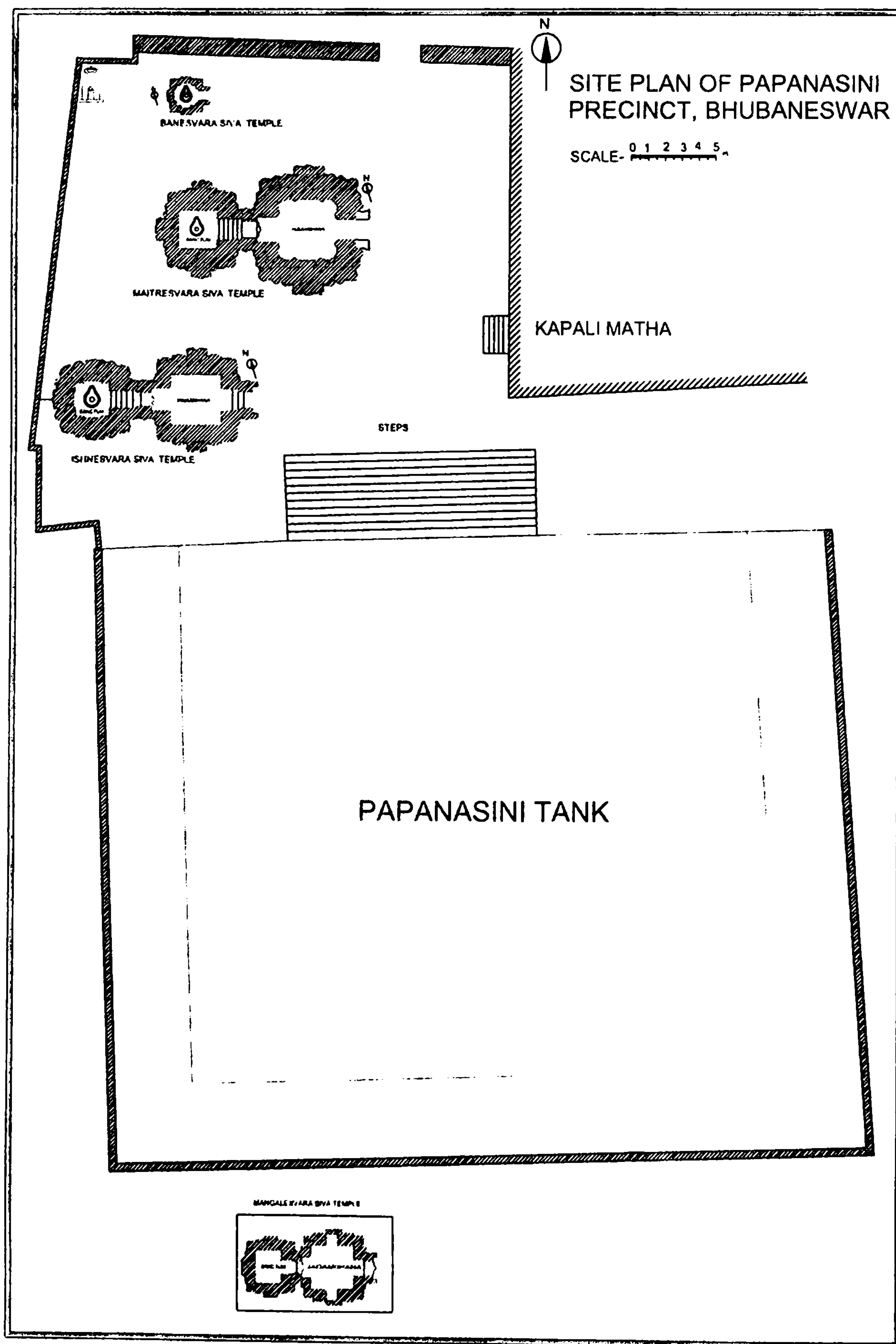
13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 11. 09. 2006

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N
SITE PLAN OF PAPANASINI PRECINCT, BHUBANESWAR
SCALE- 0 1 2 3 4 5
BANESVARA SIVA TEMPLE
MAITRESVARA SIVA TEMPLE
N
KAPALI MATHA
N
ISHINESVARA SIVA TEMPLE
STEPS
PAPANASINI TANK

Serial Number : BBSR / 66 / 2006

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** : **Papanasini Precinct Tank**
   ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** Lat- 20° 14' 38" N., Long- 85° 49' 98" E., Elev- 45 ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The Papanasini Tank is located within a precinct near the Badheibanka chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is now under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India. The tank is enclosed within a masonry embankment made of large size dressed laterite blocks.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** : The local legend holds that a Sage named Sajoti took severe penance here without taking food and water for a quite long time. Being satisfied with his penance Lord Siva appeared and asked him for boon. Saint Sajoti requested the Lord for a tank (*kunda*) that can cleanse the sins of the suffering humanity. There upon the Lord created this tank, which came to be known as Papanasini or cleanser of sins. Since then the tank is held in high esteem and people suffering from the sins of killing cows, human beings and curse of saints and elders take ritual bath to cleanse their sins. This practice is prevalent even today. It is also one of the *Panchatirthas* of Bhubaneswar.
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** : Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : The tank is under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** 11th Century A.D.
   ii) **Approximate date** —
   iii) **Source of Information :** Because of its association with Lingaraja. A major tank fulfilling the requirements of temple rituals just behind the temple.



5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Tank
   ii) **Subtype** : Spring
   iii) **Typology** : With embankments
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   ii) **Present use** Ritual as well as normal bathing.
   iii) **Past use** Ritual bathing.
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : The main festival of the complex is *Prathamastami*, when Lord Lingaraja comes here for a ritual bath in the tank. After taking bath he pays homage to his maternal uncles Maitresvara, Isanesvara and Banesvara whose temples are located in the northern side of the tank and aunt Kapali devi whose shrine is located in the north-eastern corner of the tank. In the middle of these temples and shrines is a *mandapa* (5.75 square mtrs with a height of 1.20 mtrs) where the Lord seats for a while for public viewing and offerings.
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** —
   iv) **Associational significance** —

8. Physical description

i) **Surrounding**: The tank is surrounded by Chitrakarini temple and Lingaraja temple western compound wall on its east. Maitresvara temple compound wall in the west at a distance of 8.70 mtrs across the road. Maitresvara temple-II in north at a distance of 9.40 mtrs and Mangalesvara siva temple in south at a distance of 6.70 mtrs.

ii) **Orientation** : The tank is provided with steps on the north

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the tank is rectangular measuring 45.30 mtrs in length and 40.00 mtrs in width with a depth of 13.00 mtrs from the present ground level. Now the water level is 5.10 mtrs below the present ground level. The tanks along with six other monuments are enclosed within a compound wall that measures 75.30 mtrs in length and 56.65 mtrs in breadth.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*** : —

v) **Decorative features** : —
Door Jambs : —
Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** : Laterite

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : —

ix) **Special features, if any**: It is fed by a natural spring from the underground. The offering water of Lord Lingaraja is discharged into the tank through a channel in the eastern wall. The water is used for ritual bath as well as community bath.

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: Showing signs of deterioration on account of the collapse of the southern embankment wall.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance**: —

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress**: Growth of wild vegetation in the embankments and the southern embankment of the tank has collapsed.

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance**: The tank was under the care and maintenance of Archaeological Survey of India as it is a protected monument.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** : A

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : B

iv) **Social/Cultural** : A

v) **Others** : —

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Rain water directly enter into the tank from the south-western and south-eastern corners due to the low elevation and collapse of the embankment wall.

Drain & Sewerage: As per the locals and the priest the offering water of Lord Lingaraja came to this tank through a channel on the eastern wall. But the scholars did not find such evidence.

Encroachment: The tank premises is encroached in south-eastern corner where an electric transformer is installed and a private residence right over the eastern embankment.

13. Reference Notes:

1. K.C. Panigrahi, *Archaeological Remains at Bhubaneswar*, Calcutta, 1961, P. 25.
2. P.R. Ramachandra Rao, *Bhubaneswar Kalinga Temple Architecture*, Hyderabad, 1980, P. 47.
3. T.E. Donaldson, *Hindu Temple Art of Orissa*. Vol. II, Leiden, 1986, PP. 737-738.

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings : One Photograph.

15. Date of Documentation : 22.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 66 - 1 / 2006



1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** **Banesvara Siva Temple**
   - ii) **Past Name** --
2. **Location** Lat- 20° 14' 38" N., Long- 85° 49' 98" E., Elev- 45 ft.
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The Banesvara Siva temple is situated within the precinct of Papanasini near Badheibanka Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. The temple is facing towards east and the enshrining deity is a *Siva Lingam* within a square *Yoni pitha*. The *Siva lingam* is made of black chlorite.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   - ii) **Public/ Private** Public
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** : —
   - iv) **Name** Taranisen Batu
   - v) **Address** : Uttaradwara Badu Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** : 9th Century A.D.
   - ii) **Approximate date**
   - iii) **Source of Information :** Architectural features like *triratha vimana*, trianga *bada* and *navagraha* panel.
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct
   - ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   - iii) **Typology** *Rekha deul*
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use
   - ii) **Present use** : Living Temple
   - iii) **Past use** Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : —
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : Various cultural functions like *Sivarartri*, *Sankranti* and *Prathamastami* are performed.
   - iii) **Social significance** —
   - iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding :** The temple is surrounded by Papanasini temple in the west, compound wall of the precinct in north, Maitresvara temple in south and an open space in east.
   - ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* that measures 2.15 square mtrs with a frontal porch of 0.48 mtrs in length. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order that measures 4.84 mtrs in height. With three fold division of the *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 2.24 mtrs in height namely *pabhaga* (0.50 mtrs), *jangha* (1.27 mtrs) and *baranda* (0.47 mtrs) in height. The *gandi* of the temple measures 2.60 mtrs in height

distinguished by a central *raha* and a pair of *kanika pagas* on either sides of *raha*. The curvilinear spire is devoid of any decoration. The *mastaka* of the temple is totally broken.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** *Parsvadevata* niches are located on the *raha paga* of the *jangha* on the three sides of north, west and south measure 0.43 mtrs in height x 0.27 mtrs width and 0.14 mtrs in depth are all empty.

v) **Decorative features** —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs measure 1.28 mtrs in height x 0.70 mtrs in width are plain. The *lalatabimba* has a Gajalaxmi image seated in *padmasana* over a lotus pedestal. The image is flanked by two elephants pouring water on either side of the deity.

Lintel : The architrave above the Gajalaxmi measures 0.80 mtrs in length is carved with *navagrahas*, each within a niche.

vi) **Building material** : Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any :** Square *yonipitha* and Ketu in kneeling position.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : —

ii) **State of Decay/Danger :** In slow process of Disappearance

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : As the *mastaka* is non-existent rain water percolates into the sanctum from the roof.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The temple was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others**

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Rain water is directly percolating into the sanctum through the roof. Creepers have grown over the structure.

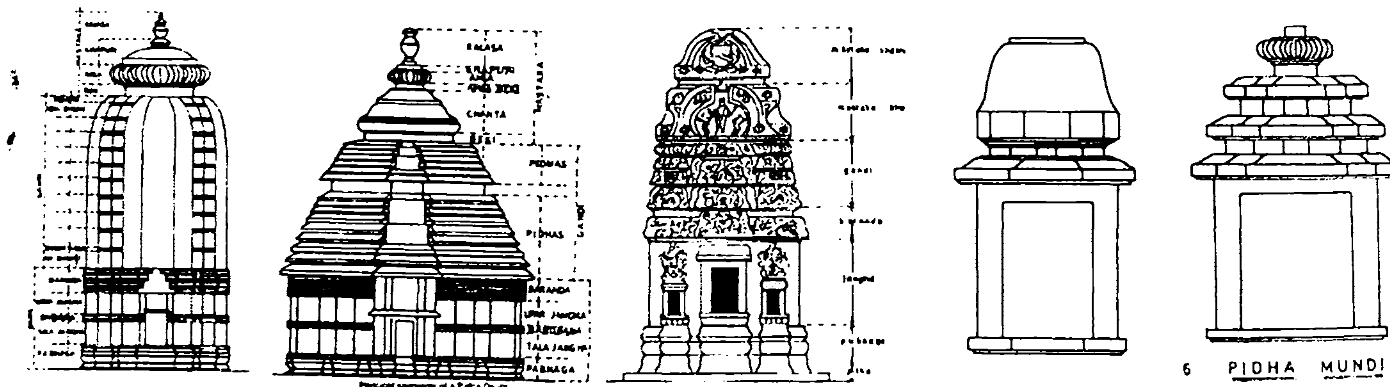
Detached Sculptures: Broken parts of the *amlaka* and *khapuri* are lying besides the temple.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One Photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** : 22.09.2006

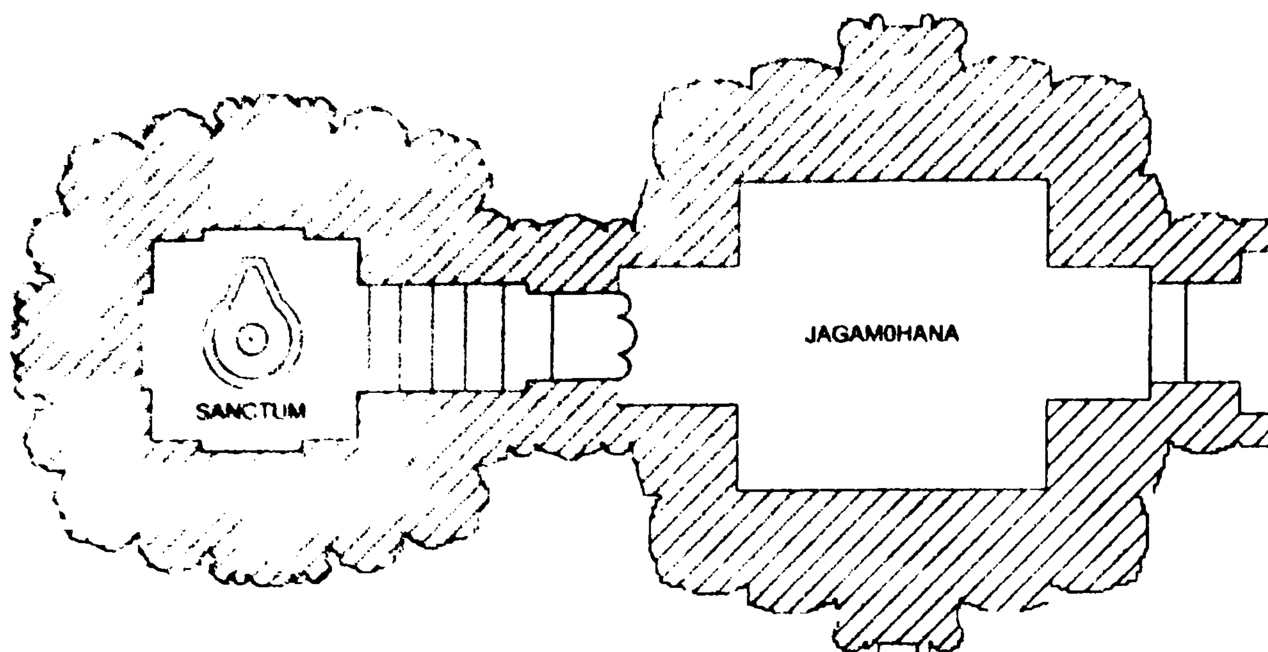
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Serial Number : BBSR / 66 - II / 2006



1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** — **Isanesvara Siva Temple**
   - ii) **Past Name** — —
2. **Location** — Lat- 20^{0} 14' 38" N., Long- 85^{0} 49' 98" E., Elev- 45 ft.
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Isanesvara Siva Temple is located within the Papanasini temple precinct, Badheibanka Chowk, Old town, Bhubaneswar. This is a living temple and is facing towards the east. The enshrined deity is a *Siva-lingam* within a circular *yoni pitha* at the centre of sanctum.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** — Same as the Papanasini temple.
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** — Multiple
   - ii) **Public/ Private** : Public
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** : The temple is under the care and maintenance of Archaeological Survey of India and the chief priest Taranisen Badu.
   - iv) **Name** — Tarinisen Badu.
   - v) **Address** : Uttaradwara, Badu Sahi, Old town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** — —
   - ii) **Approximate date** — 14^{th} / 15^{th} Century A.D.
   - iii) **Source of Information :** Architectural features and sculptural decoration.
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct
   - ii) **Subtype** — Temple
   - iii) **Typology** — The *vimana* is in *rekha deul* and *jagamohana* is in *pidha deul.*
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** — In use
   - ii) **Present use** — Living temple
   - iii) **Past use** — Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : According to K. C. Panigrahi the temple belonged the Gajapati period.
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sivaratri, Sankranti, Prathamastami* are observed.
   - iii) **Social significance** — —
   - iv) **Associational significance** — Visit of Lord Lingaraja during *prathastami.*
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding :** The temple is surrounded by Kapali Matha in east at a distance of 16.00 mtrs, Maitresvara Siva temple within the same precinct in north at a distance of 7.00 mtrs and Papanasini tank in south at a distance of 5.00 mtrs.
   - ii) **Orientation :** The temple is facing towards east.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands on a low and rectangular platform measuring 13.15 mtrs in length x 7.55 mtrs in breadth, with a height of 0.30 mtrs. On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 5.10 square mtrs, a square *jagamohana* of 6.40 square mtrs and a *ganthiala* of 1.20 mtrs. The cella of *vimana* and *jagamohana* measure 2.07 square mtrs and 3.05 square mtrs respectively. The *vimana* is *pancharatha* having a central *raha* and a pairs of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either sides of the *raha*. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 10.93 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *mastaka*. With the five fold division of *bada* the *vimana* has a *panchanga bada* measuring 3.33 mtrs in height





(pabhaga 0.87 mtrs, *talajangha* 0.72 mtrs, bandhana 0.30 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.72 mtrs and *baranda* with ten mouldings 0.72 mtrs). At the bottom the *pabhaga* has five base mouldings of *khura, kumbha, pata, kani* and *basanta*. The *gandi* and *mastaka* measures 5.60 mtrs and 2.00 mtrs in height respectively. On elevation, *jagamohana* is of *pidha* order having *bada* and *gandi*. The *mastaka* has collapsed. *Bada* has five fold divisions and measures 2.70 mtrs in height. *Gandi* measures 2.45 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *raha* niches are located in the *talajangha* of west, north and south measuring 0.84 mtrs in height, 0.43 mtrs in width, with a depth of 0.23 mtrs are all empty. It is decorated with *tala garbhika* of *khakhara* design and is flanked by two plain pilasters.

v) **Decorative features:** At the base of the *gandi* there is a *bho-motif* in the *raha paga*, at the centre of which is a stylized *chaitya*, above it there is a projected *Gajakrantas*. *Talajangha* and *upara jangha* are decorated with *khakhara mundi* and *pidha mundi* respectively. *Asta dikpalas* are found in the *kanika pagas* of the *talajangha* and their female counterparts in the *upara jangha* placed in their respective directions. They hold their traditional attributes and seated over their mounts in *lalitasana*. *Gajavyalas* (Viraja) are found in the conjunction of *talajangha* where as *nayikas* of different delieueation are in *upara jangha* conjuctions. The *gandi* is decorated with *angasikharas* in *anuratha pagas*. The *kanika paga* is set with ten *bhumi amlas* having five *bhumi barandis*.

Door Jambs: The doorjambs of *vimana* measure 2.90 mtrs in height x 2.43 mtrs in width. It is carved with three vertical bands.

Lintel: At the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi and above the door jambs, there is a *navagrahas* architrave which is not clearly discernible because of the erosion. However the Gajalaxmi and the *navagraha* architrave of the *jagamohana* are quite prominent and artistically carved. The *grahas* are housed in stylized arched niches and seated in *padmasana*.

vi) **Building material** : Grey sand stone and Dressed Laterite blocks.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** *Kalingan.*

ix) **Special features, if any:** –

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** Shows signs of deterioration because of the cracks in the roof of the sanctum and *jagamohana*.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** Almost in a dilapidated condition.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** –

ii) **Structural problems** : Cracks in the *bada* of northern and southern wall of *vimana*. *mastaka* of the *jagamohana* is missing.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired and maintained by A.S.I.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : A

ii) **Historic** : B

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** –

12. **Threats to the property.**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Rain water directly enters inside the *jagamohana* because of the absence of [illegible] and water percolates into the sanctum of the *vimana* through the smaller cracks in the roof. Pipal tree, creepers, wild grasses have grown in the *beki* and in the conjunction of *anuratha* and *kanika paga* in northern wall.

Compound wall: There is a compound wall made of dressed laterite blocks measuring 75.30 mtrs in length x 56.65 mtrs in width.

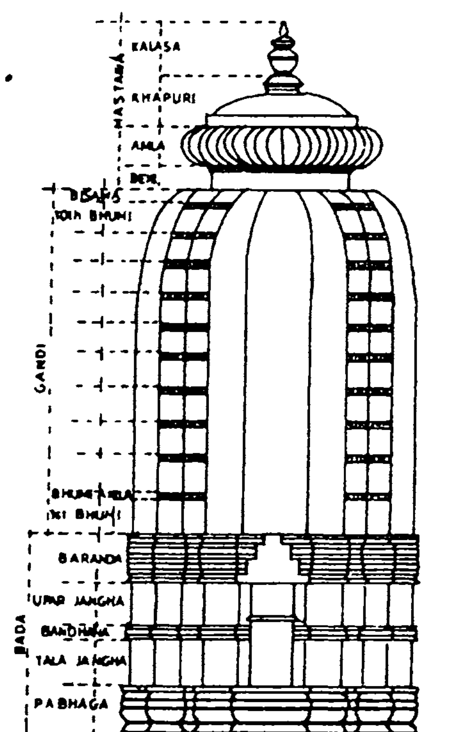
Detached and loose sculptures: *Deulacharini*, *amalaka* and a *kalasa* are found infront of the temple.

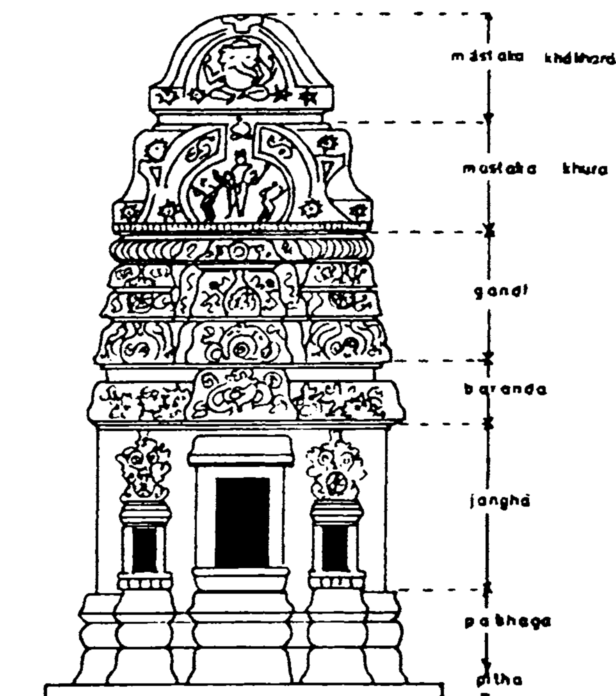
13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** Two photographs and one plan

15. **Date of Documentation** 22.09.2006

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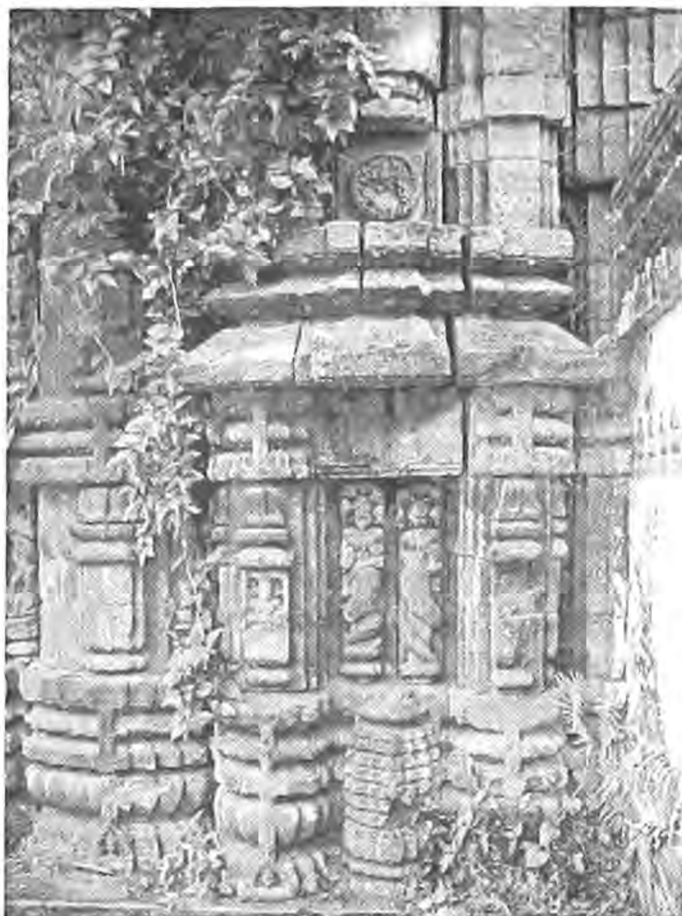
Serial Number BBSR / 66 - III / 2006
OPU / 751002 /130 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Kapali Matha
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat- 20° 14' 38" N., Long- 85° 49' 98" E., Elev- 45 ft.

   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Kapali Matha is located near the Badheibanka chowk, on the Ratha road, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is located on the right side of Ratha road leading from Badheibanka Chowk to Talabazar road. Sri Samarendra Batu is the present care taker and priest of this monastry.

   iii) **Tradition & legends** : The shrine of Kapali, the maternal aunt of Lord Lingaraja is located in the monastry.

3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Single
   ii) **Public/ Private** Private
   iii) **Any other (specify)** —
   iv) **Name** Samarendra Batu is the present caretaker.
   v) **Address** Uttardwara, Badu Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** 10th – 11th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : Building materials and architectural features of the gate way.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Structure
   ii) **Subtype** : Monastery
   iii) **Typology** : —
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use
   ii) **Present use** : Living
   iii) **Past use** Worshipped



7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : *Asokastami* and *Prathamastami* and Lord Lingaraja visits the monastery on the day of *Prathamastami.*
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** It is surrounded by Maitreyasvara and Isanesvara temples in west, Papanasini tank in south, Chitrakarini temple in east and Lingaraja temple compound wall in south-east.
   ii) **Orientation:** The Kapali Matha is facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the *matha* has a double storeyed entrance which was originally a *pidha* deul leading into a courtyard. On elevation, the entrance of the *matha* is a *pidha deul* that measures 6.60 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to the extant remaining part of the *gandi*. The *bada* measures 3.27 mtrs in height (*Pabhaga* 0.67 mtrs, *talajangha*



0.71 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.33 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.71 mtrs and *baranda* 0.85 mtrs in height). The *gandi* measures 3.33 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*:** —

v) **Decorative features:**

Northen wall: The *pabhaga* has got five fold mouldings without any human workmanship except in the *khura* portion where the head of a male figure is found. In the *pabhaga* of the *raha* there is a *talagarbhika* of *rekha* order. The *raha* niches are flanked by *nagi* pilasters. The *nagi* has a snake canopy of five hoods. The left *nagi* is crowned with *kiritamukuta* where as the right *nagi* is crowned with *karandamukuta*. The niche is flanked by two *khakhara-mundi* pilaster. Above it there is a recess, having three mouldings. Above it so far in the *upara jangha* portion there is a small niche enshrining the image of Nataraj. The image is depicted on a inserted slab which is decorated with beaded flower design. The whole image is over a full lotus design and the image is eight armed. He is holding a snake in his upper left hand, hand No-2 a *Dambaru*, trident in the hand no-3 and hand No-4 is broken. The God holding similar type of attributes in his both hands.

Frontal wall: The doorjambs of Kapali Matha is decorated with three plain vertical bands and at the base of door jamb there are two *khakhara mundi* pilaster. At the centre of pilaster, there are two male *dvarapala*. Both *dvarapala*s are two armed and standing on a plain pedestal. They are holding "*Sula*" in their left hand. And the left side of doorjamb wall at the *talajangha* portion there is a *sala bhanjika* female figure, and the *upara jangha* is empty. The right side of the wall of doorjamb at the *upara jangha* portion and *talajangha* portion there is no image. The doorjamb measures 2.55 mtrs in height x1.76 mtrs in width. The *dvarapala* niches measures 0.30 mtrs in height x 0.15 mtrs in width.

Left side of Anuratha *Paga*: On the conjunction of *raha* and *anuratha*. So far *talajangha* there is a *Simhavyala*. In the *upara jangha* conjunction there is an erotic couple standing over a lotus pedestal. The *kanika paga* in the left is not visible because a wall has come up and covered the same.

Right side of Anuratha *Paga*: On the conjunction of *raha* and *anuratha paga* so far in the *talajangha* there is a *gajavyala* standing over an unidentified animal and a tree. So far as *upara jangha* is concerned, there is a *nayika* holding her baby in right side. The *tala* and *upara jangha* are decorated with *khakhara* and *pidhamundi* respectively.

Mandapa: There are two *mandapas* in both side of the entrance to the *matha*. It is decorated with two *khakhara mundi* pilaster and at its centre there is a male figure in the left and a female figure in the right side. In front of the *mandapa purnakumbha*s are found in either side of the *mandapa*.

Door Jambs —

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** : Grey sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : The temple has collapsed above the *gandi*.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** In a rapid process because of the growth of wild vegitaion in the exterior wall of the northern side.

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : Cracks are found in all sides of the temple due to the wild vegetations.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** Now it is maintained by Samarendra Badu.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture**	A
ii) **Historic**	C
iii) **Associational**	C
iv) **Social/Cultural**	B
v) **Others**	—

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Growth of wild vegetation and encroachment threats to the property. Rain water percolating to the entrance of the Matha because of the cracks. Dilapidated due to growth of vegetations and cracks.

Detached Sculpture: Two *Gaja Pranalas* are found in the western wall of the *matha*. Two niches are found in the northern compound wall of the *matha*, which houses a four armed Ganesa and a three headed Siva.

Encroachment: Inside the *matha*, chief priest and his family are staying. The southern side of the *matha* is encroached by the private buildings.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings : Three photographs

15. Date of Documentation 23.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 66 - IV / 2006

1. Name

i) **Present Name** **Maitresvara Siva Temple**

ii) **Past Name** —

2. Location Lat- 20° 14' 38" N., Long- 85° 49' 98" E., Elev- 45 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Same as Papanasini tank precinct (see page No. 316). The temple is facing towards east. The enshrined deity is a circular *yoni pitha* with a *linga* made of laterite stone. The sanctum is 1.70 mtrs below the *chandrasila* while the *vimana* of the temple is made of sand stone and the *jagamohana* is made of both sand stone and laterite, which suggest that the *jagamoahna* was renovated sometime in the past.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : According to the local legend the deity is one of the maternal uncle of Lord Lingaraja, who visits the shrine once in a year during *Prathamastami*.

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** Public.

iii) **Any other (specify)** : —

iv) **Name** : Taranisen Batu (Priest)

v) **Address** : Uttaradwara, Badu sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.



4. Age

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** 12th – 14th Century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features like *saptaratha* and building materials like use of both grey sand stone and laterite.

5. Property Type

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Precinct

ii) **Subtype** : Temple

iii) **Typology** : *Vimana* is *rekha* and *jagamohana* is *pidha*.

6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   ii) **Present use** Living temple.
   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : Local tradition ascribes the temple to both Kesaris and Gajapatis.
   ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sivaratri, Sankranti* and *Prathmastami* are the chief festivals of the temple precinct.
   iii) **Social significance** —
   iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding :** It is surrounded by the Banesvara Siva temple in north at a distance of 3.20 mtrs and Isanesvara in south-west at a distance of 1.40 mtrs, Papanasini tank in south at a distance of 9.40 mtrs and Lingaraja *mandapa* in east at a distance of 1.50 mtrs.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands on a low *pista* measuring 14.30 mtrs in length x 7.90 mtrs in width and 0.32 mtrs in height. On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 5.65 square mtrs and a *jagamohana* measuring 6.45 mtrs in length x 7.50 mtrs in width. *Ganthiala* between the *vimana* and *jagamohana* measures 1.03 mtrs in length.

   On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order which from the top has broken that measures 8.60 mtrs in height. The *mastaka* is non-existant. The *jagamohana* is of *pidha deul* that measures 5.73 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *gandi*. The *mastaka* is broken. With five fold divisions of the *bada* the *vimana* has a *panchanga bada* that measures 3.30 mtrs in height namely *pabhaga* with five base mouldings of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata*, *kani* and *basanta* measures (0.88 mtrs). *talajangha* (0.74 mtrs), *bandhana* with three mouldings (0.28 mtrs), *upara jangha* (0.75 mtrs) and *baranda* (0.65 mtrs) with seven mouldings. The *bada* of the *jagamohana* has five fold divisions called *panchanga bada* that measuring 2.93 mtrs in height namely *pabhaga* has five base moulding of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata*, *kani* and *basanta* that measures (0.72 mtrs), *talajangha* (0.58 mtrs), *bandhana* (0.30 mtrs), *upara jangha* (0.62 mtrs) and *baranda* (0.71 mtrs). The *gandi* of the *vimana* measures 5.30 mtrs and the *gandi* of the *jagamohana* measures 2.80 mtrs in height.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*:** The *parsvadevata* niches located on the *raha paga* of the *talajangha* on the three sides of north, west and south measuring 0.82 mtrs in height x 0.60 mtrs in width and 0.24 mtrs in depth are empty except a Parvati image found in the northern niche. The image is a mutilated one.
   v) **Decorative features** —

   ***Vimana* wall Description :** In the *vimana* below the central *raha* niche is a *talagarbhika*. The *talajangha* is decorated with elongated *khakhara mundis* while the *upara jangha* is carved with *pidha* mundis. At the base of the *gandi* the *raha paga* is carved with an elaborate *bho*-motif of a stylized *chaitya*, on the top of which is a projected *gajakranta*. The *sukanasa* above the *antarala* has a *rekha angasikhara* clinging to the *raha paga* of the eastern wall. Since the *gandi* is partly broken from the top only six *bhumi amlas* are visible in the *kanika paga* of the *gandi*.

   ***Jagamohana* wall Description :** The *jagamohana* is *saptaratha* on plan made of both sand stone and laterite. The sandstones are seen only in *khura* and *kumbha* moulding but the rest part of the *pabhaga* are made of laterite. The *pabhaga* of central *raha* is decorated with a *tala garvika* which is flanked by two plain vertical bands. Above the *pabhaga* there is a balustrated window consisting of five pillars carved with five *nayikas*. Above the window there is a recess niche that houses a panel carved with a king and attendants and priests. In the scene king seated on a throne in *rajalilasana* and receiving services. The *gandi* has seven receding tiers. The *mastaka* is broken.

   Door Jambs: The doorjambs of the *vimana* measuring 2.02 mtrs in height x 1.40 mtrs in width is decorated with three vertical bands of *puspa*, *nara* and *lata sakhas* from exterior to interior. At the base of the doorjambs there are two *dvarapala* niches with *khakhara mundi* measuring 0.90 mtrs x 0.9 mtrs. Saivite *dvarapalas* are holding trident in their left hand and right hand in *varadamudra*. The *lalatabimba* is broken.

   Lintel: The architrave above the door jamb measuring 1.50 mtrs long is carved with *navagrahas*, each within a niche and seated in *padmasana*.

vi) **Building material:** *Vimana* made of sand stone and *Jagamohana* made of both sand stone and laterite stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**. The main temple (*vimana*) has partly collapsed from the top since long as a result rain water is directly percolating into the sanctum from the roof. In the *jagamohana* the *mastaka* is non-existent. Here also rain water enters directly into the inner hall of the *jagamohana*. Cracks have developed on the walls of both *vimana* and *jagamohana*. The carvings have been badly withered and obliterated. Vegetation has grown in the *gandi* of the *jagamohana*.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** Badly damaged

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired by the Orissa State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** A

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

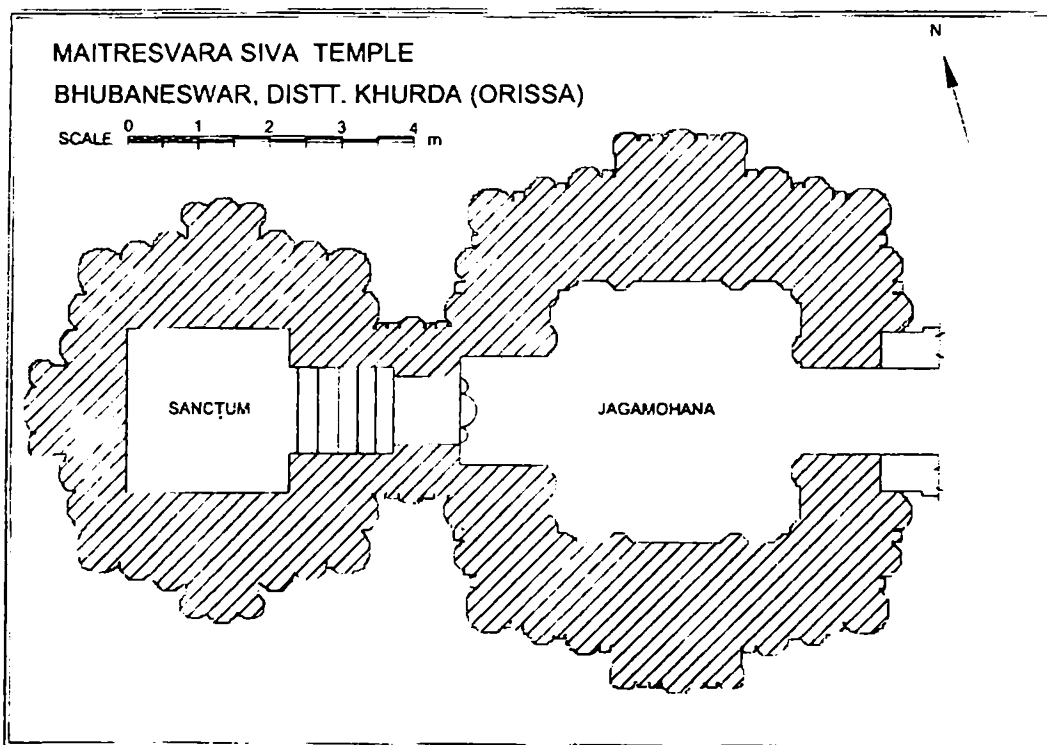
Detached Sculptures: Two detached sculptures are in the inner wall of *jagamohana*, one is Ravi holding lotus and another is four armed Ganesa image standing in lotus pedestal.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One Photograph.& one plan

15. **Date of Documentation** : 22.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 66 - V / 2006
OPU / 751002 /164 / 1987

1. **Name**

   i) **Present Name** **Mangalesvara Siva Temple.**

   ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** Lat- 20° 14' 38" N., Long- 85° 49' 98" E., Elev- 45 ft.

   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The Mangalesvara Siva Temple is located in the precinct of Papanasini tank and on the southern embankment of the tank. The temple is facing towards east and the enshrined deity is a circular *yonipitha*. The *Lingam* is absent. The temple is 1.60 mtrs below the present road level.

   iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. **Ownership**

   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

   ii) **Public/ Private** Public

   iii) **Any other (specify)** : —

   iv) **Name** : Taranisen Batu (Priest)

   v) **Address** Uttardaraja, Badu Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age-**

   i) **Precise date** 14th Century A.D.

   ii) **Approximate date**

   iii) **Source of Information :** Laterite structure.

5. **Property Type**

   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Precinct

   ii) **Subtype** : Temple

   iii) **Typology** *Vimana* is *rekha* and *jagamohana* is *pidha*.

6. **Property use**

   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use

   ii) **Present use** : Living temple

   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped



7. **Significance**

   i) **Historic significance** : —

   ii) **Cultural significance** : Various cultural functions like *Sankranti*, *Sivaratri* and *Jalabhiseka* are performed.

   iii) **Social significance** —

   iv) **Associational significance** —

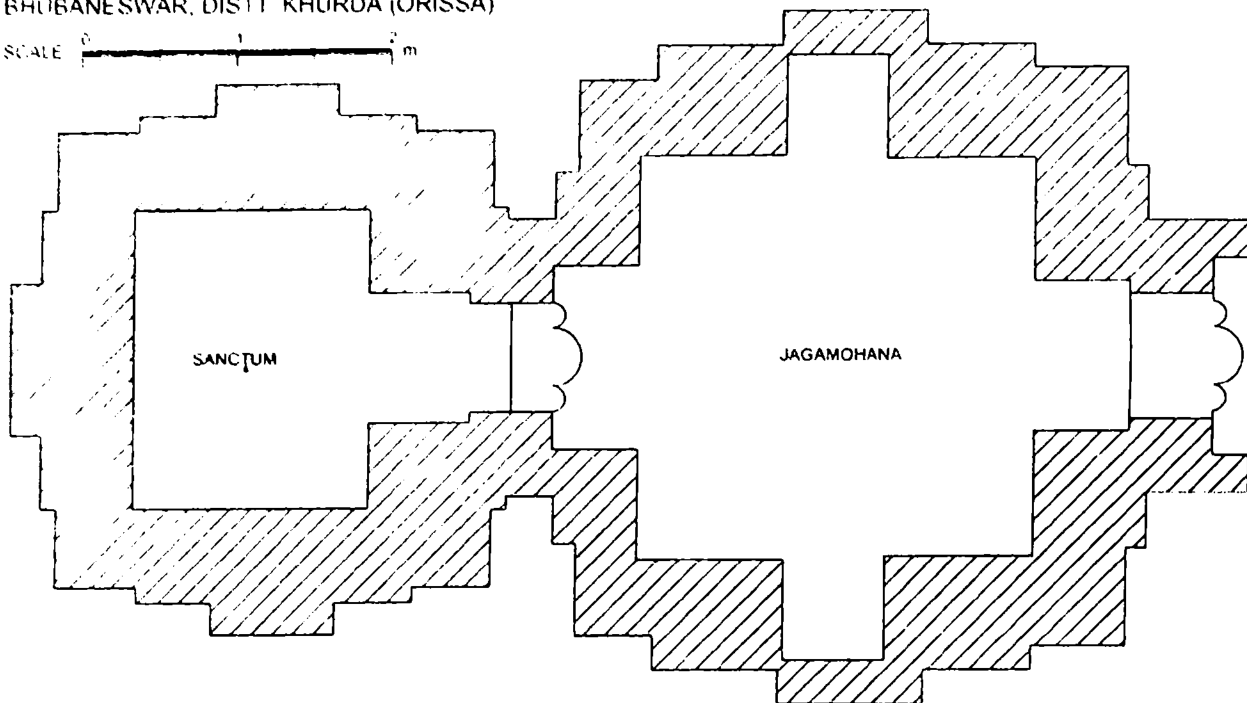
8. **Physical description**

   i) **Surrounding :** It is surrounded by Papanasini tank in north at a distance 6.70 mtrs, the compound wall of Papnasini tank in west and south and a shop in east.

   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.

   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 3.30 square mtrs and a square *jagamohana* measuring 4.50 square mtrs. The *ganthiala* measures 0.40 mtrs in length. The sanctum of *vimana* measures 1.20 square mtrs and that of *jagamohana* measures 2.50 square mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order that measures 8.14 mtrs in height form *pabhaga* to *mastak*. The temple has a *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. With five fold divisions of the *bada* of the *vimana* it measures 2.44 mtrs. At the bottom the *pabhaga* has five base mouldings of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata*, *kani* and *basanta* that measures 0.61 mtrs in height, *talajangha* measures 0.45 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.21 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.58 mtrs and *baranda* measures 0.59 mtrs. The *gandi* of the *vimana* measures 3.70 mtrs in height with a central *raha* and a pairs of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* are either sides of *raha*. The *mastaka* of the *vimana* measures 2.00 mtrs in height. The *bada* of the *jagamohana* also has five fold divisions measuring





2.20 mtrs in height. *Pabhaga* has five base mouldings of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata*, *kani* and *basanta* measuring 0.57 mtrs in height, *talajangha* 0.53 mtrs, bandhana 0.13 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.52 mtrs and *baranda* 0.45 mtrs. *Gandi* and *mastaka* of *jagamohana* measures 1.60 mtrs and 1.85 mtrs respectively. While the *vimana* has a curvilinear spire, the *jagamohana* has a pyramidal *gandi* has two *potalas* separated by a recess *kanthi.* The lower *potala* has three tiers where as the upper *potala* has two tiers. There are two balustrared windows in the *bada* of northern and southern walls of *jagamohana*.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*:** The *parsvadevata* niches are located on the *raha paga* of the *talajangha* on the three sides of north, west and south measure 0.60 mtrs in height x 0.30 mtrs in width x 0.15 mtrs in depth. All are empty.

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs of *vimana* has three plain vertical bands that measures 1.60 mtrs in height x 1.28 mtrs in width. At the base of the doorjambs there are *dvarapala* niches with *pidhamundis* measures 0.22 mtrs in height x 0.11 mtrs in width holds tridents. At the lalatbimba Laxmi is in *Padmasana* holding lotus in her both hands.

The doorjamb of *Jagamohana* measures 1.63 mtrs x 1.12 mtrs. It has three plain vertical bands in each side and at the base of the doorjamb there are Saivite *dvarapalas*. The *dvarapala* niches measuring 0.20 mtrs in height x 0.10 mtrs in width. The *dvarapalas* hold trident in their left hand and their right hand is in *varada mudra*. At the *lalatabimba* Laxmi is seated in *Padmasana* and the deity holds lotus in her both hands.

Lintel: On the architrave above the doorjambs is carved with *navagraha* panel in which Ravi is holding lotus in his hands, Rahu holding bow or half moon in his both hands and Ketu with a serpent tail.

vi) **Building material** : Laterite.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair due to the recent renovation work.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** Growth of vegetation over the monument.

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others**

12. Threats to the property:

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Creepers and wild grasses are found in all sides of the exterior wall of the *vimana* and *jagamohana*. Besides lichens covered these two stuctures.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One Photograph & one ground plan

15. Date of Documentation 23.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 66 - VI / 2006

1. Name

i) **Present Name** **Papanasini Siva Temple**

ii) **Past Name** —

2. Location Lat- 20^{0} 14' 38" N., Long- 85^{0} 49' 98" E., Elev- 45 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The Papanasini Siva temple is located in the Papanasini precinct, Badheibanka Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. The temple is facing towards south. It is an abandoned temple. The temple is made of laterite. Sanctum is empty.

iii) **Tradition & legends** —

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** : No body is concerned about the monument. The monument is surviving on its own.

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : —

4. Age

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** 14^{th} – 15^{th} Century A.D.



iii) **Source of Information :** Building materials and architectural features.

5. Property Type

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct

ii) **Subtype** Temple

iii) **Typology** *Pidha deul*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned

ii) **Present use** Non-living temple.

iii) **Past use** : Worshipped.

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : —

iii) **Social significance** : —

iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding** : The temple is surrounded by Banesvara Siva temple in east, Maitresvara temple in south and the Papanasini compound wall in north and west.

ii) **Orientation**: The temple is facing towards south.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* that measures 2.50 square mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *pidha* order measuring 4.16 mtrs in height. With five fold divisions of the *bada* the temple has a *panchanga bada* that measures 2.06 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.55 mtrs, *talajangha* 0.40 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.23 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.42 mtrs and *baranda* 0.46 mtrs). *Gandi* 1.15 mtrs and *mastaka* measures 0.95 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas***: The *parsvadevata* niches in north, west and eastern walls measure 0.40 mtrs in height x 0.28 mtrs in width x 0.10 mtrs depth. All the niches are empty.

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs : The doorjambs measuring 1.58 mtrs x 0.73 mtrs are plain.

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** : Laterite.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any**: No porch only the *vimana*.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Shows signs of deterioration. Eastern wall has partially collapsed.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : In a very bad state of preservation.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** Cracks have developed in all sides of the walls.

ii) **Structural problems** : Since the *kalasa* is broken rain water percolates from the roof.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : Needs consolidation and conservation.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

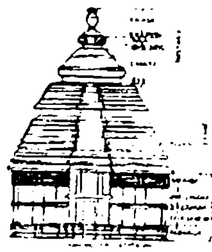
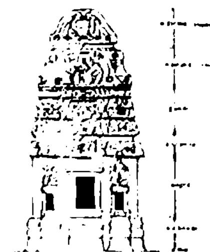
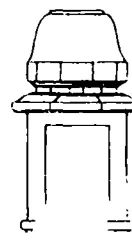
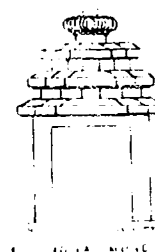
Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One Photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** : 23.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 67 / 2006
OPU / 751002 /210/ 1987

1. Name:

i) **Present Name** **Paramaguru Siva Temple.**

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. Location : Lat. 20^{0} 14' 54" N., Long. 85^{0} 49' 95" E., Elev. 74 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The Paramaguru Siva temple is situated in the private land of Rabindra Paramaguru located on the right side of Ratha road, leading from Lingaraja temple to Ramesvara temple, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is situated 20.00 mtrs north of Vaital temple and 100 mtra south of Gosagaresvara precinct. The temple is facing towards east. The enshrined deity is a *Siva lingam* within a circular *yonipitha* with Vaisnavite sculpture on the outer walls of the temple. It is a living temple and looked after by the family members of Paramguru, even though there is a gate mentioning the name ofArchaeological Survey of India.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** : Private

iii) **Any other (specify)** : It is looked after by Rabindra Paramag..ru.

iv) **Name** : Rabindra Paramaguru.

v) **Address** : Godipokhari Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. Age

i) **Precise date** : 10^{th} century A.D.

ii) **Approximate date** : Bhaumakara rule.

iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features and sculptural decoration.

5. Property Type

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Building

ii) **Subtype** Temple

iii) **Typology** *Rekha deul*

6. Property use

i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use

ii) **Present use** : Living Temple

iii) **Past use** : Worshipped.

7. Significance

i) **Historic significance** : Early phase of temple building in Bhubaneswar



ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sivaratri, Somabara, Dolapurnima* etc.

iii) **Social significance** —

iv) **Associational significance** —

8. Physical description

i) **Surrounding:** It is surrounding by residential buildings in the northern and eastern sides and stakes of wood on the eastern side.

ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple is *pancharatha* with a square *vimana* measuring 3.40 square mtrs and a frontal porch that measures 0.90 mtrs in length. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order with only the *bada* where as the superstructure has collapsed. On elevation, the *bada* has three divisions of *trianga bada* measuring 2.50 mtrs. *Pabhaga* with five conventional mouldings measure 0.80 mtrs, *jangha* 1.63 mtrs, and *baranda* with two mouldings 0.50 mtrs. The extent portion of the *gandi* measures 3.00 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The principal niches measuring 0.80 mtrs in height x 0.40 mtrs in width x 0.19 mtrs in depth are crowned with stylized *chaityas* and are empty. The subsidiary niche on the *kanika*





pagas which is a *pidha mundi* enshrined with various incarnations of Visnu.

v) **Decorative features:** —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs measures 1.80 mtrs in height x 1.20 mtrs in width is decorated with three plain vertical bands.

Lintel : The architrave above the doorjamb measuring 2.30 mtrs is carved with traditional *navagrahas*.

vi) **Building material** : Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** The subsidiary niches of the *kanika paga* enshrining with incarnations of Vishnu while the presiding deity is *Siva lingam* within a circular *yonipitha* in the sanctum.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Showing signs of deterioration.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger : of Disappearance** In a rapid process.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress :** The superstructure has partly collapsed up to *gandi*.

ii) **Structural problems :** The temple is crumbling on account of total negligence.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance :** —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : A

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others** :

12. **Threats to the property** :

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Needs immediate attention for conservation.

13. **Reference notes** :

1. K.C. Panigrahi, *Archaeological Remains at Bhubaneswar*, Calcutta, 1961. P. 25.

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 19.11.2006.

16. **Documenter** Dr. Sadasiba Pradhan and team.

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Serial Number : BBSR / 67 - I / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 209/ 1987

1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** Manibhadresvara Temple- II
   - ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat- 20° 14' 54" N., Long- 85° 49' 95" E., Elev- 74 ft.
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** It is situated on the left side of the Rath Road branching from Mausima (Ramesvara) temple to Badheibanka Chowk. The temple is now stands over the private land of Rabindra Kumar Paramaguru.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   - ii) **Public/ Private** Private
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** —
   - iv) **Name** Rabindra Kumar Paramaguru.
   - v) **Address** Gosagaresvara Chowk, Ratha road, Old Town, Bhubaneswar
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** : —
   - ii) **Approximate date** : 8th Century A.D.
   - iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   - ii) **Subtype** Temple
   - iii) **Typology** *Rekha deul*
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned
   - ii) **Present use** Non- living
   - iii) **Past use** : worshipped



7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** —
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   - iii) **Social significance** —
   - iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Paramaguru temple in south at a distance of 6.00 mtrs, shops in west, a well in east and residential buildings in north.
   - ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* that measures 2.20 square mtrs. On elevation, the temple is *triratha* that measures 4.20 mtrs in height. *Pabhaga* is buried, *jangha* 1.00 mtrs, *gandi* 3.00 mtrs, *mastaka* 0.20 mtrs. The *amalaka* stone has broken.
   - iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** —

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs: Door jambs measure 1.20 mtrs in height x 0.90 mtrs in width

Lintel Lintel is plain.

vi) **Building material** Grey sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any**: —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Bad state of deterioration

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** Cracks in all sides of the temple.

ii) **Structural problems** : *Pabhaga* is buried and the *kanika paga* has collapsed

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The temple is crumbling. Nobody is concerned about the monument.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: The temple needs immediate attention as it is a very bad state of preservation.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One photopraph

15. **Date of Documentation** 19.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR/ 68 / 2006

1. **Name**

i) **Present Name** **Parvati Temple**

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** : Lat. 21° 14' 31" N., Long. 85° 49' 95" E., Elev. 88 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The temple is located within the compound of Municipal Corporation Hospital, Sriram Nagar, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is 10 mtrs distance from the western compound wall of Lingaraja temple across the road. This is a living temple and facing towards the east. The enshrined deity is Goddess Parvati.

iii) **Traditions & legends** : —

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** : Private

iii) **Any other (specify)** : The temple is under the care and maintenance of Municipal Corporation Hospital.

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : —

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** 14^{th} Century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features and building material.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building

ii) **Subtype** : Temple

iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use

ii) **Present use** : Living temple

iii) **Past use** : Worshipped.

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : Rituals like *Sankranti, Sivaratri, Durgapuja* etc. are observed.

iii) **Social significance** : —

iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding:** It is surrounded by approaching road in east, municipal Hospital in north, Parvati temple in south and open space in west.

ii) **Orientation** Facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features (Plan & Elevation):** The temple stands on a three moulded *pista* measuring 3.90 mtrs in length x 3.40 mtrs in width with a height of 0.47 mtrs. On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch. The *vimana* measures 2.70 square mtrs with the frontal porch of 0.50 mtrs long. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *pidha* order having usual *bada, gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 4.59 mtrs with the five fold division of *bada*, the temple has a *panchanga bada* measuring 2.09 mtrs (*Pabhaga* 0.59 mtrs, *tala jangha* 0.42 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.20 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.43 mtrs, *baranda* 0.45 mtrs). At the base of the *pabhaga* has five base moulding of *khura, kumbha, pata, kani* and *basanta*. With seven receding tiers the *gandi* measures 1.50 mtrs separated by two *potalas*. The lower *potala* has four tiers and upper *potala* has three tiers. The *mastaka* measures 1.00 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*:** The *raha* niches uniformly measure 0.48 mtrs in height x 0.24 mtrs in width and with a depth of 0.12 mtrs are empty. These are decorated with *talagarbhika* of *khakhara* order and three plain vertical bands. *Tala jangha* and *upara jangha* are decorated with *khakhara mundi* and *pidha mundi* respectively.

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jamb: The doorjambs are plain and measures 1.74 mtrs in height and 0.78 mtrs in width.

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** Grey sandstone

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It is repaired and maintained by the Municipal Corporation Hospital.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** —

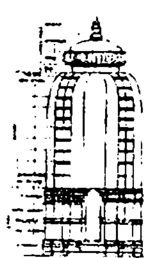
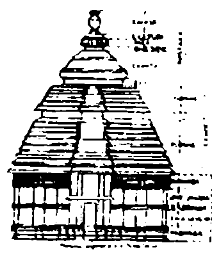
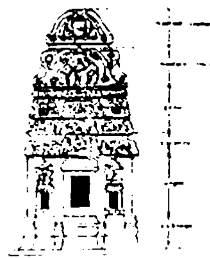
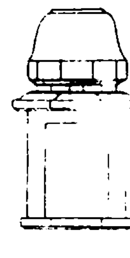
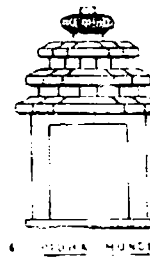
12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation problem and Remedies: It is good state of preservation.

14. **Maps/Plan/Drawings** : —

15. **Date of Documentation** 15.11.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 69 / 2006

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** **Paschimesvara Siva temple**
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat- 20° 14' 46", Long- 85° 50' 02", Elev- 61ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach** : Paschimeasvara Siva temple is located in Badu Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is situated on the south-western embankment of Bindusagar.The superstructure of the temple has collapsed since long. What is present now is a *lingam* over a heap of stones, which is being worshipped. A flight of steps leading to the lingam from the west suggest that the temple was originally facing to the west.
   iii) **Tradition & legends:** As the temple is located in the western embankment of Bindu sagar tank locals call the shrine as Paschimesvara Siva.
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** Private
   iii) **Any other (specify)** —
   iv) **Name** —
   v) **Address** —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** Bhauma epoch
   ii) **Approximate date** 8th century AD
   iii) **Source of Information** : Stylistic features of the detached sculptures of Karttikeya, Ganesa, Parvati and Nara*simha*.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Structure
   ii) **Subtype** Temple foundation.
   iii) **Typology** : Could not be ascertained due to the absence of superstructure.



6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   ii) **Present use** Living temple.
   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped.
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : Locals tradition attributes the temple to theKesharis (Somavamsis).
   ii) **Cultural significance** : Saivite rituals like *Sivaratri*, *Sankranti* are observed.
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding**: The temple is surrounded by Markendesvara Siva temple in the west at a distance of 15.50 mtrs, Akhdachandi in the northwest corner at a distance of 2.00 mtrs, Bindu sagar in the east at a distance of 1.50 mtrs and private residential buildings in the south.
   ii) **Orientation**: The temple is facing towards west.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): —
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*:** —
   v) **Decorative features** —
   vi) **Building material** Sandstone and laterite stones in the heap of stones
   vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** —

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : In ruins

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : In a rapid process of decay.

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** Totally collapsed.

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** : C
ii) **Historic** : C
iii) **Associational** : C
iv) **Social/Cultural** : C
v) **Others:** —

12. Threats to the property:.

Conservation problem and remedies: —

Detached and loose sculptures: Four detached sculptures are kept in the northern side of the ruins; one is a four armed Parvati holding rosary in her upper right hand and *nagapasa* in upper left hand. At the base the deity is flanked by two female attendants and two animals, on either side. On the top there are two flying *vidyadhara* on either side carrying garland in both hands.The second ditched sculpture is a four



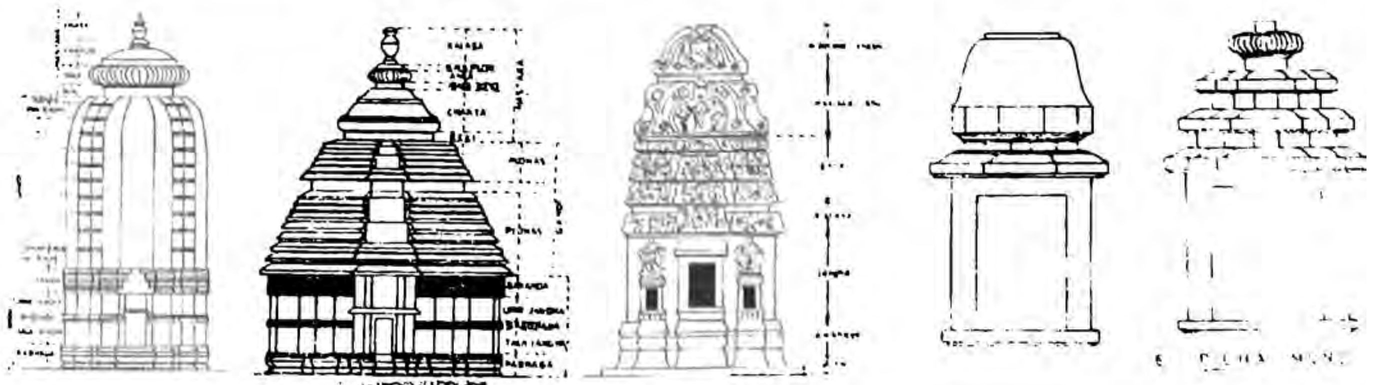
armed Ganesa sitting over a decorated pedestal, supported by a atlantid *gana* at the centre, which is flanked by two jackfruits. The deity is holding *parsu* in his upper left hand and *modaka patra* in lower left hand. While his upper right hand is holding a rosary and lower left hand is broken. The image is partially chopped off. Since the mouse mount is missing the deity may be ascribed to the 7th – 8th century AD. The third detached sculpture is a two armed Kartikeya sitting on a peacock in *lalitasana*. The fourth detached sculpture is a four-armed Narasimha image in his *ugra* form standing on a decorated pedestal. The image is weather beaten and features are not very clear. In front of the Narasimha is a *deulacharini* and fragment of a *do-pichha* lion.

13. Reference notes —

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One photograph

15. Date of Documentation 10.09.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 70 / 2006**
OPU / 751002 / 180 / 1987

1. Name

i) Present Name **Patalesvara Siva temple-I**

ii) Past Name —

2. Location Lat.20 ° 14' 48" N, Long. 85° 51' 28" E, Elev. 70 ft.

i) Address & ii) Approach: Patalesvara siva temp-I is situated on the left side of the Kedara-Gouri road (leading from Parsuramesvara temple to Bindusagar) at a distance of 200.00 mtrs west of Parsuramesvara and 50.00 mtrs north-west of Champakesvara temple in Old Town, Bhubaneswar. The presiding deity is *Siva lingam* within a circular *yoni pitha* in the sanctum, which is situated 1.90 mtrs below the present ground level. The temple is facing towards east. At present the temple situated inside the compound of a Bengali family. The entire temple has a cement plaster that conceals the decorative programmer of the structure.

iii) Tradition & legends : —

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple Single

ii) Public/ Private : Privat

iii) Any other (specify) : —

iv) Name : —

v) Address : —

4. Age

i) Precise date 13th century A.D.

i) Approximate date : Ganga epoch.

iii) Source of Information : rchitectural features and sculptural decoration.

5 Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Building

ii) Subtype : Temple

iii) Typology : *Rekha deul*

6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use : In use

ii Present use : Living Temple

iii) Past use : Worshiped



7. Significance

i) Historic significance : The local people are not concerned about the historical, cultural and social significance of the temple as it has become a private property of an individual.

ii) Cultural significance : —

iii) Social significance: : —

iv) Associational significance : —

8. Physical description

i) Surrounding : At present the temple situated inside the compound of a Bengali family, surrounded by residential buildings on three sides and the branching road on the north.

ii) Orientation : Facing towards east.

iii) Architectural features (Plan and Elevation): The temple is buried up to half of the *raha* niche. On plan, temple is *pancharatha* having square *vimana* with extending towards east frontal porch. The *vimana* measures 5.50 square mtrs with a frontal porch of 1.00mtrs. The temple is of *rekha* order with components like *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 10.70mtrs in height. On elevation, the *bada*



measuring 3.60mtrs has five fold divisions namely *pabhaga* (1.00mtrs) buried, *talajangha* (0.73 mtrs), *bandhana* of single moulding (0.17 mtrs), *upara jangha* (0.72 mtrs) and *baranda* of three mouldings (0.98 mtrs).The *gandi* above the *baranda* measuring 6.10 mtrs in height is curvilinear and *pancharatha* as distinguished by a central *raha* and a pairs of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either side of the *raha*. Because of the cement plaster the walls are plain except *udyota simha* on the eastern wall. The *mastaka* as usual on Orissan temples has components like *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa* that measures 1.00mtrs in height.

v) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *raha* niches on three sides uniformly measure 0.80 mtrs in height, 0.52 mtrs in width and 0.30 mtrs in depth are partly buried, devoid of ornamentation and empty of *parsvadevatas*.

v) **Decorative features:** —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs measuring 2.10 mtrs in height and 1.50mtrs in width are decorated with three vertical bands of *puspa sakha, lata sakha* and *patra sakha* from exterior to interior. At the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi seated in *lalitasana* over a lotus pedestal and flanked by two elephants standing on full blown lotus on either sides. On the base of the doorjambs there are *dvarapala* niches enshrining Saivite *dvarapalas* holding trident in their left hands.

Lintel: Above the doorjambs is a *graha* architrave that measures 1.80mtrs in length and is carved with the traditional *navagrahas* flanked by two atlantid *ganas*. The *grahas* are housed in small *pidha* niches, seated in *padmasana*. Rahu is depicted with shoulder rather than a head with hands and Ketu has serpent tail and turned hands.

There is an image of Nataraj housed in a niche in the gandi, which is a later insertion.

VI) **Building material** Grey Sand Stone/ Laterite.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special feature if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** :

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems**

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired and maintained by owner of the plot where temple is situated.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

1) **Architecture** C

ii) **Htechniquestoric** : C

iii) **Associational** C

v) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**:

Conservation Problem and Remedies: The temple foundation is buried up to the *Pabhaga*.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** Two photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** : 08.08.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 71 / 2006

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Patalesvara Siva Temple -II
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20°14'41" N., Long. 85° 50' 06"E., Elev. 75 ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Patalesvara Siva temple is located on the right side of the Talabazar road leading from Kedara-Gouri temple to Lingaraja temple. It is a living temple facing towards east. The ensrined deity is a *Siva lingam* within a circular *yonipitha* made of sandstone. The sanctum is 2.10 mtrs below the present ground level.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple.
   ii) **Public/ Private** : Public.
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : —
   iv) **Name** Sarju Badu
   v) **Address** Badu Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date**
   ii) **Approximate date** 10th / 11th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   ii) **Subtype** Temple.
   iii) **Typology** *Rekha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   ii) **Present use** Living temple.
   iii) **Past use** Worshipped



7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** —
   iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Ananta Basudeva temple in the east across the road, Bindusagar tank in west.
   ii) **Orientation** Facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple is buried up to half of the *jangha*. The temple has *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. The *bada* of the temple above the present surface measures 2.50 mtrs, *gandi* measures 3.00 mtrs and *mastaka* measures 1.00 mtrs in height.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** : Buried partly.
   v) **Decorative features** : —

   Door Jambs : The doorjambs measuring 2.70 mtrs x 0.80 mtrs are plain.

   Lintel : The lintel is broken.

vi) **Building material** : Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : The temple is partly buried and broken.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : In a state of total collapse.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** The temple is in a dilapidated condition.

ii) **Structural problems** The temple is buried up to the *jangha* portion.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture**	B
il) **Historic**	C
iii) **Associational**	C
iv) **Social/Cultural**	C
v) **Others**	—

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Besides the rain water percolating from the roof, the rain water from the road also enters into the sanctum, which is creating great problem on account of its close proximity to Bindusagara and low elevation of the sanctum. As a result the enshrine deity remains submerged through out the year.

Detached and loose sculptures: There is an *Udyota simha* on the left side of the doorjamb.

13. **Reference notes** —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 11.09.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 72 / 2006**

1. **Name:**

i) **Present Name** **Patalesvara Siva Temple -III**

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** Lat- 20° 14' 26" N., Long- 85° 50' 05" E., Elev- 71 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Patalesvara Siva Temple is situated on the left side of the Lingaraja temple eastern gateway and it is situated on the Mandir Chowk of Old Town area in Bhubaneswar. The temple is facing towards east and the presiding deity is a circular *yonipitha* with a *Siva-lingam*. The temple is made of sandstone. The sanctum is 2.59 mtrs. below the present road level which is provided with seventeen steps leading down the sanctum.

iii) **Tradition & legends** —

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple



ii) **Public/ Private** Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** : Not certain and now it is partially used for the purpose of store house of the Puja Panda.

iv) **Name** —

v) **Address** —

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** —

ii) **Approximate date** 13th century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information**: Due to the use of building material (Sandstone) and Architectural features.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building.

ii) **Subtype** Temple

iii) **Typology** *Pidha deul*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

ii) **Present use** Living temple

iii) **Past use** Worshipped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : —

iii) **Social significance** —

iv) **Associational significance** —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by road in east, compound wall of Lingaraja temple on its west at a distance of 1.85 mtrs., and Mahakala and Mahakali temple on it's southern side through the eastern gateway of Lingaraja temple at a distance of 55 mtrs.

ii) **Orientation** The temple is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch measuring 3.50 square mtrs. On elevation, the temple is buried upto *bada*. Only the *gandi* is visible that measures 3.00 mtrs in height and *mastaka* is 0.70 mtrs..

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*:** Since the temple is buried upto the *bada* the *raha* niches are buried.

v) **Decorative features** —

Door Jambs: The doorjambs are decorated with three vertical bands that measures 1.55 mtrs in height x 0.74 mtrs in width. At the base of the doorjamb, there are two *dvarapala* niches measuring 0.36 mtrs in height, 0.17 mtrs in width, the enshrining deities of these niches are Saivite *dvarapala* holding trident in left hand and the right hand is in *varada mudra.*

Lintel: At the *lalatabimba*, there is a Gajalaxmi image seated in *lalitasana* over a lotus, The image is flanked by elephants, who are pouring water upon the deity.

vi) **Building material** Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any**: —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : The temple is buried upto the *bada* portion.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress:** The *dvarapala* niches are broken and the *graha* panel is eroded

ii) **Structural problems:** Cracks in the roof through which rain water percolates. Since the temple sanctum is situated 2.59 mtrs below the present road level rain water stagnates inside the sanctum in rainy seasons. The offering water is manually removed as the pranala is chocked.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** C

iii) Associational C

iv) Social/Cultural C

v) Others —

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One photograph

15. Date of Documentation 20.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR/ 73 / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 230 / 1987

1. Name

i) Present Name Purvesvara Siva Temple

ii) Past Name —

2. Location Lat. 20°14'22" N, Long. 85°50'29" E, Elev. 55ft.

i) Address & ii) Approach: Purvesvara Siva temple is located in Kancha Sahi, in Old Town of Bhubaneswar. It is 300 mtrs. east of Lingaraja temple on the left side of the road leading to Garej chowk. The temple is facing towards west. The enshrining deity is a broken *Lingam* within a circular *Yonipitha* at the centre of the sanctum, which is 1.07 mtrs below the present ground level. It is a living temple and now under the care and maintenance of Purvesvara Temple Development Association of that locality. The caretaker of the temple is Dipu Panigrahi.

iv) Tradition and Legends: According to local tradition, the presiding deity is known as Purvesvara as it is situated towards the east of Lingaraja. The other temples in the three directions are Uttartesvara in north, Barunesvara in south, and Paschimesvara in west.

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple Multiple

ii) Public/ Private Private

iii) Any other (specify) : It is maintained by the Purvesvara Temple Development Association.

iv) Name : Dipu Panigrahi.

v) Address O.S.R.T.C. Garej, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.



4. Age

i) Precise date 13^{th} century AD

ii) Approximate date Ganga rule

iii) Source of Information : Architectural features of the *jagamohana*

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Structure.

ii) Subtype Temple

iii) Typology : *Vimana* is not ascertained due to the absence of superstructure; *jagamohana* is in *pidha* order.

6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use In use

ii) Present use : Living temple

iii) Past use : Worshiped.

7. Significance

i) Historic significance : Matured phase of temple building tradition of Orissa.

ii) **Cultural significance** : Various rituals are observed here such as *Sivaratri*, *Sankranti*, and *Rudraviseka* etc.

iii) **Social significance** —

iv) **Associational significance** Purvesvara Temple Development Association.

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by a compound wall and a modern kitchen is there in the south-eastern corner.

ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west.

iii) **Architecture** (Plan & Elevation)**:** The superstructure of the *vimana* has collapsed since long. What exists at present is the *pabhaga* portion and the renovated *jagamohana*. A G.I. sheet roof has been erected over the sanctum. The temple stands on a low pista which is partially buried measuring 12.15 mtrs in length x 7.40 mtrs in width and 0.25 mtrs in height. On plan, the temple originally had a *vimana* and a *jagamohana*. The *vimana* is pancharatha where as *jagamohana* is *navaratha* as featured by a central *raha* with a pair of *anuraha, anuratha*, *pratiratha* and *kanika pagas* on either side of the *raha* of the *jagamohana*. The temple measures 15.00 mtrs in length and 7.20 mtrs in width. The *vimana* and *jagamohana* measures 6.95 square mtrs and 7.20 square mtrs respectively. The *ganthiala* measures 0.85 mtrs in length. The cella measures 3.32 square mtrs. The sanctum is 1.07 mtrs below the present floor level of the *jagamohana*. The *pabhaga* has five base mouldings comprising of *khura, kumbha, pata, kani* and *basanta* measuring 1.16 mtrs in height.. On elevation, *jagamohana* is of *pidha* order that measures 7.00 mtrs. The *bada* measuring 3.07 mtrs has five fold divisions namely *pabhaga* (0. 77 mtrs), *talajangha* (0.72 mtrs), *bandhana* (0.28 mtrs), *upara jangha* (0.78mtrs) and *baranda* (0.52 mtrs). The *bandhana* has three mouldings whereas the *baranda* has five mouldings. The pyramidal *gandi* of the *jagamohana* has eleven receding tiers measuring 3.93 mtrs in height and set in two *potalas*. The lower *potala* has six tiers where as the upper *potala* has five tiers.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *Parsva devatas*:** Since the *bada* above the *pabhaga* is non-existent, there is no *raha* niche.

v) **Decorative features :** The *pabhaga* of the *vimana* and *jagamohana* in the *raha paga* portion is decorated with miniature *rekha deul* flanked by *khakhara mundi* pilaster. Above the *pabhaga*, there are balustrade windows in the northern and southern wall of *jagamohana* that measures 1.00 mtrs in height and 1.15 mtrs in width. The miniature *rekha angasikharas* are used as decorative motifs both in the *tala* and *upara jangha* in the *anuraha* and *anuratha pagas*. As far as *pratiratha* is concerned, it bears *khakhara mundi* pilaster in *talajangha* and *pidha mundi* pilaster in *upara jangha*. Similar type of decoration is found in the *kanika paga*

Door Jamb: The original door jambs and lintel are non-existent in both the *vimana* and *jagamohana*. The recent renovations done by Orissa State Archaeology have replaced them with plain doorjambs and lintel.

vi) **Building material** : Light grey sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*.

ix) **Special features, if any:** The *pabhaga* of *vimana* indicates that it was a *pancharatha* temple where as the *jagamohana* is *navaratha*.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** Growth of vegetation on the *gandi* of the *jagamohana* facilitating rainwater seepage into the structure.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger : — of Disappearance**

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : Growth of vegetation on the superstructure of the *jagamohana*.

ii) **Structural problems** : Cracks are visible on the superstructure of the *jagamohana*.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The Orissa State Archaeology under X & XI Finance Commission Award repaired the temple. No major repair is required now. However, the monument needs care to prevent the growth of vegetation in the superstructure. The cracks may be sealed by adopting suitable conservation strategy.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** B

iii) **Associational** A

iv) **Social/Cultural** : B

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property** : Growth of vegetation on the superstructure.

Compound wall: There is a compound wall measuring 35.75 mtrs in length x 18.35 mtrs in breadth and 1.70 mtrs. in height with a thickness of 0.50 mtrs made of dressed laterite blocks. The compound has an entrance in the southern corner.

Detached and loose sculptures: Temple fragments and broken images are found in the temple precinct and right above the compound wall of all sides. The head of a divinity is found in the western precinct of the temple.

13. **Reference notes** : —

14. **Maps/Plan/Drawings** One Photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 18 / 08 /2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 74 / 2006

1. **Name**

i) **Present Name** Sankarananda *Matha*.

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 41" N., Long. 85° 50' 06" E., Elev. 75 ft

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Sankarananda *Matha* is located in Uttaradaraja Badu Sahi, on the southern embankment of Bindusagar tank in Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is situated in the left side of the Sankarananda Street branching from the Ratha road. This is a most dilapidated monastry. It is a branch of Sankarananda *Matha* at Puri. Sankara Sivananda Saraswati was the founder of the *matha*. Some of the previous matha *mahantas* are Sachidananda Saraswati, Balabrahmanda Saraswati, and Ramakrishnananda Saraswati.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** : The *Matha* is under the control of Endowment Department but it is in a bad state of preservation.

iv) **Name** : Balabrahmanda Saraswati is the present mahanta of the *Matha*.

v) **Address** : —

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** : —



ii) **Approximate date** —

iii) **Source of Information** : —

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building

ii) **Subtype** : *Matha* (monastry).

iii) **Typology** : —

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Dilapidated

ii) **Present use** : Only a shrine is in use and under worship.

iii) **Past use** : —

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : —

iii) **Social significance** : —

iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding:** The *Matha* is surrounded by Krishna Chandra Gurukula Sanskrit College in east at a distance of 4.00 mtrs across the street, Mohini temple in west, Bindusagar tank in north within a distance of 80.00 mtrs and Gopalatirtha *matha* in south at a distance of 30.00 mtrs.

ii) **Orientation:** The *matha* is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The *Matha* is rectangular on plan measuring 20.00 mtrs in length x 16.00 mtrs in width. On elevation, the *Matha* is a single storeyed building measuring 3.50 mtrs in height. The rooms of this *Matha* measure 8.70 mtrs in length x 3.35 mtrs in width.

IV) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** : —

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs : —

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** Dressed laterite blocks.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : —

ix) **Special features, if any**: —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Advanced state of deterioration.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : In a rapid process due to the growth of vegetations

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : Out of the two building, the roof of the northern building has collapsed.

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** No care of maintenance by any individual (*mahanta*) or organization (Endowment Department)

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Rain water directly enters into the *Matha* due to the absence of roof. Wild grasses, pipal trees, Asoka trees have grown in the exterior wall and inner side of the *Matha* in the northern building. The wild vegetation is weakening the foundation as well as the superstructure of the *matha*.

Compound wall, if any: There is a compound wall made out of laterite blocks that measure 28.30 mtrs in length x 19.60 mtrs in width x 1.80 mtrs in height, with a thickness of 0.55 mtrs. It has an entrance in the eastern side.

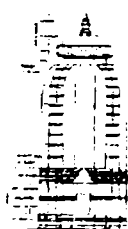
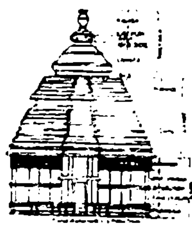
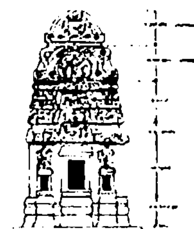
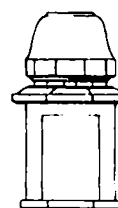
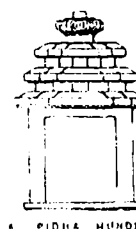
Detached and loose sculptures: There are seven detached sculptures in a modern construction in the southern side of the *Matha*. Three circular Yoni pithas with *Siva lingam*, Ganesa, four armed Narasimha, Gajalaxmi images. There are three burial temples within the precinct.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** : 20.10.2006

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LIKE THE BHARATI *Matha* THERE ARE THREE BURIAL TEMPLES IN SANKARANANDA *Matha*

Serial Number : **BBSR/ 74 – I /2006**
OPU/ 751002 / 161 /1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** **Sankarananda *Matha* Burial Temple -I**
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 41" N, Long. 85° 50' 06" E, Elev., 75ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** It is one of three such burial temples in the Sankarananda *Matha* precinct situated in the south-west corner at a distance of 50.00 mtrs from the *matha* building. It is located in the right side of the Ratha road leading from the Lingaraja temple to Ramesvara temple. The temple enshrines a *Siva-lingam* within a circular *yonipitha*.
   ii) **Tradition & legends** : The temple has been erected over the burial of one of the *Matha* (Monastery) *Mahantas* in recognition of his religious merits and contribution to the society.
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/Multiple** : Multiple
   ii) **Public/Private** Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : Endowment Department.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** : —
   iii) **Source of Information** : —
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/Building/ structure/landscope/ site/ Tank** : Precinct
   ii) **Subtype** Burial-temple
   iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned



   ii) **Present use** Non-living
   iii) **Past use** Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** —
   iv) **Associational significance** Sankarananda *Matha*
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** All the three burial-temples of the *Matha* are surrounded by residential buildings in the west and open space of the *Matha* precinct in other three sides
   ii) **Orientation** Facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): On plan, the burial-temple has a square *vimana* measuring 1.72 square mtrs. On elevation, it is of *pidha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 3.07 mtrs in height from bottom to the top. With the three fold division of the *bada*, the temple has a *trianga bada* that measures 1.05 meters in height. *Gandi* with three receding tiers measure 1.32 mtrs in height. The *mastaka* with components like *beki*, *ghanta*, *amalaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa* measures 0.70 mtrs in height.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevata*** : —
   v) **Decorative features** : —

   Door Jamb : The door jambs measure 0.67 mtrs in height x 0.47 meters in width are plain.

   Lintel —

vi) **Building material** Laterite

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry and lime plaster

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Not in a good state of preservation.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : Growth of wild vegetation all over the outer wall.

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : B

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the Property** :

Conservation problem and Remedies: —

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps/ Plan/ Drawings** : One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** : 20 / 12 / 2006

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Serial Number : BBSR 74-II / 2006
OPU/ 751002 / 162 /1987

1. **Name**

i) **Present Name** **Sankarananda *Matha* Burial Temple-II**

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** : Lat.20° 14'41" N., Long.85° 50' 06"E. Elev75ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach**: It is one of three such burial temples in the Sankarananda *Matha* precinct situated in the south-west corner at a distance of 50.00 mtrs from the *matha* building. It is located in the right side of the Ratha road leading from the Lingaraja temple to Ramesvara temple. The temple enshrines a *Siva-lingam* within a circular yonipitha.

ii) **Tradition & legends** : The temple has been erected over the burial of one of the *Matha* (Monastery) *Mahantas* in recognition of his religious merits and contribution to the society. (For details see P.)

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/Multiple** : Multiple

ii) **Public/Private** : Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** : Endowment Department.

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : — .

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** : —

iii) **Source of information** : —

5. **Property Type** :

i) **Precinct/Building/ structure/landscape/ site/Tank** : Precinct.

ii) **Subtype** : Burial-temple

iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned

ii) **Present use** : Non-living

iii) **Past use** : Worshipped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : —

iii) **Social significance** : —

iv) **Associational significance** : Sankarananda *Matha*

8. **Physical description** :

i) **Surrounding:** All the three burial-temples of the *Matha* are surrounded by residential buildings in the west and open space of the *Matha* precinct in other three sides

ii) **Orientation** : Facing towards the east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): On plan, the burial temple has a square *vimana* measuring 1.95

square mtrs On elevation, it is of *pidha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 3.55 mtrs in height from bottom to the top. With the three fold division of the *bada* the burial temple has a *trianga bada* that measures 1.20 meters in height. *Gandi* with three receding tiers measures 1.55 mtrs in height. The *mastaka* measures 0.80 mtrs

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevata*** : —

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jamb : The door jambs measure 0.95 mtrs in height x 0.59 meters in width.

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** : Sand stone

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry and lime plaster

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*.

ix) **Special features, if any**: —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Not in good state of preservation because of the growth of vegetations

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : In a rapid process.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** Growth of wild vegetation.

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the Property**

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps/ Plan/ Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** 22 / 12 / 2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR/ 74 - III / 2006**
OPU/ 751002 / 163 /1987

1. **Name**

i) **Present Name** : **Sankarananda *Matha* Burial Temple-III**

ii) **Past Name** —

2. **Location** : Lat. 20° 14' 41"N, Long. 85° 50' 06"E, Elev., 75ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach** : It is one of three such burial temples in the Sankarananda *Matha* precinct situated in the south-west corner at a distance of 50.00 mtrs from the matha building. It is located in the right side of the Ratha road leading from the Lingaraja temple to Ramesvara temple. The temple enshrines a *Siva-lingam* within a circular yonipitha

iii) **Tradition & legends** : The temple has been erected over the burial of one of the *Matha* (Monastery) *Mahantas* in recognition of his religious merits and contribution to the society.

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/Multiple** : Multiple

ii) **Public/Private** : Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** : Endowment Department.

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : —

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** : —

iii) **Source of Information** : —

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/Building/ structure/landscape/ site/Tank** Precinct.

ii) **Subtype** Burial-temple

iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned

ii) **Present use** : Non-living

iii) **Past use** : Worshipped

7. **Significance**

   i) **Historic significance** : —

   ii) **Cultural significance** —

   iii) **Social significance** —

   iv) **Associational significance** Sankarananda *Matha*

8. **Physical description**

   i) **Surrounding:** All the three burial-temples of the *Matha* are surrounded by residential buildings in the west and open space of the *Matha* precinct in other three sides

   ii) **Orientation** Facing towards east.

   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): The burial temple no.III stands over two successive square platforms. The first platform measures 3.58 square plan mtrs with a height of 0.31 mtrs. And the second platform measures 2.87 mtrs square mtrs. With a height of 0.25 mtrs. On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 2.38 square mtrs with a frontal porch measuring 0.23 mtrs. On elevation, the temple is of *pidha* order that measures 4.05 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *Kalasa*. From bottom to the top the temple has a *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. With three fold division of the *bada* the temple measuring 1.55 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.63 mtrs, *jangha* 0.61 mtrs and *baranda* 0.31 mtrs in height). The *gandi* of the temple with three receding tiers measures 1.40 mtrs in height.

   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevata*** : The *raha* niches and ***parsva devata*** niches located on the *raha paga* of the *jangha* on the three sides of north, west and south measure 0.45 mtrs in x 0.25 mtrs in x 0.14 mtrs in depth, All are empty.

   v) **Decorative features**

   Door Jamb : The door jambs measuring 1.18 mtrs x 0.74 mtrs are plain.

   Lintel : —

   vi) **Building material** Laterite

   vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry with lime plaster

   viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

   ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

   i) **Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Not in good state due to the growth of vegetation all over the super structure.

   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

    i) **Signs of distress** Growth of wild vegetation over the structure.

    ii) **Structural problems** : —

    iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

    i) **Architecture** : B

    ii) **Historic** : C

    iii) **Associational** : B

    iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

    v) **Others**

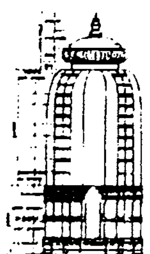
12. **Threats to the Property**

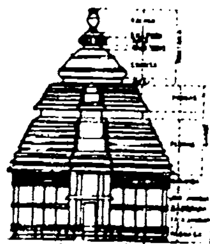
13. **Reference notes**

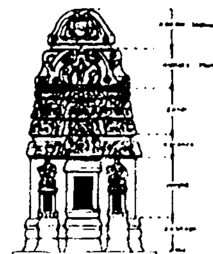
14. **Maps/ Plan/ Drawings**

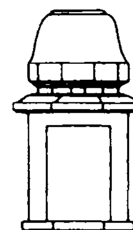
15. **Date of Documentation** : 22 / 12 / 2006

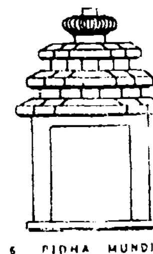
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Serial Number : BBSR / 75 / 2006

1. Name

i) Present Name Sarvatresvara Siva Temple

ii) Past Name : —

2. Location Lat. 20° 13' 95" N., Long. 85° 50' 84" E., Elev. 44 ft

i) Address & ii) Approach: Sarvatresvar Siva temple is situated on the right side of Mahavir lane branching from Lewis road to Sisupalgarh. It enshrines a *Siva-lingam* within a circular *yonipitha* inside the sanctum. It is a living temple and Bibhuti Bhusan Das is the chief priest of the temple. As per the chief priest it is a *Patalaphuta linga*. The temple precinct is located on the right bank of the stream Gangua.

iii) Tradition & legends : The name of the deity Sarvartesvara implies as the lord of all the planes.

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple : Multiple

ii) Public/ Private Private

iii) Any other (specify) : The temple is looked after by Gada Mahavira Unnayana Parisada. Pratap Kumar Mohapatra is the president and Bibhuti Bhusan Dash is the secretary of the Parisada.

iv) Name : Bibhuti Bhusan Dash.

v) Address Temple road, Old town, Bhubaneswar.

4. Age

i) Precise date : —

ii) Approximate date 10th Century A.D. (the original temple)

iii) Source of Information : Architectural features

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank Building

ii) Subtype Temple

iii) Typology *Pidha deul*



6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use In use

ii) Present use Living temple

iii) Past use Worshipped

7. Significance

i) Historic significance: According to the local legend and the Chief priest the templewas constructed by Chedi ruler Kharavela who was ruling over Kalinga in the 1st century B.C.

ii) Cultural significance: Various religious sacraments like *jagara*, *Raja*, *Sankranti* are observed here.

iii) Social significance : Marriage ceremony, thread ceremony, birthday celebration and public meetings are also held.

iv) Associational significance: Gada Mahavira Unnayana Parishada

8. Physical description

i) Surrounding: The temple is surrounded by the famous ancient fortified settlement of Sisupalgarh in the east at a distance of 100 mtrs, Madanesvara in the west within a distance of 1 km.

ii) Orientation : The temple is facing towards west.

iii) Architectural features (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 5.20 square mtrs with a frontal porch of 0.90 mtrs. The *vimana* is *pancharatha*. On elevation, the temple is in *rekha* order measuring 7.88 mtrs in height from *khura* to *kalasa*. From bottom to the top the temple has *bada*,

gandi and *mastaka*. With five fold divisions the *bada* of temple has a *panchanga bada* measuring 3.18 mtrs in height. At the bottom the *pabhaga* has a set of five mouldings of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata*, *kani* and *basanta* measuring 0.80 mtrs. *Jangha* is segmented into *talajangha* measures 0.84 mtrs and *upara jangha* 0.80 mtrs separated by a set of mouldings called *bandhana* that measures 0.24 mtrs, *baranda* measures 0.40 mtrs. The *gandi* above the *baranda* measures 2.20 mtrs in height arranged in seven tiers in two *potalas*. The *mastaka* included *beki*, *amalaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa* that measures 2.50 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** : The *parsvadevata* niches located on the *raha paga* of the *jangha* measures 0.84 mtrs in height x 0.34 mtrs in width x 0.24 mtrs in depth. The eastern niche enshrines a four armed Kartikeya who is holding cock in his major right and left hand is in *abhaya mudra*. His uplifted hand holds *nagapasa* in the left and arrow in the right. The northern niche enshrined a four armed image of Parvati seated on lion holding lotus in her left hand while her right hand is in *abhaya mudra*. In the southern niche there is a four armed Ganesa. His major left hand holds a *ladu* and a tooth in his other hand while the uplifted back hands hold *parasu* in the left and rosary in the right. He wears a *jatamukuta*. All the above images are of modern make.

v) **Decorative features:** The temple is plain because of the cement plaster and white wash.

Door Jambs: The doorjambs measures 1.95 mtrs in height x 0.90 mtrs in width.

Lintel: The architrave above the doorjamb measuring 1.20 mtrs in length is carved with *navagrahas* of recent make.

vi) **Building material** : Grey sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Ashlar masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair because of the renovation work.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The temple was renovated by the local people in year 1980 and now the temple is maintained by the Parisad with the Special assistance from the contractors.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

Detached Sculptures: In the precinct there is a heap of ancient temple remains of *Udyota simha*, fragments of *bhumiamla*, carved stones, a broken sculpture of Ganesa.

Subsidiary Temples: To the eastern side of the Sarbatresvara temple there is a modern concrete flat roofed temple at a distance of 0.90 mtrs. The temple enshrines an image of Hanumana or Mahavir. He is holding Gandhamardana in his right hand. Besides this there is a platform of an ancient shrine that measures 7.00 square mtrs with a height of 0.50 mtrs. The platform has a set of two mouldings. The temple complex is known as *Gada* Mahavira and it is made of laterite blocks with a distance of 7.20 mtrs from the *vimana* of Sarvatresvara temple in the south-east corner.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : Three photographs

15. **Date of Documentation** : 22.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 76 / 2006

1. Name

i) **Present Name** **Siddhesvara *Matha*.**

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. Location Lat. 20° 14' 54" N., Long. 85° 50' 35" E., Elev. 65 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The *matha* is located on the left side of the road leading from Kedargouri Chowk to Vaital temple.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** : At present it is maintained by Katyaini Trust Board.

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : —

4. Age

i) **Precise date** 18th-19th century A.D.

ii) **Approximate date** —

iii) **Source of Information** : Information given by a member of the trust.

5. Property Type

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building.

ii) **Subtype** : *Matha*.

iii) **Typology** Three storeyed.

6. Property use

i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use

ii) **Present use** : A public school is functioning in the *matha*.

iii) **Past use** : —

7. Significance

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : Various religious sacraments like *Shyamakali puja*, *Durga puja* are observed here.



iii) **Social significance** Minimum two people are offered food every day.

iv) **Associational** —

8. Physical description

i) **Surrounding:** The *matha* is surrounded by Kedar-Gouri lane in north, Guajhara tank in south, shops in east and residential buildings in west.

ii) **Orientation** Facing towards north

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): It is a three storeyed building with two halls in each storey along with a long *baranda*. Each hall measures 5.60 mtrs in length and 3.80 mtrs in width. The doorjamb of the halls measure 1.15 mtrs in width. The *baranda* measures 14.60 mtrs in length and 2.90 mtrs in width.

iv) ***aha* niche & *parsva devatas*** —

v) **Decorative features** —

Door Jamb —

Lintel : —

vi **Building material** Sandstone and Laterite.

vii) **Construction techniques** Ashlar/lime mortar.

viii) **Style** : —

ix) **Special features, if any**: —

9. State of preservation Fair.

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** :

western corner. On the southern embankment there is a channel for outlet of the excess water of the spring that discharges into another tank where the swimming competitions are held.

ii) **Orientation:** Bathing ghats are provided with steps in the western and northern embankments.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, Guajhara is rectangular measuring 14.96 mtrs in length x 7.81 mtrs in breadth and with a depth of 3.00 mtrs. There are flights of steps in the northern and western embankments leading down into the tank. Since it is a spring the excess water is discharged into a large adjoining tank with an outlet channel on the southern embankment. The tank measures 36.00 square mtrs. This bigger tank has a outlet channel in the north west corner to discharge the excess water. The water of Guajhara is cleaner and fresher than the large tank.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*** : —

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs —

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** Dressed laterite blocks.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : —

ix) **Special features, if any:** It is fed by a natural spring from the underground. The excess and waste water is discharged through a channel in the southern wall. As a result, the water level of the tank remains constant through out the year. The water is fresh and clean and is used for community bath of that locality.

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** : A

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** —

12. Threats to the property

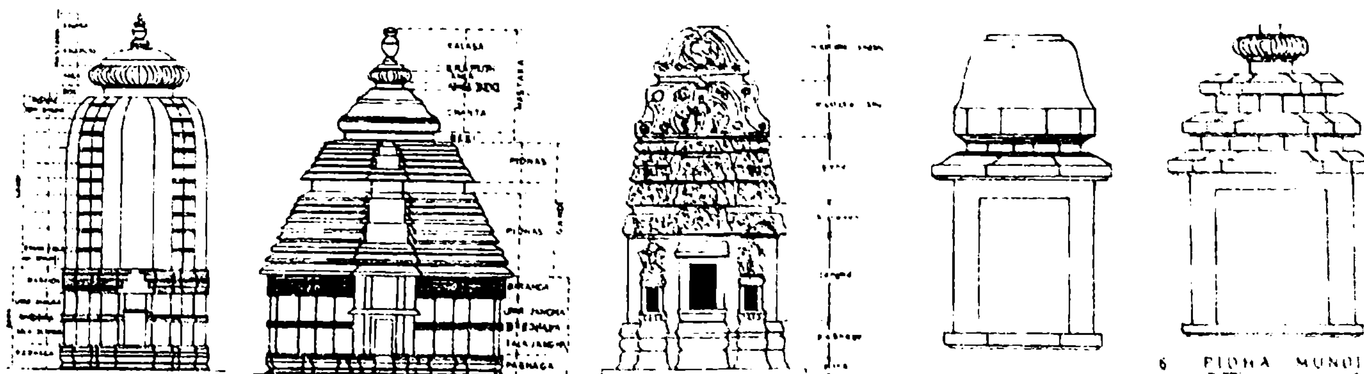
Conservation Problem and Remedies: The tanks need to be renovated to clear the sludge and other sediments

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings Two photographs

15. Date of Documentation 15. 11. 2006

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Serial Number BBSR / 77 / 2006

1. **Name**

   i) **Present Name** Siddhi Vinayaka Temple

   ii) **Past Name** —

2. **Location** Lat- 20° 15' 74" N., Long- 85° 47' 08" E., Elev- 72 ft

   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The temple is situated within the compound wall of B.M. High school Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is located on the left side of Hata road leading from Lingaraja temple southern gateway to Papanasini precinct. The presiding deity is a two armed Sidhivinayaka image. The temple is facing towards east.

   iii) **Tradition & legends**

3. **Ownership**

   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

   ii) **Public/ Private** Private.

   iii) **Any other (specify)** —

   iv) **Name** —

   v) **Address** —

4. **Age**

   i) **Precise date** 8th Century A.D. image of Ganesa of a later shrine

   ii) **Approximate date** Bhauma epoch

   iii) **Source of Information :** Iconographic feature of Ganesa. The deity is old but the present structure enshrining the deity is a later construction of 16th – 17th century A.D.

5. **Property Type**

   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building

   ii) **Subtype** Temple.

   iii) **Typology** *Pidha deul*

6. **Property use**

   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

   ii) **Present use** Living temple

   iii) **Past use** Worshipped.



7. **Significance**

   i) **Historic significance** : —

   ii) **Cultural significance** : —

   iii) **Social significance** : —

   iv) **Associational significance** —

8. **Physical description**

   i) **Surrounding** —

   ii) **Orientation** The temple is facing towards east.

   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, temple is *triratha*. The *Vimana* is 1.90 square mtrs with a frontal porch 0.45 mtrs. On elevation, temple is in *pidha* order with usual *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 3.38 mtrs in height from bottom to top. The *bada* measure 1.28 mtrs in height which is partly buried. *Pabhaga* is buried, *talajangha* (0.35mtrs), *bandhana* (0.15 mtrs), *upara jangha* (0.35 mtrs) and *baranda* 0.43 mtrs in height. The *gandi* with four receding tiers measure 1.40 mtrs in height. The *mastaka beki*, *amlaka* and *kalasa* measured 0.70 mtrs

   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *raha* niches on three sides uniformly measure 0.26 mtrs x 0.13 mtrs x 0.09 mtrs are empty and devoid of sculptural embellishment.

   v) **Decorative features** : —

   Door Jambs: The doorjambs measure 0.94 mtrs in height and 0.65 mtrs in width is plain. At the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi which is deeply eroded.

Lintel: The *graha* architrave measuring 0.74 mtrs is carved with nine planets, which are also not very distinct.

vi) **Building material** Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Not good

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : The *gandi* of the temple is partly damaged.

ii) **Structural problems** The structure, at present is in a dilapidated condition.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 20.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 78 / 2006

1. **Name:**

i) **Present Name** Sikhara Chandi Temple

ii) **Past Name** : Laxmana Chandi

2. **Location** : Lat.20° 21' 36" N., Long.85° 48' 34" E., Elev.383 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** It is located on the top of the hillock beyond KIIT University. It is a living temple facing towards north. The enshrined deity is an eight armed Mahisasuramardini. It is a temple of recent construction but the enshrining deity belong to an earlier period, which may be assigned to the 6^{th} – 7^{th} century A.D.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : The deity is so named on account of it's location on the *sikhara* (top) of the hillock. Chandi is another form of Durga. Hence it is known as Sikhara Chandi.

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** : The temple is looked after by Sikhara Chandi Trust Board.

iv) **Name** : Amulya Pandia is the chief priest of this temple.

v) **Address** Dharu Thunga, Chandaka, Khurda.

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** : Old deity in a new structure, which is made of building materials of the earlier shrine.

iii) **Source of Information** : —

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building

ii) **Subtype** Temple

iii) **Typology** : *Pidha deul*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use

ii) **Present use** Living temple

iii) **Past use** Worshipped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : Stylistically the deity may be assigned to the 6th – 7th century A.D

ii) **Cultural significance** : Various festivals like *Raja-sankranti*, *Durga puja* are held here.

iii) **Social significance** : Various sacraments like marriage ceremony, thread ceremony, *Yajyan* are performed here.

iv) **Associational significance:** People visit this place for recreation and picnic.

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding** : The temple is surrounded by wild vegetation and forest from all sides.

ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards north.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square Sanctum measuring 2.00 square mtrs with a renovated modern concrete porch. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *pidha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. *Bada* measures 1.85 mtrs in height. *Gandi* with two tiers measure 0.75 mtrs. *mastaka* is not clearly visible because of renovation and obstruction of flat roof pillared hall.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** —

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs : The door jambs are concealed by glazed tiles.

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Ashlar

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** Looked after by Sikhara Chandi Trust Board and Bhubaneswar Muncipal Corporation.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** : B

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

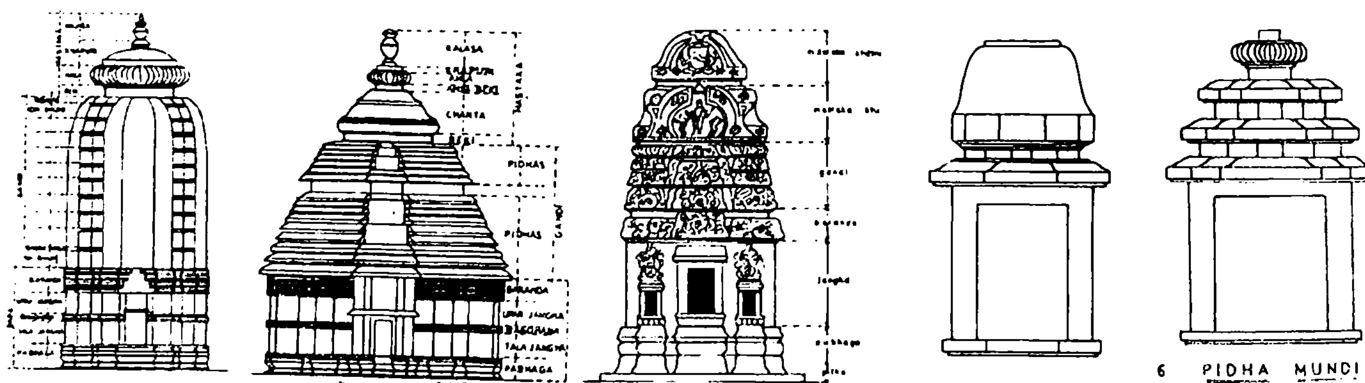
Conservation Problem and Remedies : —

13. **Reference notes:** ___

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** 14.10.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 79 / 2006

1. Name

i) Present Name Sivatirtha *Matha*.

ii) Past Name : —

2. Location : Lat. 20º14'35" N., Long. 85º 50' 04"E., Elev. 86 ft

i) Address & ii) Approach: Sivatirtha *Matha* is located in the Rathagada Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. One can approach this monastery on the right side of the Ratha road leading from Lingaraja temple to Mausima temple at a distance of 30 mtrs from the northern gateway of Lingaraja. The *Matha* is facing towards the east and it is in use. The Endowment Commission took over the matha in 1970. It is in bad state of preservation due to the lack of proper care and maintenance. Maguni Garabadu is the in-charge officer of the *Matha*. The *Matha* belonged to Sankaracharya Sampradaya. The wooden logs used for preparing the chariot of Lord Lingaraj are consecrated here in the monastery before used by the carpenters. One priest is working in the *Matha* who is on the pay roll of the Endowment Commission.

iii) Tradition & legends : —

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple Multiple

ii) Public/ Private Public

iii) Any other (specify) Endowment commission directly looks after the *Matha*.

iv) Name : —

v) Address —

4. Age-

i) Precise date —

ii) Approximate date : —

iii) Source of Information : —

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Building.

ii) Subtype *Matha*.

iii) Typology Double-storeyed



6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use In use.

ii) Present use Living *Matha*.

iii) Past use Worship and residential.

7. Significance

i) Historic significance : Not known.

ii) Cultural significance : *Chandan Yatra*, Car festivals, *Dola purnima* etc are observed. On *Dola Purnima* Lord Lingaraja came to this *Matha* to take *pankti bhogo* (community lunch).

iii) Social significance —

iv) Associational significance : —

8. Physical description

i) Surrounding: The *matha* is surrounded by private residential buildings in east and north, Gopalatirtha *Matha* in the west across the Sankarananda Street and ratha road in south.

ii) Orientation : The *matha* is facing towards east.

iii) Architectural features (Plan and Elevation): It is a double-storeyed building.

iv) *Raha* niche & *parsva devatas* —

v) Decorative features : In a room of first floor, wall paintings of the ten cincarnation of lord Visnu are there along with Salagrama (small bronze images) inside the same room.

Door Jambs : —

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** Laterite.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** : —

ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. State of preservation

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: Showing signs of deterioration because of the growth of vegetations on both the inner and outer walls of the *matha*

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress**: The walls have developed large cracks which would be detrimental to the monument if immediate care is not taken.

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : No proper care is taken.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** : C

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others** : —

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Growth of vegetation causing cracks and encroachments threatens the property. Rain water is seeping into the rooms of the *matha* because of the cracks in the roof and walls. Creepers, lichens, wild grasses, *pipal* and *asoka* trees are growing on the outer and inner walls of the *matha*.

The *matha* is encroached upon from three sides by private residential buildings and the Ratha road in south. Long time water stagnation within some rooms because of seepage and leaks in the roofs and walls is weakening the foundation and facilitating growth of vegetation, which is also contributing to weaken the dilapidated structure.

Mandapa: There is a *mandapa* in front of the *matha* and it is made of grey sandstone. The *mandapa* measures 10.15 square mtrs with a height of 1.95 mtrs. In the *mandapa* there is a *makara torana* measuring 3.44 mtrs in height x 1.78 mtrs in width. The base of the *torana* is decorated with the *pabhaga* moulding of a temple having usual *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata*, *kani* and *basanta*. On the top of *torana* is a *kalasa* flanked by two parrots facing the opposite directions. The *mandapa* is under the care of Lingaraja temple administration.

Well: There is an ancient well near the *mandapa* at a distance of 10.30 mtrs and it is made of laterite blocks measuring 2.40 square mtrs. It is not in use.

Burials: There are thirteen burial-temples in the eastern end of the matha at a distance of 19.30 mtrs.

13. Reference notese : —

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One Photograph.

15. Date of Documentation 10.10.2006

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6 PIDHA MUNDI

LIKE THE BHARATI *Matha* AND SANKARANANDA *Matha* THERE ARE THIRTEEN BURIAL- TEMPLES IN SIVA TIRTHA *Matha* PRECINCT

Serial Number : BBSR/79 - (I-XIII)/2006
OPU/751002/159,160/1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Burial-Temples of Sivatirtha *Matha*
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 35"N, Long. 85° 50' 04"E, Elev., 86ft.
   i) **Address & ii) Approach**: The burial-temples of Sivatirtha *matha* are located within the *Matha* precinct in the eastern end. The *matha* is situated infront of the northern entrance of Lingaraja temple across the Ratha road. There are thirteen burial temples arranged in one and half rows. In the rear row there are nine temples, of which four temples from the northern side have been encroached upon by a private compound wall. The temples on the south are partially buried. Of the four temples in the front row three are buried upto the *gandi* while the fourth one is buried up to the *bada*. Documentation of individual temples could not be possible because of the objections made by the local people who reside in close vicinity of the monuments.
   ii) **Tradition & legends** : These temples have been erected over the burials of the *Matha* (Monastery) *Mahantas* in recognition of their religious merits and contributions to the society.
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/Private** Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** Endowment Department & Sivatirtha *Matha*
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** : —
   iii) **Source of Information** : —



5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/Building/ structure/ landscape/ site/ Tank** : Precinct.
   ii) **Subtype** Burial-Temple
   iii) **Typology** *Pidha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** Abandoned
   ii) **Present use** Non-living
   iii) **Past use** Worshipped
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** Siva Tirtha *Matha*
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding** : —
   ii) **Orientation** All are facing towards west.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): The burial temples are square on plan. On elevation these temples are of *pidha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. The *gandi* of these temples have three receding tiers.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devata*** —

v) **Decorative features** : —
Door Jamb —
Lintel —

vi) **Building material** Laterite

vii) **Construction techniques** : Ashlar masonry and cement plaster

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any**: —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Bad state of preservation as,

i) Most of them are buried upto different levels of the temples.

ii) Growth of vegetation like creepers and wild grasses all over the structure.

iii) Part of the temple precinct is used as public toilet.

iv) Encroachment of the temple precinct by private constructions

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : In a rapid process.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** Growth of vegetation

ii) **Structural problems**

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance**

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the Property** : —

13. **Reference notes** —

14. **Maps/ Plan/ Drawings** One photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 10 / 12 / 2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 80 / 2006**
OPU / 751002 / 176/1987

1. **Name**

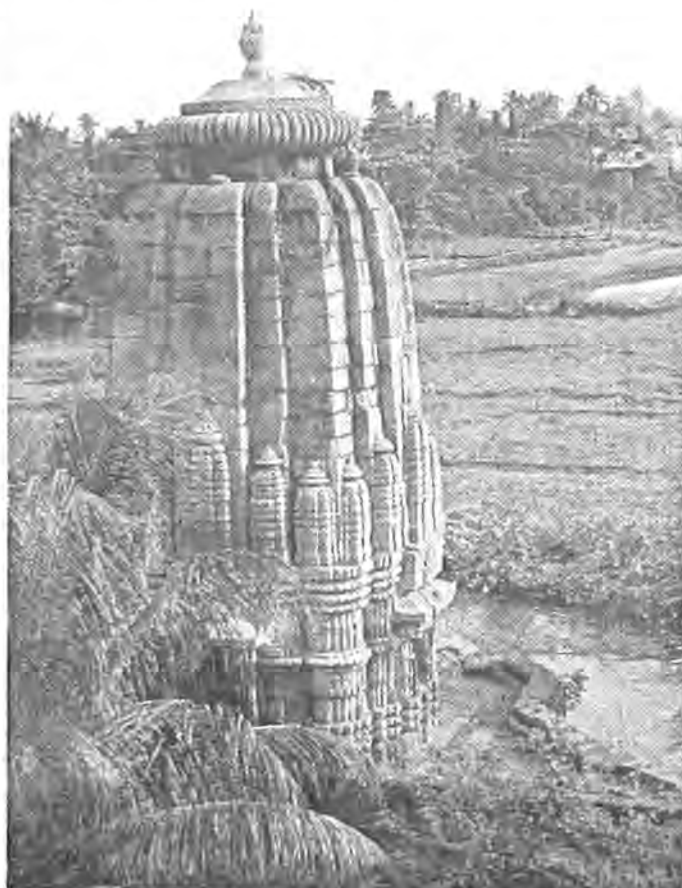
i) **Present Name** **Subarnesvara Siva Temple**

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** Lat. 20°14'47"N Long. 85°50'24"E, Elev.60ft

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Subarnesvara Siva temple is situated on the left bank of Lingaraja west canal, which can be approached through Kotitirthesvara lane leading from Parasuramesvar temple to Bindu sagar. It stands opposite to Nagesvara across the Lingaraja west canal at a distance of 10.35 mtrs. The temple is facing towards east. The enshrined deity is a *Siva lingam* within a circular *yoni pitha* in the sanctum measuring 2.35sq mtrs, which is 1.20 mtrs below the *chandrasila* of the door.

iv) **Tradition & Legend** : The Temple is so named because of its association with the Goldsmiths in close vicinity of the temple.



3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** Single
   - ii) **Public/ Private** Private
   - iii) **Any other (specify)** —
   - iv) **Name** Saroj Kumar Mishra
   - v) **Address** : Mishra Sahi, Old town, Bhubaneswar

4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** 10th century AD.
   - ii) **Approximate date** Somavamsis rule
   - iii) **Source of Information :** Architectural features and scheme of decoration including the building materials bears strong resemblance with the 10th century temples of Bhubaneswar.

5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Buildings
   - ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   - iii) **Typology** *Rekha deul*

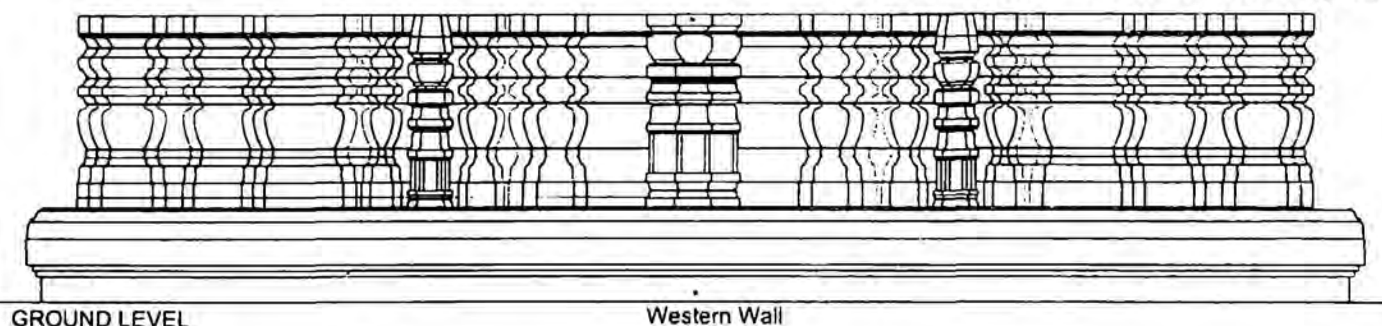
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   - ii) **Present use** : Living temple
   - iii) **Past use** : Worshiped

7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance :** The local tradition attributed the temple to the Kesharis who are otherwise known as Somavamsis.



   - ii) **Cultural significance** : Various rituals performed are *Sivaratri, Sankranti*, and *Chaturdasi.*
   - iii) **Social significance** : —
   - iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by the approaching road on the east, Lingaraja west canal and paddy fields in south, Nagesvara temple across the canal in the west and residential buildings in north.
   - ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): The temple stands over a low *pista* measuring 6.90 mtrs in length, 6.30mts in width and 0.23 mtrs in height. On plan, the temple is *pancharatha* with a square *vimana* and a frontal porch extending towards east. The *vimana* measures 5.45 square mtrs. and the frontal porch 0.50 mtrs. On elevation, the temple is in *rekha* order measuring 11.58



ELEVATION OF GOURI TEMPLE, BHUBANESWAR

SCALE- 0 0.5 1 0m

mtrs in height from *khura* to *kalasa* with usual *bada, gandi* and *mastaka*. The *bada* measuring 3.48 mtrs. in height has five vertical divisions namely *pabhaga* with four mouldings (0.92 mtrs), *talajangha* (0.86 mtrs), *bandhana* of single moulding (0.20 mtrs), *upara jangha* (0.75 mtrs) and the *baranda* with four mouldings (0.75 mtrs). The *gandi* above the *baranda* measuring 6.10 mtrs in height is distinguished by a central *raha* and a pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either side of the *raha*, which is a curvilinear spire, and devoid of ornamentation. The *mastaka* as usual in Orissan temples has components like *beki, amlaka, khapuri* and *kalasa* that measures 2.00 mtrs in height.

v) ***Raha* niche & *Parsva devatas***: The *parsvadevata* niches located on the *raha paga* of the *talajangha* on three sides of north, west and south measures 1.00 mtrs in height, 0.53 mtrs in width and 0.38 mtrs in depth are empty and devoid of ornamentation.

v) **Decorative features:** The base of the *gandi* is decorated with a series of miniature *rekha deul* as *angasikharas* on the *pagas* arranged in descending order from *raha* to the *kanika paga*. The *baranda* moudings above the *raha* niche are relieved by *chaitya* motifs. Both the *upara* and *tala jangha* are decorated with a series of pilaster motifs in relief *udyota simha* finds place on the *raha paga* of the eastern wall

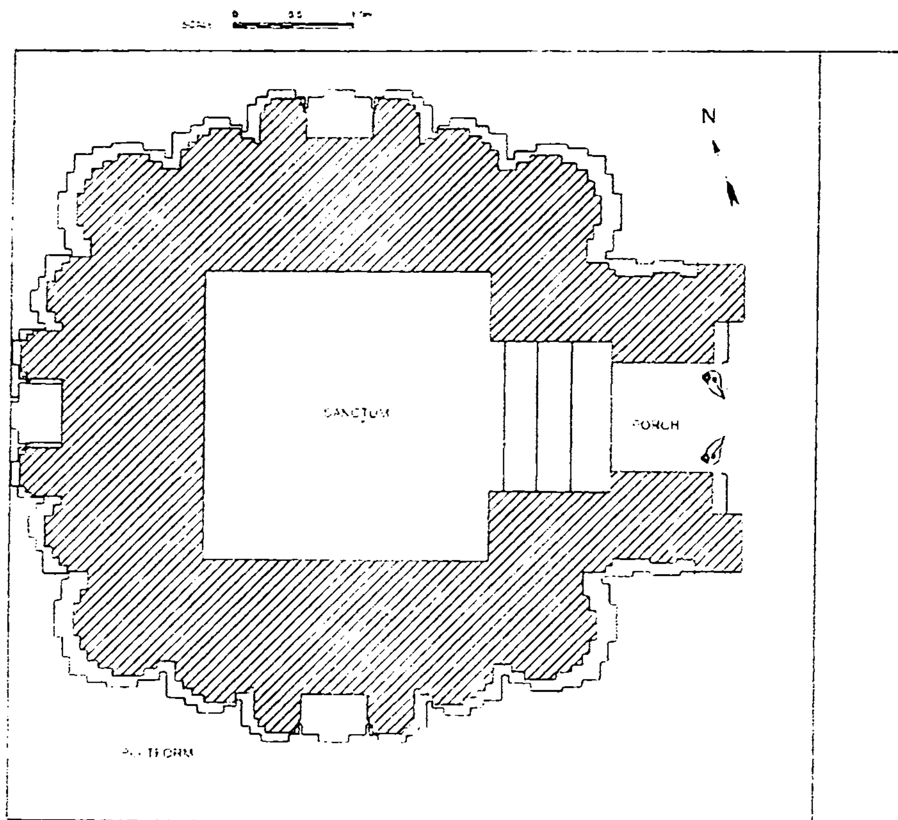
Door Jamb : Except the *dvarapala* niches at the base the doorjamb are of recent additions made of plain sand stones. The door jambs measure 2.20 mtrs in height and 1.60 mtrs in width. The *dvarapala* niches house Saivite *dvarapalas* holding trident in their left hand along with river goddess standing on their respective mounts. Yamuna in the right niche is provided with a parasol held by a diminutive female attendant. While the niches are crowned by stylized *chaitya* motifs at the top, beneath are figures of *gaja kranta*

Lintel : The architrave above the door jambs measuring 1.80 mtrs. is carved with *navagrahas*, each housed in a niche. They are all seated in *padmasana* except Rahu and Ketu. The *grahas* are flanked by two atlantid ganas on both ends of the architrave.

vi) **Building material** : Light grey sand stone

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

PLAN OF SUBARNESVARA TEMPLE,
BHUBANESWAR, DISTT KHURDA (ORISSA)



viii) **Style** : *Kalingan.*

ix) **Special features, if any**: *Pabhaga* with four mouldings, pilaster designs in the *jangha* and *angasikharas* at the base of the *gandi.*

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** Cracks are noticed in the ceiling of the sanctum through which water percolates into the cella.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** — Cracks on the roof and outer wall of the temple.

ii) **Structural problem** — —

iii) **Repair & maintenance**: Repaired under X & XI Finance Commission Award

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** B

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation problem and remedies: Since the sanctum (cella) is 1.20 mtrs below the present ground level, there is seepage of water from the adjoining west canal during rainy season. When the canal over flows such underground water stagnates in side the cella that is weakening the foundation of the temple.

Detached and loose sculptures: There is a *Sahasra Lingam* in the south-eastern corner of the temple. The other fragments are an *amlaka*, octagonal *Lingam* and ornamental block of stone with the image of a female presently worshipped as goddess Tarini.

14. **Maps/Plan/Drawings** : Two photographs one plan

15. **Date of Documentation** 07.08.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR/ 81 / 2006**
OPU / 751002 / 171 / 1987

1. **Name**

i) **Present Name** — **Suka Temple**

ii) **Past Name** — —

2. **Location** — Lat. 20°14'35" N, Long. 85°50'04" E, Elev. 86ft

i) **Address &**

ii) **Approach** :Suka temple is located in the Sankarananda Street, Uttaradaraja Badu Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is situated on the southern embankment of Bindusagar tank at a distance of 50.00 mtrs. The temple is facing towards west. The temple is not in use but sculptural embellishments on the exterior walls of the temple suggest that the temple was originally dedicated to Lord Siva. Though the temple is architecturally and sculpturally sound, it is abandoned and not in use. The temple is 1.80 mtrs. below the present ground level. Local people are using the monument as a toilet.



iii) **Traditions & legend** --

3. **Ownership**

   i) **Single/ Multiple** —

   ii) **Public/ Private** —

   iii) **Any other (specify)** —

   iv) **Name** —

   v) **Address** —

4. **Age**

   i) **Precise date** 13th century A.D.

   ii) **Approximate date** Ganga rule

   iii) **Source of Information :** The temple is *saptaratha* and the presence of female counterparts of the *dikpalas* in the *upara jangha*.

5. **Property Type**

   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building

   ii) **Subtype** Temple

   iii) **Typology** *Rekha deul*

6. **Property use**

   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Non living

   ii) **Present use** : —

   iii) **Past use** Worshipped

7. **Significance**

   i) **Historic significance** : Matured phase of temple building tradition of Orissa.

   ii) **Cultural significance** : —

   iii) **Social significance** : —

   iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. **Physical description**

   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Bhabanisankara temple in east at a distance of 50mtrs, Sankarananda Street in the right side of the compound wall, Sari deul in north and residential buildings in the south.

   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west.

   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a renovated frontal porch. The *vimana* is *saptaratha* having a central *raha* which is flanked by pairs of anu*raha*, *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either sides. The *vimana* measures 5.80 square mtrs and the frontal porch measures 0.90 mtrs in length. The cella measures 2.40 square mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is in *rekha* order that measures 11mtrs in height from bottom to the top. With five fold divisions, the *bada* measures 3.50 mtrs. At the base the *pabhaga*, measuring 0.87 mtrs in height has five base mouldings of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata*, *kani* and *basanta*. *Tala jangha* and *upara jangha* measure 0.72 mtrs each is being separated by three moulded *bandhana* measuring 0.32 mtrs. The *baranda* comprising ten mouldings measures 0.87 mtrs. The *gandi* and *mastaka* measures 5.00 mtrs and 2.50 meters respectively.

   iv) ***Raha* niche & *Parsvadevatas*:** As usual in the temples of mature phase, *raha* niches are located in the *tala jangha* on three sides, which are now empty. The empty niches measure 0.90 mtrs in height x 0.45 mtrs in width and 0.23 mtrs in depth

   v) **Decorative features:** At the base of the *gandi*, there is a bigger *rekha* angasikhara whose *mastaka* is almost touching to the udyota *simha* in the *raha paga*. The *gandi* is decorated with *chaitya* motifs and scroll designs. In conjunction between *Raha* and anuratha *paga*, lotus designs are found in succession from *baranda* to *beki*. The temple is ten storied as distinguished by the ten *bhumi-amlas* in the *kanika paga*. Each *bhumi* has four *bhumi barandis*. *Khura* is decorated with stylized *chaitya* motifs and the other four mouldings of *pabhaga* are carved with scroll works. Beneath the *raha* niche *tala garbhika* of *khakhara* design are found which is flanked by *naga-nagi* pilasters on either sides. The *raha* niches are decorated with floral designs and two female figures on either sides of the niche. In the lintel niche, Gaja-lakshmi is seated in *lalitasana*. Architrave of the niche is decorated with a series of ducks. The *raha* niche is surmounted by a *khakahra mundi* which is decorated with series of elephants and scroll works. *Kalasa* above the *khakhara mundi* is crowned by a Gajakranta. *Gandi* is decorated with tiers and scroll work design. *Tala jangha* and *upara jangha* are decorated in the *mundi* niches. *Bandhana* has three mouldings and is decorated with scroll works and jali motifs. *Gaja vyalas* are found in the *paga* conjunctions of *tala jangha*. While

in the *tala jangha dikpalas* are found on their respective mounts and attributes in the *uppara jangha* their female counter parts are depicted with usual iconographic features. *Jagrata* motifs are also found in the conjunction of *vimana* and frontal porch. In the *beki*, *beki-bhairavas* are found right above the *raha* and do-pichha lions in the corners.

Door Jamb: The door jambs measuring 2.00 mtrs. x 1.45 mtrs have three vertical bands of *puspa sakha*, *nara sakha* and *lata sakha* from exterior to interior. At the *lalatabimba*, *gaja-lakshmi* is seated on *padmasana*. The *dvarapala* niches at the base of the jambs measuring 0.35 mtrs x 0.16 mtrs house Saivite *dvarapala*s holding trident in their left hand and right hand in *varada mudra*.

Lintel: The architrave above the doorjambs measuring 2.13 mtrs in length is carved with the *navagrahas*. Ravi is holding lotus in his both hands, Rahu holding half moon and Ketu in serpent tail.

v) **Building material** : Coarse grey sand stone.

vi) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

vii) **Style** *Kalingan*

viii) **Special features, if any**: The *gandi* is decorated with series of *chaitya* motifs and lotus pattern in succession.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance**: Growth of vegetation on the outer walls of the temple.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress:** Human vandalism by converting the monument into public toilet. *Udyota simha* on *raha pagas* are damaged. The *tala garbhika* of the eastern wall is chopped off.

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** Repaired by the Orissa State Archaeology under X & XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** A

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property** : Growth of vegetation in both the superstructure and its surroundings. Human vandalism by converting the cultural property to a public toilet distracts the attention of visitors and consequent care of the monument. Awareness need to be created among the locals by inculcating a sense of respect and concern for the heritage.

Compound wall : The compound walls of the neighbouring house and the compound wall of Sari deul enclose the temple.

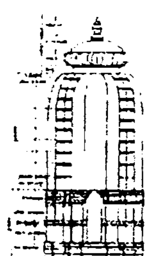
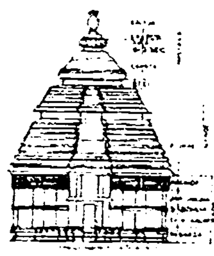
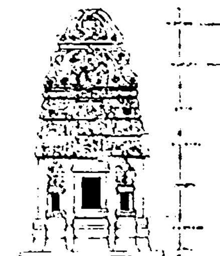
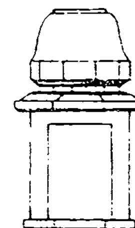
Detached and loose sculptures: There is a temple fragment in front of the *vimana*, which is decorated with scrollwork.

13. **Reference notes** —

14. **Maps/Plan/Drawings** One photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 20 / 09 / 2006

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Serial Number BBSR / 82 / 2006

1. **Name**

   i) **Present Name** Sukutesvara Temple

   ii) **Past Name** —

2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 33" N, Long. 85° 50' 17" E, Elev. 60ft

   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The temple is situated behind the Lingaraja market complex, right side of the Ganga Yamuna road branching from Gouri Sankara Temple. It is south west of Ganga Yamuna precinct, west of Lakshesvara. The presiding deity is a *Siva-lingam* at the centre of a circular *yoni pitha*. It is a living temple facing towards east.

   iii) **Tradition & legends** —

3. **Ownership**

   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

   ii) **Public/ Private** : Private

   iii) **Any other (specify)** : The temple is looked after by Damodar Mishra, who is the chief priest of the temple.

   iv) **Name** Damodar Mishra.

   v) **Address** : Ganga Yamuna lane, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age**

   i) **Precise date** : —

   ii) **Approximate date** 16th Century A.D.

   iii) **Source of Information** : As evident from the structure, the enshrined deity and the *navagraha* panel.

5. **Property Type**

   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Building

   ii) **Subtype** : Temple

   iii) **Typology** *Pidha* deul

6. **Property use**

   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

   ii) **Present use** : Living Temple

   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped

7. **Significance**

   i) **Historic significance** : According to local tradition the temple was constructed during the hey day of the Kesharis.

   ii) **Cultural significance** : Various religious sacraments like *Mahasivaratri*, *Chandipatha* and *Rudrabhisekha* are observed here.

   iii) **Social significance** : Thread ceremony, mundan kriya, engagements are held here.

   iv) **Associational significance**

8. **Physical description**

   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Lakhesvara temple compound wall in east, open space in west, Ganga-Yamuna road in north and private residential buildings in south.

   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.

   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch. The *vimana* measures 2.80 square mtrs with a frontal porch of 0.55 mtrs. There is a modern hall measuring 3.25 square mtrs for congregation in front of the temple which served as the *jagamohana*. It is *pancharatha* as distinguished by a central *raha* and a pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either side of the *raha*. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *pidha* order that measures 1.57 mtrs in height. From bottom to the top the temple has a *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. With the three fold divisions of *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.57 mtrs in height. (*pabhaga* 0.38 mtrs, *jangha* 0.86 mtrs, *baranda* 0.33 mtrs). The *gandi* has three tiers measuring 1.50 mtrs in height. The *mastaka* as usual in Orissan temple has components like *beki*, *amalaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa* that measures 0.90 mtrs in height.

   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *raha* niches are located in the *jangha* of north, south and western sides and uniformly measures 0.50 mtrs in height x 0.46 mtrs in width and with a depth of 0.20 mtrs. The images in the niches are of recent installation.

   v) **Decorative features** :

   Door Jambs: The doorjambs measuring 1.10 mtrs in height and 0.56 mtrs in width are carved with single vertical band which is a renovated one. At the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi image seated on a double petalled lotus, flanked by two elephants.

Lintel: The architrave above the doorjamb is carved with the *navagrahas* all seated in *padmasana.*

vi) **Building material** Laterite.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair, due to recent renovation work.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies:

Compound wall: There is a compound wall made of laterite measuring 10.10 square mtrs and 1.43 mtrs in height with a thickness of 0.35 mtrs.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** 21.10.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR/ 83 /2006**

1. **Name**

i) **Present Name** : **Sundaresvara Siva Temple**

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** Lat. 20° 13' 66"N, Long. 85°49'18"E, Elev.,54ft.



i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Sundaresvara Siva temples is located in village Sundarpada, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is on the right side of the road leading from Lingaraja temple to Sundarpada. The enshrined deity is a circular *yonipitha* facing towards the north. The *Siva lingam* is absent. The temple precinct is 1.15 mtrs below the present road level. There are two entrances on the south-west and north-west corners provided with seven flights of steps leading down to the temple.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : According to the local tradition the village is named after the enshrined deity Sundaresvara. Since the environment of the village was beautiful the enshrined deity of the village temple was named as Sundaresvara. Similarly the tank adjoining the temple was named as Sundresvara tank. Another tradition held that the temple in the village was

dedicated to Sundaresvara, the royal preceptor of lord Lingaraja. Hence the deity is Sundaresvara and the name of the village is Sundarapada.

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/Private** Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** : The temple is under the Endowment Department and looked after by Sri Sri Dadhivamana Sundaresvara Mahadeva Trust Board having eleven members. Pralipta Kumar Nanda is the Managing Trustee.

iv) **Name** Sri Sri Sundaresvara Mahadeva Trust Board

v) **Address** : Sundarpada, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** 13th Century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features and building materials.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/Building/ structure/landscape/ site/Tank** Building

ii) **Subtype** Temple

iii) **Typology** : *Rekha deul*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use

ii) **Present use** Living temple

iii) **Past use** Worshipped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : Local people ascribe the temple to the Kesaris (Somavamsis) in general and Yajati-I the builder of the Lingaraja temple in particular.

ii) **Cultural significance** : Rituals like *Sivaratri, Sankranti Kartika Purnima, Dola Purnima* and *Jalabhiseka* are observed.

iii) **Social significance** : Marriage and thread ceremony, etc. are observed.

iv) **Associational significance:** Sri Dadhivamana Sundaresvara Mahadeva Trustee Board.

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding**: The temple is surrounded by the temple compound walls in east, west, south and the kitchen in north. And beyond the compound wall it is surrounded by the road in east, Dadhivamana and Gokhi Baba temples in west, residential buildings in north and Sundaresvara tank in the south across the road.

ii) **Orientation** Facing towards West.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation):The temple stands on a low and rectangular platform measuring 8.45 mtrs in length x 4.85 mtrs in width, with a height of 0.15 mtrs. On plan, the temple has a *vimana, ganthiala* and a *jagamohana*. The *vimana* measures 3.10 square mtrs and *jagamohana* measures 5.15 mtrs in length and 4.65 mtrs in breadth. The *ganthiala* measures 0.50 mtrs in length. On elevation, the temple has a *rekha vimana* and *pidha jagamohana* measuring 5.26 mtrs and 4.33 mtrs in height respectively from *pabhaga* to *kalasa*. With the three fold divisions of *bada* the *Vimana* has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.81 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* 0.49 mtrs, *jangha* 1.00 mtrs, and *baranda* 0.32 mtrs). The *gandi* measures 2.25 mtrs and *mastaka* 1.20 mtrs in height respectively. With three fold division of *bada*, the *jagamohana* measures 1.53 mtrs in height (*pabhaga*-0.29 mtrs, *jangha*-0.69 mtrs, and *baranda*-0.55 mtrs). The *gandi* of *jagamohana* with five receding tiers measures 1.30 mtrs. The *mastaka* measures 1.50 mtrs has components like *beki*, *amalaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa*.



iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** *Raha* niches located in the *jangha* of north and south and east measures 0.45 mtrs in height x 030 mtrs in width and with a depth of 0.12 mtrs. The eastern *raha* niche houses a four

armed Kartikeya standing over a lotus pedestal. The deity holds a cock in lower left hand whose legs are resting over the right uplifted hand of a female attendant. The lower right hand is touching the beak of his mount peacock. The deity holds a cattle drum (*dambaru*) in his upper left and a trident in upper right hand. His head is crowned with *jatamukuta*. The northern *raha* niche houses a four armed Parvati holding *ankusa* in her upper left, *nagapasa* in upper right, mace in lower left and a rosary in lower right hand. The southern *raha* niche houses a four armed Ganesa holding a *modakapatra* in lower left, *nagapasa* in upper left, broken tooth in lower right and a rosary in upper right hand. The deity is seated over a lotus pedestal.

v) **Decorative features** —

Door Jamb: The door jambs are decorated with three plain vertical bands and measures 1.40 mtrs in height and 0.87 mtrs in width. In the *lalatabimba* Gajalaxmi is seated over a lotus pedestal and holding lotus in her both hands.

Lintel: In the architrave above the doorjambs there is a traditional *navagraha* panel with the nine *graha*s carved in relief.

vi) **Building material** : Sand stone in *vimana* and laterite in *jagamohana*.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry, cement plaster and white wash.

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any**: *Jagamohana* is a later addition.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: Good state of preservation. Recently temple was plastered and white washed.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance**: —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance**: It was repaired by the Endowment Department and presently maintained by Sri Sri Dadhivamana Sundaresvara Trustee Board.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** : B

iii) **Associational** : A

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the Property**

Conservation problem and remedies: The temple is enclosed within a compound wall made of dressed laterite blocks that measures 11.50 mtrs in length x 13.17 in width and with a height of 2.52 mtrs. There are two entrances in the south-west and north-west corner of the temple.

Detached and loose sculptures: Ten detached sculptures are there inside the *Jagamohana* in there northern and southern walls. These sculptures include Kartikeya, Ganesa, Parvati, miniature circular *yoni pithas* with *Siva lingam.*

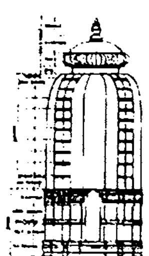
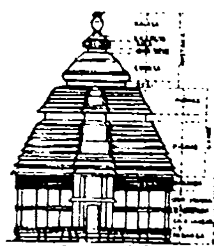
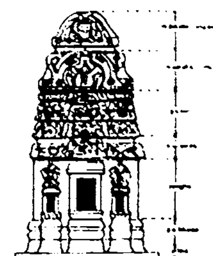
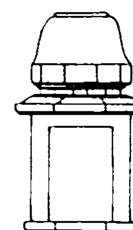
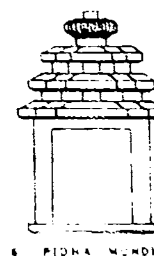
Well: There is an ancient well made of laterite in the northern side of the *jagamohana* at a distance of 1.52 mtrs. It measures 0.84 square mtrs with a depth of 7.00 mtrs.

13. **Reference notes** : —

14. **Maps/ Plan/ Drawings** : —

15. **Date of Documentation** 10 / 12 / 2006

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Serial Number : BBSR/ 84 /2006

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Sundaresvara Tank
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20° 13' 66"N, Long. 85° 49' 18"E Elev., 54ft.

   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Sundaresvara Tank is located in the south of Sundaresvara Siva temple across the Sundaresvara road, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is now under the care and maintenance of Sri Sri Dadhivamana Sundaresvara Mahadeva Trust Board. The tank is enclosed within a masonry embankment made of dressed laterite blocks.

   iii) **Tradition & Legends** : According to the local legend, the tank is named after the temple deity Sundaresvara Siva. It is so named may be because of the beautiful surrounding and environment.
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/Private** : Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : The tank is under the Endowment Department and Sri Sri Dadhivamana Sundaresvara Mahadeva Trust Board.
   iv) **Name** : Sundaresvara Mahadeva Trust Board
   v) **Address** Sundarapada, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** —
   ii) **Approximate date** : Could not be ascertained. However the tank may be earlier or contemporaneous to the temple which is ascribed to the 13th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : Sundaresvara Siva Temple
5. **Property Type** : —
   i) **Precinct/Building/ structure/landscape/ site/Tank** : Tank
   ii) **Subtype** : Spring
   iii) **Typology** Embankments



6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use
   ii) **Present use** Ritual as well as normal bathing.
   iii) **Past use** : Could not be ascertained.
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : Late Gangas.
   ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sivaratri, Jalasayi, Kartika Purnima* etc. are observed.
   iii) **Social significance** *Pinda, Sradha, Mundanakriya* etc. are also held.
   iv) **Associational significance** Sri Sri Dadhivamana Sundaresvara Trust Board
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding** : The tank has laterite embankments on all the four sides. The temple of Sundaresvara Mahadeva stands on the northern embankment within a distance of 7.00 mtrs across the road. On the north-west corner there is a recently built house that partly encroaches the ancient tank.
   ii) **Orientation**: Bathing ghats provided with steps in the northern and western embankments.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): Rectangular on plan measuring 49.00 mtrs in length, 44.30 mtrs in breadth and 3.50 mtrs in depth. At the centre of the tank there is a small shrine. There are thirteen flights of steps in the north-western corner leading down to the tank.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devata*:** —

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jamb : —

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** Dressed laterite blocks

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : —

ix) **Special features, if any:** It is fed by a natural spring from the underground. The excess and waste water is discharged through an outlet channel in the east. As a result the water level of the tank remains constant throughout the year. The water is fresh and clean. The water is used for ritual bath as well as community bath of the locality.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress:** The southern wall of the tank is partly broken and now the renovation work is going on.

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance**: It was repaired by Endowment Department in the past and presently maintained by Sri Sri Dadhivamana Sundaresvara Mahadeva Trust Board.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : B
ii) **Historic** : C
iii) **Associational** : A
iv) **Social/Cultural** : B
v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the Property**

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps/ Plan/ Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** 24.12.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR/ 85 / 2006**
OPU / 751002 /175/1987

1. **Name**

i) **Present Name** **Suresvara Mahadeva/ Byamokesvara temple**

ii) **Past Name** —

2. **Location** Lat- 20^{0} 14' 30" N, Long- 85^{0} 50' 07" E, Elev. 88 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Suresvara Mahadeva temple is located in the Tala bazaar market complex, Old Town of Bhubaneswar. The temple is located in front of the Lingaraja temple across the road in the left side of the eastern gateway at a distance of 10.00mtrs. The temple is facing towards west. It is a living temple and the enshrined deity is a *Siva-lingam* with a circular *yonipitha* at the centre of the sanctum. At present the sanctum is 1.50 meters below from the present road level. It is a recently recovered temple that was buried.

iii) **Traditions & legends** : —

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** Private

iii) **Any other (specify)** The temple is maintained by the shopkeepers of that locality.

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** —

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** 10^{th} century AD.

ii) **Approximate date** Somavamsi.

iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features and position of river goddess.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building

ii) **Subtype** Temple

iii) **Typology** *Rekha deul*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use.

ii) **Present use** Living temple

iii) **Past use** Worshipped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance :** The locals ascribes the temple to the Kesharis (Somavamsis).

ii) **Cultural significance :** *Sivaratri, Sankranti, Jalabhisheka* etc are observed.

iii) **Social significance** : —

iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by shops in north and southern side, residential building in the east and the road in the west.

ii) **Orientation** : The temple is facing towards the west.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): Except the entrance on the west the entire temple from other three sides is buried up to the *baranda* portion of the *bada*. Hence the ground plan of the temple could not be ascertained. However it is *pancharatha* on plan with a central *raha* and a pairs of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either side of the *raha*. There are five flights of steps leading down into the sanctum which is 1.50 mtrs below the present road level. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha deul* and measures 7.00 mtrs in height from *baranda* to *mastaka*. *Gandi* measures 5.00 mtrs and *mastaka* measures 2.00 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *Parsva devata* :** As the temple is buried up to the *baranda* portion *raha* niches are buried.

v) **Decorative features:** The *gandi* is devoid of any sculptural embellishment. During the renovation work red coloured wash has been given to the temple.

Door Jamb : The doorjambs are decorated with three vertical bands and the river goddesses are usually found in the upper part of the door frame on either side of the *navagraha* slab. The doorjamb measures 1.72



mtrs in height x 1.30 mtrs in width. Ganga is found on the right side of the doorframe and Yamuna in the left. They stands over their respective vehicle with their outside hand on the thigh and the uplifted inside hand holding a vase as in the examples in the Muktesvara compound. Their hair is stylistically depicted and their face is illuminated by an identical soft and warm smile. Both are associated with dwarf-attendants. At the base of the doorjamb Saivite *dvarapala* are found on either side, whose only upper parts are visible.

Lintel : In the *lalatabimba* there is a Gaja-lakxhmi image. The deity is holding two lotuses in her both hands over which elephants are standing on either sides. The architrave above the doorjambs measuring 1.85 mtrs is carved with the *navagrahas*. Ketu is depicted as a full figure on his knees as seen in the Tirthesvara temple.

v) **Building material** Coarse grey sand stone.

VI) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

vii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

viii) **Special features, if any:** The river goddess are found in the upper part of the doorjamb. This is an exception in the temples of Bhubaneswar. Generally they are found at the base of the doorjamb along with the *dvarapalas*.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : The temple buried up to the *bada* and growth of the vegetation on the superstructure.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** Buried up to the *baranda*.

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : The monument needs to be exposed in full taking into account its rareity.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**

1. **Encroachment** : The temple is encroached from all sides. The western side is encroached by the road and the other three sides are by the local shops and private residential buildings. They are using the wall of the temple as part of their boundary.

13. **Reference and notes**

14. **Maps/Plan/Drawings** One Photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 14.08.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 86/ 2006**
OPU / 751002 / 105/ 1987

1. **Name**

i) **Present Name** **Svapnesvara Siva Temple.**

ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** Lat- 20° 14' 27"N, Long- 85° 50' 39" E, Elev-52 ft.

i) **Address & ii) Approach** : Svapnesvara Siva temple is located in Gourinagar, Old Town, and Bhubaneswar at a distance of 200.00 mtrs north-east of Purvesvara Siva temple. The temple is facing towards east. The Sanctum of the temple is empty that measures 2.00 square mtrs.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple.

ii) **Public/ Private** Public.

iii) **Any other (specify)** : —

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : Gourinagar, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** : —



iii) **Source of Information** : —

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building.

ii) **Subtype** : Temple.

iii) **Typology** — *Rekha deul.*

6. **Property use**

   i) **Abandoned/ in use** — In use.

   ii) **Present use** — Living temple.

   iii) **Past use** — Worshipped.

7. **Significance**

   i) **Historic significance** : The local peoples are indifferent towards the temple.

   ii) **Cultural significance** : —

   iii) **Social significance** —

   iv) **Associational significance** —

8. **Physical description**

   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by private residential buildings in south and west directions at a distance of 3.00 mtrs. In the east are a road and a drain in the north.

   ii) **Orientation :** The temple is facing towards East.

   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands on a high *pista* decorated with three mouldings measuring 5[illegible] [illegible]trs in length x 5.75 mtrs in width with 0.92 mtrs [illegible] [illegible]n plan, the temple is *pancharatha* with a squ[illegible] [illegible]a and a frontal porch towards east. The *vimana* measures 4.65 square mtrs and porch 0.15 mtrs width. On elevation, temple is in *rekha* order with usual *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* measuring 10.00 mtrs from *pabhaga* to *mastaka*. The *bada* of the temple measures 2.85 mtrs in height with three fold division of *trianga bada*. *Pabhaga* has five mouldings measuring 0.70 mtrs, plain *jangha* measuring 1.65 mtrs and the *baranda* with five moulding measured 0.50 mtrs in height. The *gandi* of the temple measuring 5.10 mtrs is plain and devoid of ornamentation except at the base which is decorated with *chaitya* designs.

   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*** : The *parsvadevata* niches located on the *raha paga* of the *jangha* on the three sides of north, west and south direction measuring 0.75 mtrs in height x 0.45 mtrs in width [illegible] 0.29 mtrs in depth are empty and devoid ornamantation.

   v) **Decorative features**

   Door Jambs : The doorjambs are of recent additions installed during the renovation work and are without any carving.

   Lintel: The lintel of the temple is also a renovated one.

   vi) **Building material** — Light grey sand stone.

   vii) **Construction techniques** — Dry masonry

   viii) **Style** — *Kalingan*

   ix) **Special features, if any:** Originally the temple constructed over a lofty *pista* with three mouldings.

9. **State of preservation**

   i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** The temple is totally renovated from *pista* to *kalasa*.

   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance :** —

10. **Condition description**

    i) **Signs of distress** —

    ii) **Structural problems** : Due to the recent renovation work the temple is in good state of preservation.

    iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The temple was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology under the X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture**	B
ii) **Historic**	C
iii) **Associational**	C
iv) **Social/Cultural**	C
v) **Others**	—

12. **Threats to the property:**

    Conservation Problem and Remedies: Stagnation of drain water in the northern side of the platform will weaken the foundation in the long run.

13. **Reference notes** —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** — One Photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** — 18.08.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 87 / 2006
OPU / 751002 /204/ 1987

1. Name

i) Present Name Swarnadhisvara Siva Temple.

ii) Past Name : —

2. Location Lat- 20° 14' 41" N., Long- 85° 50' 09" E., Elev- 56 ft.

i) Address & ii) Approach: The Swarnadhisvara Siva temple is located in the northern side of the road leading from Lingaraja to Kedar Gouri. The temple is facing towards east. The enshrined deity is a *Siva lingam* within a circular *yoni pitha*. The Sanctum measures 1.50 square mtrs which is 2.00 mtrs below the present ground level. The temple is made of laterite. It is an abandoned and non-living temple.

iii) Tradition & legends —

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple Not certain

ii) Public/ Private —

iii) Any other (specify) —

iv) Name : —

v) Address : —

4. Age

i) Precise date 13th Century A.D.

ii) Approximate date Late Ganga period.

iii) Source of Information : Architectural features like *sukanasa* and building material.

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank Building

ii) Subtype : Temple

iii) Typology : *Rekha deul*

6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use Abandoned

ii) Present use Abandoned Temple

iii) Past use : Worshipped



7. Significance

i) Historic significance : —

ii) Cultural significance : —

iii) Social significance : —

iv) Associational significance : —

8. Physical description

i) Surrounding : The temple is surrounded by recent structures including the *Sradha mandapa* that encroach the entry to the temple.

ii) Orientation : The temple is facing towards east.

iii) Architectural features (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch that measures 3.50 square mtrs. It is *pancharatha* plan as distinguished by a central *raha* and pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either sides of the *raha*. On elevation, the *bada* is the *panchanga bada* as it is partially buried that measure 2.30 mtrs in height. The *baranda* with three mouldings measures 0.55 mtrs. The *gandi* measures 3.0 mtrs in height with a central *raha* and a pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* are either

sides of *raha*. The *mastaka* measures 1.00 mtrs in height has components like *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa*.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** —

v) **Decorative features :** The eastern wall of the *gandi* is relieved with three miniature *rekha deula* out of which the central one is taller than the other two. Above it is a *gajakranta* motif of which only the elephant exists. In the northern wall there is a *vajra mastaka* and above it there is a broken *udyota simha*. In the southern and northern walls only *vajra mastaka* exist. The other part of the *gandi* is plain.

Door Jambs: The doorjambs are decorated with three plain vertical bands. At the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi image. At the base of the doorjambs above the *chandrasila* there are *dvarapala* niches on the either sides surmounted by *khakhara mundis*. The *dvarapalas* are heavily weathered and eroded.

Lintel : The architrave above the doorjamb is carved with the *navagrahas* each within a niche and seated in *padmasana* Ravi holding lotus in both hands and Ketu has a serpent tail.

vi) **Building material** Laterite stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** Showing sings of deterioration due to growth of vegetation, water seepage from the cracks and encroachments from all sides.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** The temple is in a dilapidated condition.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress:** Cracks in all side of the outer walls.

ii) **Structural problems:** The temple is buried up to *baranda* level.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired by the Orissa State Archaeology under the X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i)	**Architecture**	B
ii)	**Historic**	C
iii)	**Associational**	: C
iv)	**Social/Cultural**	C
v)	**Others**	: —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: The rain water is seeping into the sanctum. The temple is covered with lichens, creepers and wild grasses. It is in a dilapidated condition. The monument suffocates because of encroachment.

Detached and loose sculptures: There is a Ganesa image inside the sanctum standing over a lotus pedestal the deity is holding a *parasu* in his right hand and the other hands are broken.

13. **Reference notes** : —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One Photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 10.09.2006

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6 PIDHA MUNDI

Serial Number : BBSR/ 88/ 2006
OPU / 751002 / 179 / 1987

1. Name

i) Present Name **Talesvara Siva Temple-I**

ii) Past Name —

2. Location Lat. 20° 14' 62" N,
Long. 85° 50' 29" E,
Elev. 52 ft

i) Address & ii) Approach: Talesvara Siva Temple-I is situated on the left side of the Kedar Gouri road leading from the Parasuramesvara temple to the Vaital temple at a distance of 60 mtrs. North-East of Parasuramesvara temple in Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is 90 mtrs east of Kedargouri temple, 200 mtrs south of Anantavasudeva temple and 50 mtrs.west of Uttaresvara temple. The temple is facing towards east. The presiding deity is a *Siva lingam* with a circular *Yoni pitha* inside the sanctum, which is 0.20 mtrs below the *chandrasila* of the entrance doorway. The present shrine was entirely renovated in the past. The superstructure is non-existent. It is a living temple.

iii) Tradition & legends —

3. Ownership

i) Single Multiple : Single

ii) Public/Private Private

iii) Any other (specify) : The temple is presently looked after by Sri Sudarsana Panda and his family members.

iv) Name : Sri Sudarsana Panda

v) Address : KedarGouri chowk,
Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. Age

i) Precise date : —

ii) Approximate date : 8th century A.D.

iii) Source of Information: Because of the features like the *graha* architrave, which is carved with eight *grahas*; *pabhaga* with three mouldings of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata*, which have archaic features.

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Building



ii) Subtype Temple

iii) Typology *Rekha deul*, now the superstructure is non-existent

6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use Living temple

ii) Present use worshipped

iii) Past use Could not be ascertained as it was in ruins until the recent renovation.

7. Significance

i) **Historic significance** : Bhauma Kara rule

ii) **Cultural significance** : *Sivaratri*, *Kartika purnima* and *Sankranti* are observed.

iii) Social significance —

iv) Associational significance —

8 Physical description

i) **Surrounding** : The temple is within a compound made of dressed laterite blocks. The compound wall measures 32.00 mtrs in length, 16.60 mtrs in breadth and 2.00 mtrs in height with an average thickness of 0.30mtrs. While the residential buildings surround the compound wall on the east and south road passes through in the west and north. There is an ancient well made of laterite block in the southeastern corner of the temple at a distance of 6.00 mtrs from the *vimana*. The face of the well measures 2.60 square mtrs.

ii) **Orientation** Facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): At present, the temple stands on a low square platform measuring 3.50 square mtrs with a height of 0.45 mtrs. On plan, the temple has a *vimana*, measuring three square mtrs. The sanctum measuring 1.90 square mtrs, which is 0.20mtrs below the present platform. The *vimana* is triratha on plan as distinguised by a central *raha* and a pair of *kanik*a pagas on either side of the *raha* on all the four sides. On elevation, the temple has a renovated *bada* sealed by stones that measures 5.20mtrs from *khura* moulding to the half of the *gandi*. From bottom to the top, the temple has a *bada*, while the *mastaka* is absent. On elevation, the *bada* measuring 2.20 mtrs has three fold division namely *pabhaga* (0.65mtrs), *jangha* (1.30mtrs), *baranda* (0.25mtrs). At the base, the *pabhaga* has three mouldings comprising *khura*, *kumbha*, and *pata*, which are not a developed one. The remaining part of the reconstructed superstructure measures 3mtrs.



iv) ***Raha* niche & *Parsva devata*:** The *raha* niche on three sides uniformly measures 0.85mtrs in height, 0.45mtrs in width, and 0.24 mtrs in depth and are occupied by smaller images of the recent times. The most attractive image in the temple is a four armed *Aja-ekapada Bhairava* in a subsidiary niche (measuring 0.48mtrs in height, 0.28 mtrs in width) in the *kanika paga* of the northern wall. The deity is holding an arrow (?) in lower left arm and a trident in upper left arm. While his lower right arm is in *varada mudra*, the upper right arm holds a rosary. The trident is fixed firmly by a diminutive figure at the bottom. The deity is crowned by *jatamukuta*. A seated male figure in *anjali mudra* occupies right corner of the niche.

v) **Decorative features:** The *bada* of the temple was originally carved richly with *chaitya* motifs and scroll works. In the *pabhaga* mouldings, *khura* is plain, *kumbha* is relieved with elephants, lions, and scroll works and the *pata* is decorated with *chaitya* motifs. The base of the *jangha* is decorated with a series of elephants and lions. The subsidiary niche is crowned by a *khakhara mundi* relieved by stylized *bho*-motif made of two *chaitya* motifs. In the centre of the *chaitya* motifs are a female figure in *padmasana* and a human head in succession. The *baranda* with a single moulding is relieved by the carvings of scroll works, recess and false perforated windows. Line drawings of the *chaitya* motifs and scroll work are noticed in the temple stones, which suggest that carvings in the temples are done after the structure is erected.

Door Jamb: The doorjamb measuring 1.80 mtrs in height and 1.15mtrs in width is decorated with scroll works. At the base of the door jamb, there are *dvarapala* niches enshrining Saivite dvarapalas. The right side niche houses a four armed dvarapala that is wielded with *akshyamala*, lotus stalk, trident in three hands and upper right arm in *varada mudra* .The image wears a sacred thread, *padma kundala* and *jatamukuta*. The



dvarapala is flanked by two male figures, one firmly fixing the shaft of the trident and the other seated in *anjali mudra*. The left jamb is a recent addition, which is plain. Beyond the *dvarapala* niche is the river goddess niche that houses Yamuna along with a diminutive female figure that holds the shaft of the parasol raised over the head of the river goddess. In the image of Ganga the upper part of the deity is missing. The river goddess pilaster is crowned by *ghatapallava* on the top. At the *lalatabimba* Gaja-lakxhmi seated in *padmasana* and flanked by two elephants on either side standing on full blown lotus. Her right arm holds a lotus stalk and left arm is in the *varada mudra*.

Lintel: The architrave above the door jamb measuring 1.65 mtrs is carved with the eight *graha*s seated in *padmasana*. Ketu is absent in architrave.

vi) **Building material** Light grey sand stone.

vi) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

vii) **Style** *Kalingan*.

viii) **Special features, if any :** The *graha* architrave is carved with eight *graha*s and the lintel and jambs are profusely carved with scrollworks. However line drawing of various motifs on architectural members suggest that the temple was not complete.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** After renovation temple is in a good state of preservation except for the cracks in the roof leaking rain water in to the sanctum.

ii) **State of Decay / Danger: of Disappearance** —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : Growth of the vegetation on the structure and water seepage into the sanctum from the roof

ii) **Structural problems :** The superstructure above the *bada* needs to be properly sealed.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** Orissa State Archaeology repaired this temple during the X & XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others :** The temple has all the features of an early temple that can be assigned to the C. 8th century AD.

12. **Threats to the property** : The temple has collapsed; renovation has been made up to the *bada* portion.

1. **Water Activities:** The water percolating into the sanctum from the roof needs to check by repairing the renovated roof.

2. **Growth of Vegetation:** The growth of vegetation on the structure needs to be cleared and prevented.

3. **Detached and loose sculptures:** Three detached sculptures are kept in the left side of the *vimana*. One is broken *amlaka*, a *do-pichha simha* and four armed Siva holding attributes like *dambru* in his lower left and trident in lower right arm seating in *padmasana*. The other two arms are broken.

13. **Reference notes** —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** Three photographs

15. **Date of Documentation** 19 / 09 / 2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 89 / 2006

1. **Name**
   - i) **Present Name** Talesavara Siva Temple-II
   - ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat- 20° 14' 43" N, Long-85° 49' 93" E, Elev- 86 feet
   - i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Talesvara Siva temple is located in the Bharati *Matha* precinct in Badhaibanka chowk, Old town, Bhubaneswar. The enshrined deity is a Siva lingam and a circular *yonipitha*. The upper part of the *gandi* of the temple was renovated by the *Matha* authorities with the financial support of a devotee Sura Nayak in the recent past. The temple is facing towards west.
   - iii) **Tradition & legends** : The deity is so named because originally the deity was worshipped under the palm (*tala*) groove.
3. **Ownership**
   - i) **Single/ Multiple** Single
   - ii) **Public/ Private** It is maintained by Bharati *Matha*.
   - iv) **Name** Pranava Kishore Bharati Goswami is the *Matha Mahanta*.
   - v) **Address** : Badheibanka Chowk, Bharati *matha*, Old town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   - i) **Precise date** 13th century AD.
   - ii) **Approximate date** : Ganga rule
   - iii) **Source of Information** :
5. **Property Type**
   - i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   - ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   - iii) **Typology** : *Rekha deul.*
6. **Property use**
   - i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use.



   - ii) **Present use** Living temple.
   - iii) **Past use** : worshipped.
7. **Significance**
   - i) **Historic significance** : —
   - ii) **Cultural significance** : Religious practices like *Jalabhisheka, Chandrabhisheka, Sivaratri*, and *Sankranti* are observed.
   - iii) **Social significance** : —
   - iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   - i) **Surrounding :** This temple is situated within the precinct of Bharati *matha*. It is surrounded by the burials of the *Matha Mahantas* in the east and *Matha* entrance in the north.
   - ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 4.00 square mtrs with a renovated frontal porch of 0.50 mtrs. It is *pancharatha* in plan. On elevation, the *vimana* is of

rekha order with usual *bada*, *gandi*, and *mastaka* that measures 8.70mtrs in height. With five fold divisions of *bada* the temple has a panchanga *bada* measuring 2.60mtrs in height, *pabhaga* which is partially buried has five base mouldings of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata*, *kani*, and *basanta* that measures 0.70mtrs in height, *talajangha* measures 0.48 mtrs, *bandhana* measuring 0.25mtrs in height has a single moulding and *baranda* measuring 0.70 mtrs in height has five mouldings. The *gandi* measures 4.10 mtrs and the *mastaka* measuring 2.00 mtrs has usual components like *beki*, *amalaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa*.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *raha* niche measuring 0.72 mtrs.x 0.35 mtrs is provided with *tala garbhika* in the *pabhaga* which is flanked by two *khakahara mundi* pilasters. The *parsvadevata* niches are enshrining Parvati in north, Karttikeya in east, Ganesa in south, which are of recent installations.

v) **Decorative features:** The *talajangha* and *upara jangha* are carved with *khakhara mundi* and *pidhamundi*s respectively in the *anuratha paga* and *kanika pagas* and the recess between the *pagas*. The *mundi* niches house *Dikapalas* in the *tala-jangha* and their female counterparts in the *upara jangha*. The *anuratha paga* of the *gandi* is decorated with a series of *ghata-pallava* in succession. *Kanika pagas* are decorated with *bhumi amlas*.

Door Jamb: The doorjambs of the temple measuring 1.70 mtrs. X 1.17 mtrs is decorated with three vertical bands of scroll works like *puspa, nara* and *lata sakhas* from exterior to the interior. At the *lalatabimba*, there is a Gaja-lakxhmi seating in *lalitasana* over a lotus pedestal. *Dvarapala* niches measuring 0.40 mtrs. x 0.25 mtrs. At the base of the door jambs have *khakahara mundi*s. The Saivite *dvarapala*s hold trident in their left hands.

Lintel : The architrave above the doorjamb measuring 1.77 mtrs is carved with nine planets within a rectangular niche. The *graha*s are seated in *padmasana*.

vi) **Building material** Coarse grained sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** The *anuratha paga* of the temple is decorated with a series of *ghata-pallava*, which is a new feature.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** Good, because of the recent renovation work but the temple is partially buried up to the *pabhaga* portion.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger : of Disappearance** —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress :** *Talajangha* of the western side is partly damaged.

ii) **Structural problems :** The carvings in the temple walls are largely eroded because of the inferior quality of the stone.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** Repaired by Bharati *Matha* after the super cyclone when the temple suffered severe damage.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** B

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property** —

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

Present State of Preservation and Recommendations for Conservation

1. **Detached and loose sculptures:**

The detached and loose sculptures like *amalaka*, fragments of unidentifiable figures and temple fragments are there in the eastern and northern side of the temple.

13. **Reference notes** : —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** 25.08.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 90 / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 265 / 1987

1. **Name**

i) Present Name — Tirthesvara Siva temple

ii) **Past Name** — —

2. Location — Lat 20° 14' 36"N, Long 85° 50' 10"E, Elev-85ft.

i) Address & ii) Approach: Tirthesvara Siva temple is located in Talabazar road, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is situated on the left side of road leading from Bindusagar to Lingaraja temple. The temple is facing towards west. The enshrining deity is a *Siva lingam* within a circular *Yonipitha* which is located at a depth of 0.94 mtrs below the door level. It is a living temple

iii) Tradition & legends —

3. Ownership

i) **Single/ Multiple** — Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** — Private

iii) **Any other (specify)** : It is looked after by a committee of Talabazar under the leadership of Deven Samantaray and Govinda Samantaray.

iv) **Name** — DevenSamantaray and Govinda Samantaray.

v) **Address** — Talabazar, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** — 14th century AD. (Renovation)

ii) **Approximate date** — Late Ganga period.

iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features of the temple resembles with the Ganga period.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building

ii) **Subtype** : The temple has a *vimana* and a *jagamohana*.

iii) **Typology** — *Vimana* is a *rekha* deul while *jagamohana* is a *pidha deul*.



6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** — In use

ii) **Present use** — Living Temple

iii) **Past use** : Worshipped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : Various religious functions like *Sankranti, Shiva chatrudarshi, Samabar jalabhisekha, Dahana- chori* are observed

iii) **Social significance** : —

iv) **Associational significance:** Talabazar Temple Committee, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by private residential buildings on three sides of east, north and south and the Tala bazaar road in the west.

ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan & Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a *jagamohana*. The

vimana measures 4.30 square mtrs, *Jagamohana* 3.40 mtrs in length and 4.15 mtrs in breadth and *ganthiala* 0.36 mtrs. The sanctum measures 2.03 square mtrs. The *pabhaga* of the *vimana* have been buried from all the sides. The *vimana* has *panchanga bada*. *Talajangha* measures 0.66 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.21mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.65 mtrs and *baranda* 0.49 mtrs and *gandi* measures 5.30mts. The *mastaka* is 2.00 mtrs. The *jagamohana* which is a later addition has a *trianga bada*. Visible parts of *pabhaga* measure 0.20 mtrs *jangha* 1.30 mtrs, *baranda* 0.38 mtrs, *Gandi* 1.30 mtrs and *mastaka* measures 0.98 mtrs. *Gandi* of the *vimana* distinguished by central *raha* and pair of *anuratha* and *kanika* paga are on either side of *raha*. The temple is plain because of the lime plaster on all over the walls which have been finished by a red wash.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*** : The *raha* niches on three sides measure 0.66mts in height, 0.43mts in width and 0.23 mtrs in depth respectively, surmounted by a *khakhara mundis*. All the three niches are empty.

v) **Decorative features**

Door Jamb : The doorjambs of the *vimana* measures 1.98 mtrs in height and 1.30 mtrs in width. At the base there are *dvarapala* niches with *khakhara mundi* that enshrine two Saiva *dvarapalas* standing in flexed position holding a trident in left and sword in right hands.

Lintel: The *graha* architrave that measures 2.05 mtrs in length and 0.30 mtrs in width have nine *grahas* are flanked by two atlantid *ganas* on both the sides. In the *lalatabimba* niche (0.28 mtrs. x 0.19 mtrs.) there is a Gajalaxmi.

vi) **Building material**	Fine grained ochrous sand stone.
vii) **Construction techniques**	Dry masonry
viii) **Style**	*Kalingan*
ix) **Special features, if any:**	—

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** Growth of trees and other vegetation on the superstructure, particularly on the *mastaka* of the temple create problem to the monument. The roots and rootlets of the trees are expanding the gaps between the joints of the dry stone masonry and facilitating seepage of rain water in to the sanctum.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** Pipal trees on the superstructure endanger the monument.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress:** Growth of vegetation on the structure.

ii) **Structural problems:** The temple is buried up to the *pabhaga* portion.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance**: The temple was renovated by local people and maintained by the priest Deven Samantaray of Talabazar. Clearance of the vegetation sealing of the cracks and gasping the stone masonry.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture**	B
ii) **Historic**	C
iii) **Associational**	B
iv) **Social/Cultural**	B
v) **Others**	—

12. **Threats to the property**	Growth of pipal trees endangers the property

Conservation problem and remedies : The wild grass, creepers and pipal trees growing on the *beki* of the temple cause serious threat to the monument. The vegetation needs to be removed immediately. The cracks and gaps in the dry stone masonry should be sealed to check water seepage. The monument suffocates because of encroachment of residential buildings from three sides. Because of the encroachments from all the sides including the road in the front, the rain water stagnates within the temple precinct. Provision needs to be made to drain out the rainwater.

Detached and loose sculptures : There is an image of a four armed Sidhivinayaka on the right side of the entrance to the *vimana*.

13. **Reference notes**	—
14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings**	One Photograph.
15. **Date of Documentation**	13.08.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 91 / 2006
OPU / 751002 /211 / 1987



1. Name

i) Present Name Uttaresvara Siva Temple

ii) Past Name —

2. Location Lat- 20°14' 62" N., Long- 85° 51' 18" E., Elev 107 ft.

i) Address & ii) Approach: Uttaresvara Siva temple is located within a precinct in the northern embankment of Bindusagar tank in the Nalamuhana Sahi, Kedara-Gouri Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. One can approach the side on the left side of the Kedara-Gouri road leading from Kedara-Gouri temple to Vaital temple. The enshrining deity in this temple is a *Siva lingam* within a circular *yoni pitha* at the centre of sanctum. The original temple has collapsed, as evident from the renovation work above the *pabhaga* and presence of cult images of earlier phase in different parts of the temple walls without conforming to the canonical prescriptions. It is the main temple within the precinct along with nine lesser shrines.

iii) Tradition & legends: According to the local tradition, this temple is so named as it is located in the northern embankment of Bindusagar and north of Lingaraj. The temple is one of the four *pithas*; the other *pithas* are *Yoga pitha* at Kharakhia Baidyanath, *Bhoga pitha* at Lingaraj and Siddha Pitha at Kedara-Gouri temple. Similarly Uttaresvara was known as *Tantra pitha*.

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple : Single.

ii) Public/ Private Private.

iii) Any other (specify) : The temple is maintained by Ratnakara Gargabatu and his family.

iv) Name : Ratnakara Gargabatu

v) Address : Godi Pokhari Sahi, Gosagaresvara Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. Age

i) Precise date : —

i) Approximate date : 7^{th} Century A.D. The original structure but the later construction might be 19^{th} century.

iii) Source of Information: Architectural features like *pabhaga* mouldings, rectangular flat roofed *jagamohana* and sculptures with 7^{th} century iconographic traits.

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Building.

ii) Subtype : Temple.

iii) Typology *Vimana* is *rekha deul* where as *jagamohana* is a rectangular flat roofed hall.

6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use : In use.

ii) Present use : Living temple.

iii) Past use : Worshipped.

7. Significance

i) Historic significance : —

ii) Cultural significance : Rituals like Nru*simha Janma* (birthday), *Durgastami, Kartika Purnima, Sivaratri* etc. are observed.

iii) Social significance : Thread ceremony, marriage ceremony etc are also performed.

iv) Associational significance : —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by the lesser shrines of Bhimesvar in north Sahadevesvara in south and the compound wall on the eastern and western sides.

ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards the east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *pancharatha vimana* and a flat roofed rectangular *Jagamohana* measuring 9.00 mtrs in length x 4.40 mtrs in breadth. The *vimana* measures 3.40 square mtrs and *jagamohana* measures 5.60 mtrs in length x 4.40 mtrs in width. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order with components like *bada, gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 5.74 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *kalasa*. With three fold divisions of the *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 2.24 mtrs. At the bottom the *pabhaga* has three base mouldings that measures 0.67 mtrs in height. *Jangha* measures 1.00 mtrs in height and *baranda* with a thick of single moulding measured 0.57 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *parsvaadevata* niches located on the *raha pagas* of the *jangha* on the three sides of north, west and south measuring 0.96 mtrs x 0.62 mtrs and with a depth of 0.15 mtrs houses i.e. Kartikeya in west, Parvati in north and Ganesa in south. Kartikeya standing in a *tribhanga* pose is holding a spear (*sula*) in his left hand and the right hand rests over his thigh. He has *jatamukuta*, and wears beaded necklace and a female attendant is standing in his lefts. The northern *raha* niche houses a six armed Mahisamardini. She holds a wheel in lower left, a bow in second lower left and the third left hand rests over the demon Mahisasura. The deity holds a sword in lower right, a spear in the middle and an arrow in the third right hand. Her left leg is resting over the hip of the demon. The body of the demon is a buffalo where as the face is that of a human. This image of Mahisamardini appears to be a later installation as Mahisamardini is not the *parsva devata* in a Siva temple. It is Parvati. The southern *raha* niche enshrines the image of a four armed Siddhivinayaka Ganesa. He holds a *nagapasa* in upper left and *parasu* in upper right hand, *modakapatra* in lower left, and a staff in lower right hand. The *jagamohana* is plain. It has three niches in the southern wall. Niche no.-1 measures 0.50 mtrs in height x 0.42 mtrs in width and houses the image of Nara*simha* in *Ugra* form.

v) **Decorative features:** The temple is devoid of ornamentation. However in *pabhaga* portion line drawings of *chaitya* design are noticed.

The doorjamb of *Jagamohana* measures 1.72 mtrs in height x 1.18 mtrs in width.

Lintel: At the *lalatabimba* there is a four armed Gajalaxmi seated in *lalitasana* over a lotus pedestal. The architrave above the doorjamb is carved with the traditional *Navagrahas*.

vi) **Building material** — Ochre colour sandstone.

vii) **Construction techniques** — Dry masonry

viii) **Style** — *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** — Rectangular flat roofed *jagamohana.*

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced**: Good, because of the renovation work done by Ratnakara Gargabatu in the year 1969.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance:** The temple has a thick red wash all over the walls along with strip painting in yellow at places.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress:** Small cracks are noticed in the roof of *jagamohana*.

ii) **Structural problems:** Cracks in the roof of *jagamohana*.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance**

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** B

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : B

v) **Others** : —

12 **Threats to the property**:

Conservation Problem and Remedies: The rain water percolates into the *jagamohana* because of the cracks in the roof. Growth of vegetation like pipal and Asoka tree on the outer wall of the temple.

Compound wall: There is a rectangular compound wall measuring 50 mtrs in length x 25.00 mtrs in width x 2.85 mtrs in height with a thickness of 0.74 mtrs made of dressed laterite blocks. There are two gateways; in the eastern and southern compound wall. These gateways have carved with doorjambs having *dvarapala* niches and lintel. The eastern doorjamb measures 2.60 mtrs in height x 1.95 mtrs in width. The *graha* architrave above the doorjamb measures 1.95 mtrs. At the base, the *dvarapala* niche 0.38 mtrs in height x 0.19 mtrs in width, with a depth of 0.07 mtrs. The southern gateway measures 2.30 mtrs in height x 1.40 mtrs in width. At the base, the *dvarapala* niches measuring 0.31 mtrs in height x 0.18 mtrs in width. These doorjambs and lintels originally belonged to earlier temple of 7th century A.D which is now reused at the entrance of the compound. The presence of *graha* architrave is something very unusual in door frames.

13. Reference notes

1. Debala Mitra, '*Bhubaneswar*' New Delhi, 1958, P. 29.
2. K.C. Panigrahi, *Archaeological Remains at Bhubaneswar*, Calcutta, 1961. PP. 16-17.
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14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One Photograph

15. Date of Documentation 12.09.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 91 - I / 2006**
OPU / 751002 /215/ 1987



1. Name

i) Present Name **Astasambhu Siva Temple No-1**

ii) Past Name : —

2. Location Lat 20°14' 62" N., Long 85° 51' 18" E., Elev 107 ft

i) Address & ii) Approach: In the Uttaresvara Siva temple precinct there are eight temples of an identical size and dimension locally known as Astasambhu. Five of them are arranged in one alignment are also known as Panchu Pandava. They were originally dedicated to lord Siva. For convenience of documentation they have been numbered Astha Sambhu Siva temple I to VIII.

iii) Tradition & legends : —

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple Single

ii) Public/ Private : Private.

iii) **Any other (specify)** The temple is maintained by the Ratnakara Garga Batu and family.

iv) **Name** : Ratnakara Garga Batu

v) **Address** : Godipokhari sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** 10th Century A.D.

i) **Approximate date**

iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural featurs like *bada* division and *pabhaga* mouldings.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** Precinct.

ii) **Subtype** Temple.

iii) **Typology** : *Rekha deul.*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned.

ii) **Present use** Non- living

iii) **Past use** Worshipped.

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance** : —

iii) **Social significance** —

iv) **Associational significance** —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding :** The temple is surrounded by Godavari tank in the east, Uttaresvara temple compound wall in west, Astasambhu Siva temple No-II in north and Bindusagar tank in south beyond the compound wall.

ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 2.45 mtrs with a frontal porch of 0.53 mtrs. it is *pancharatha* as distinguished by a central *raha* and a pair of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either sides of the *raha*. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order that measures 5.72 mtrs in height from *pabhaga* to *kalasa*. From bottom to the top the temple has a *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka*. With three fold divisions of the *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.72 mtrs. At the bottom the *pabhaga* has four base mouldings of *khura*, *kumha*, *pata*, *basanta* that measures 0.47 mtrs. *jangha* measures 0.90 mtrs and *baranda* measuring 0.35 mtrs thick has three mouldings. The *gandi* measuring 3.00 mtrs in height is devoid of any decoration and *mastaka* measures 1.00 mtrs with components like *beki*, *amlaka*, *khapuri* and *kalasa*.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *parsvadevata* niches are located on the *raha* paga of the *jangha* on the three sides of north, west and south measuring 0.50 mtrs x 0.32 mtrs and with a depth of 0.20 mtrs. Except the southern niche the rest two are empty. The niches are decorated with *talagarbhika* and *urdhagarbhika* of *khakhara* order. The southern niche houses a four armed Ganesa holding a *parasu* in his lower left, a rosary with *varadamudra* pose in lower right hand. His upper hands are broken. The deity is flanked on the top by two flying *Vidyadharas* holding garlands in their hands.

v) **Decorative features** —

Door Jambs: The doorjamb is decorated with three vertical bands and measures 1.20 mtrs in height x 0.84 mtrs in width. At the base of the doorjamb there are *dvarapala* niches on either side measuring 0.28 mtrs in height x 0.12 mtrs in width and houses the Saivite *dvarapala*'s holding trident.

Lintel: At the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi holding a lotus in her left hand and right hand is in *Varada mudra*. The architrave above the doorjamb carved with the traditional *Navagrahas* flanked by two atlantid *ganas* on either side.

vi) **Building material** : Coarse grey sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any** : —



9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair, because of the renovation work.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress:** The *udyota simha* of eastern wall is broken. The sanctum is empty.

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The temple was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i)	**Architecture**	B
ii)	**Historic**	: C
iii)	**Associational**	C
iv)	**Social/Cultural**	: C
v)	**Others**	—

12. **Threats to the property**:

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Percolation of water into the sanctum from the cracks in the roof threats the property. There is a pipal tree in the *pabhaga* portion of the frontal wall. Small vegetations are growing on the walls in the rainy season needs to be cleared.

13. **Reference notes** : —

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One Photograph

15. **Date of Documentation** 12.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 91 - II / 2006
OPU / 751002 /216 / 1987

1. Name

i) Present Name : Astasambhu Siva Temple-II

ii) Past Name : —

2. Location Lat 20°14' 62" N., Long 85° 51' 18" E., Elev 107 ft

i) Address & ii) Approach: Astasambhu Siva temple is situated within the precinct of Uttaresvara Siva temple (see page no.___).

iii) Tradition & legends : —

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple Single

ii) Public/ Private Private

iii) Any other (specify) : The temple is maintained by the Ratnakara Gargabatu and family.

iv) Name Ratnakara Gargabatu

v) Address Godipokhari sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar

4. Age

i) Precise date 10th Century A.D.

i) Approximate date

iii) Source of Information : Architectural features like *bada* division and *Pabhaga* mouldings.

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Precinct.

ii) Subtype Temple

iii) Typology *Rekha deul*

6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use : Abandoned.

ii) Present use : Non-living temple

iii) Past use Worshipped.

7. Significance

i) Historic significance : —



ii) Cultural significance : —

iii) Social significance : —

IV) Associational significance : —

8. Physical description

i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by the Godavari *kunda* in east, compound wall in west, Astasambhu temple No-III in north and Astasambhu temple No-I in south.

ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 2.80 square mtrs with a frontal porch of 0.30 mtrs. The cella measures 1.35 square mtrs. It is *pancharatha* with a central *raha* and a pair of anuratha and *kanika pagas* on either sides of *raha*. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order having *bada*, *gandi*, and *mastaka* that measures 6.35 mtrs in height. With three fold divisions of the *bada*, the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.75 mtrs. At the bottom *pabhaga* has four base mouldings of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata*, *basanta* that

measures 0.45 mtrs, *jangha* - 0.90 mtrs and *baranda* 0.40 mtrs with three thin mouldings. *Gandi* and *mastaka* measures 3.10 mtrs and 1.50 mtrs respectively.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *parsavadevata* niches measures 0.50 mtrs in height x 0.33 mtrs in width and 0.20 mtrs in depth. The nòrthern *raha* niche houses a four armed Parvati standing over a lotus pedestal. The deity holds trident in upper left, and a staff in upper right hand and other two hands are broken. Her mount lion is in her left side and a deer in the right side near the feet. Two diminutive lady attendants are also there on either sides. The western *raha* niche enshrines Kartikeya image which is partly broken up to chest portion.

v) **Decorative features:** The exterior wall of the temple is plain except the frontal wall. Above the doorjamb, there is a *sukanasa*, at the centre of which is a *khakhara mundi* flanked by two miniature *rekha deulas*. Above this there is a stylized *chaitya* surmounted by an *udyotasimha*.

Door Jambs: The doorjambs are decorated with three plain vertical bands measure 1.20 mtrs x 0.88 mtrs. At the base of the doorjambs Saivite *dvarapalas* are housed in niches on the either side and they holds trident in their left and right hand is in *varada mudra*. At the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi seated in *lalitasana* over a lotus pedestal. The deity is holding a lotus in her left and right hand is in *varada mudra*.

Lintel: The architrave above the doorjamb measuring 1.23 mtrs is carved with the traditional *navagrahas*.

vi) **Building material** : Ochre colour sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any**: Sukanasa over the frontal porch.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance**: The temple was repaired by the Orissan State Archaeology under X and XI Financial Commission Award and presently maintained by Ratnakara Gargabatu and his family members.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**:

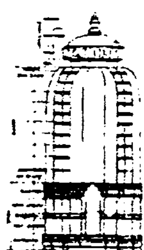
Conservation Problem and Remedies: Rain water is percolating in to the sanctum from the cracks in the roof.

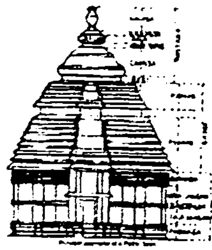
13. **Reference notes**

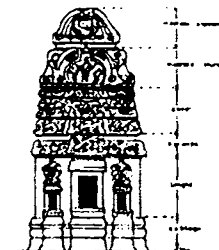
14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One Photograph.

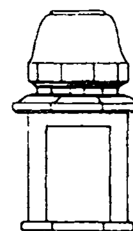
15. **Date of Documentation** 12.09.2006

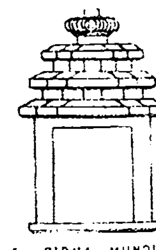
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Serial Number : BBSR / 91 - III / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 217/ 1987

1. Name

i) Present Name **Astasambhu Siva Temple-III**

ii) Past Name —

2. Location Lat- 20^{0}14'62" N., Long. 85^{0} 50' 18"E., Elev. 107 ft

i) Address & ii) Approach : Astasambhu Siva temple-III is situated in the Uttaresvar Siva temple precinct (**for details see page no.___**)

iii) Tradition & legends —

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple Single.

ii) Public/ Private Private.

iii) Any other (specify) : —

iv) Name : Ratnakara Gargabatu

v) Address : Godipokhari Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. Age

i) Precise date : —

ii) Approximate date 10th Century A.D.

iii) Source of Information : Same as Astasambhu Siva Temple-I and II.

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Precinct.

ii) Subtype Temple.

iii) Typology *Rekha* deul.

6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ in use : Abandoned.

ii) Present use : Non- living Temple.

iii) Past use : Worshipped.

7. Significance

i) Historic significance : —

ii) Cultural significance : —



iii) Social significance —

iv) Associational significance —

8. Physical description

i) Surrounding : The temple is surrounded by Godavari Kunda in east, compound wall in west, Astasambhu Siva temple-IV in north and Astasmbhu Siva temple-II in south.

ii) Orientation: The temple is facing towards east.

iii) Architectural features (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch. The *Vimana* measures 2.10 square mtrs and the frontal porch 0.45 mtrs. The *Vimana* is *pancharatha* having a central *raha* with a pairs of *anuratha* and *kanika paga* on either sides of the *raha*. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 4.61 mtrs in height. With three fold divisions of the *bada* the temple has a trianga *bada* measuring 1.46 mtrs. At the bottom the *pabhaga* has four base mouldings of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata* and *basanta* that measures 0.38 mtrs in height. *Jangha* measures 0.80 mtrs and *baranda*

measures 0.28 mtrs with three mouldings. *Gandi* and *mastaka* measure 2.15 mtrs and 1.00 mtrs respectively.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *parsva devata* niches measuring 0.42 mtrs in height x 0.30 mtrs in width with a depth of 0.12 mtrs are empty. These are decorated with *talagarbhika* and *urdhagarbhika* of *khakhara* order. Above the niche bho-motifs are found.

v) **Decorative features:** Except the frontal wall the other walls are plain. Right above the doorjamb there is a *sukanasa* with a *khakhara mundi* at the centre being flanked by two miniature *rekha deuls*, which is surmounted by a stylized *chaitya* an *udyota simha*.

Door Jambs: The door jambs are decorated with three plain vertical bands and measures 0.98 mtrs x 0.45 mtrs. At the base of the doorjambs there are Saivite *dvarapalas* holding trident in their left hand and right hand in *varada mudra*.

Lintel: At the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi seated in *lalitasana* over a lotus pedestal. She holds a lotus in her left and right hand in *varada mudra*. The architrave above the doorjambs is carved with the traditional *navagrahas*.

vi) **Building material** : Ochre colour sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any**: *Sukanasa* above the frontal porch.

9. **State of preservation**

   i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

    i) **Signs of distress** : —

    ii) **Structural problems** —

    iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

    i) **Architecture** B

    ii) **Historic** C

    iii) **Associational** C

    iv) **Social/Cultural** C

    v) **Others**

12. **Threats to the property**

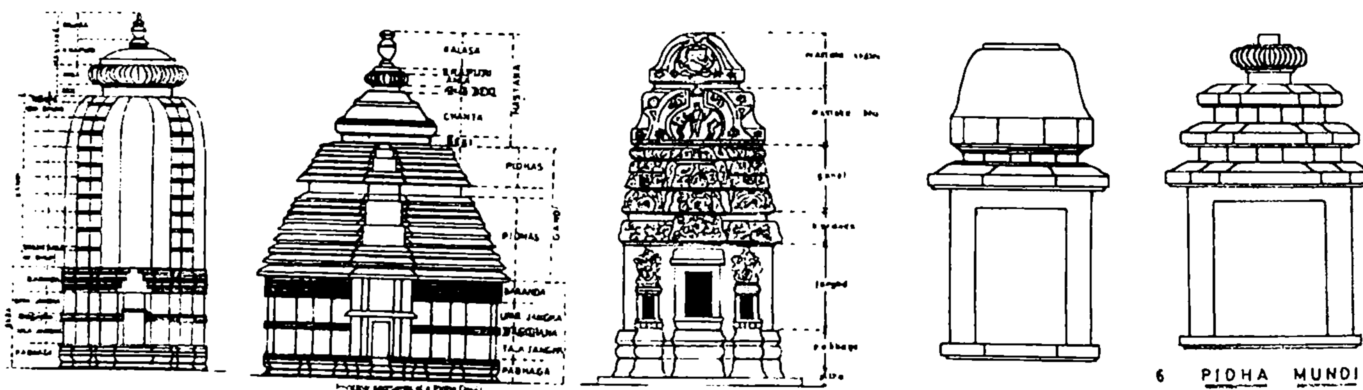
    Conservation Problem and Remedies: Rain water percolates into the sanctum from the cracks in the roof. The vegetations inside and outside the sanctum needs to be cleared.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One Photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** : 12.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 91 – IV / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 218 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** **Astasambhu Siva Temple-IV**
   ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** Lat. 20^{0}14'62" N., Long. 85^{0} 50' 18"E., Elev. 107 ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Astasambhu Siva temple-IV is located within the Uttaresvar Siva temple precinct.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** : —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Single
   ii) **Public/ Private** Private
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : The temple is under the care and maintenance of Ratnakara Gargabatu and family.
   iv) **Name** Ratnakara Gargabatu.
   v) **Address** : Godipokhari Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   i) **Approximate date** 10th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : *Bada* division and *pabhaga* mouldings.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct.
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** : *Rekha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned.
   ii) **Present use** Non-living temple.
   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped.
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —



   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Godavari tank in east, compound wall in west, Astasambhu Siva temple-V in north and Astasambhu Siva Temple-III in south.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *Vimana* measuring 2.45 square mtrs, with a frontal porch of 0.45 mtrs. It is *pancharatha* has a central *raha* and a pairs of *anuratha* and *kanika pagas* on either sides of the *raha*. On elevation, the *Vimana* is of *rekha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 4.42 mtrs in height. With three fold divisions of *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.42 mtrs in height. At the bottom the *pabhaga* has four base mouldings of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata* and *basanta* that measures 0.38 mtrs in height.

Jangha and *baranda* measures 0.78 mtrs and 0.22 mtrs however the *gandi* and mastaka measures 2.10 mtrs and 0.90 mtrs in height respectively.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*** —

v) **Decorative features** : Above the doorjamb, there is a *sukanasa* made of *khakhara mundi* which is flanked by two miniature *Rekha angasikharas*, and surmounted by a *chaitya* motif beneath the Udyota*simha*.

Door Jambs: The doorjambs are carved with two plain vertical bands that measures 0.96 mtrs x 0.43 mtrs.

Lintel: At the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi seated in *lalitasana* over a lotus pedestal. The deity holds a lotus in her left and right hand is in *Varada mudra*.

vi) **Building material** Grey sandstone

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** *Sukanasa* above the frontal porch.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress:** Rain water percolates inside the sanctum though the cracks in the roof.

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** Repaired by Orissan State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property:**

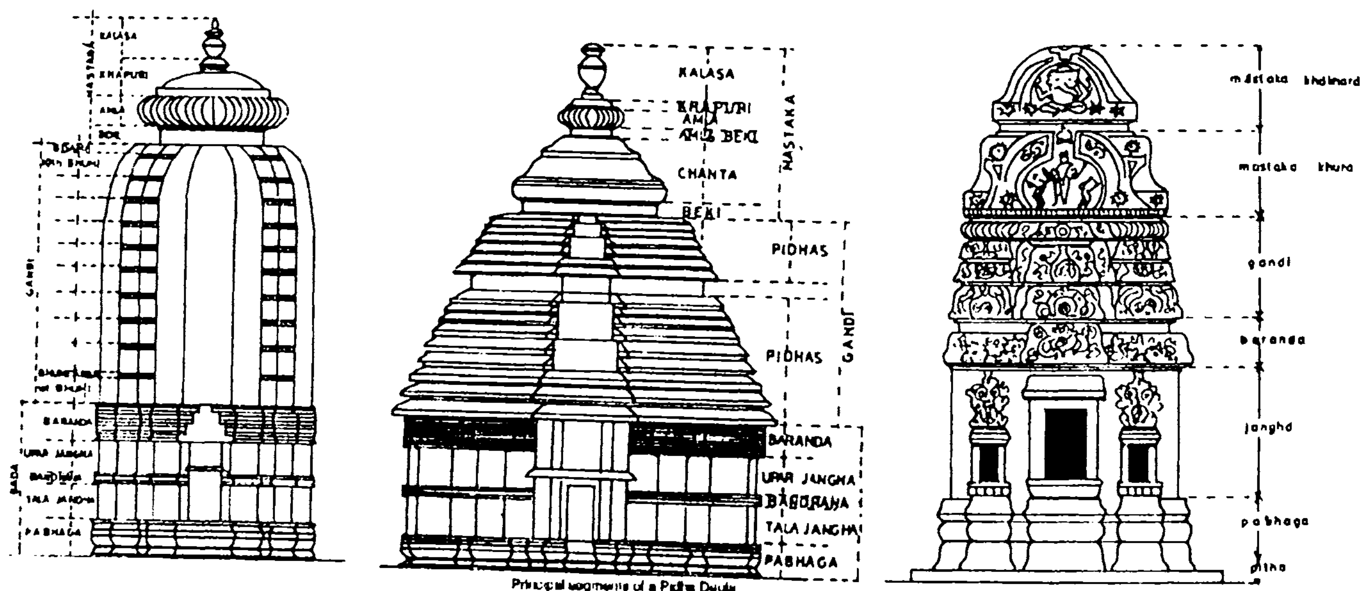
Conservation Problem and Remedies: The vegetations covering in the walls during rainy season needs to be cleared.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One Photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 12.09.2006

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Principal segments of a Pidha Deula

Serial Number : BBSR / 91 – V / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 219 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** : **Astasambhu Siva Temple-V**
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** : Lat- 20°14'62" N., Long. 85° 50' 18"E., Elev. 107 ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Astasambhu Siva Temple-V is located within the Uttaresvara Siva temple precinct.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** : —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Single.
   ii) **Public/ Private** : Private.
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : The temple is under the care and maintenance of Ratnakara Gargabatu and family.
   iv) **Name** : Ratnakara Gargabatu.
   v) **Address** : Godipokhari Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   i) **Approximate date** : 10th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : *Bada* division and *pabhaga* mouldings.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct.
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** : *Rekha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ In use** : Abandoned.
   ii) **Present use** Non-living Temple.
   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped.
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —



   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** —
   iv) **Associational significance** : —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounding by Astasambhu Siva temple-VI in east, compound wall in west, Uttaresvara Siva temple in north and Astasambhu Siva temple No-IV in south.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple stands on a low *pista* measuring 2.25 square mtrs with a height of 0.35 mtrs. On plan the temple has a square *Vimana* measuring 2.25 square mtrs with a frontal porch of 0.25 mtrs. The *Vimana* is *pancharatha*. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order with *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 4.50 mtrs in height. With three fold divisions of *bada*, the temple has a trianga *bada* measuring 1.40 mtrs in height. At the bottom the *pabhaga* has four base mouldings of *khura*, *kumbha*, *pata* and *basanta* that measures 0.36 mtrs.

jangha measures 0.82 mtrs and *baranda* measures 0.30 mtrs in height. *Gandi* measures 2.10 mtrs and mastaka 1.00 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** —

v) **Decorative features** —

Door Jambs: The doorjamb is plain and measures 0.97 mtrs x 0.48 mtrs.

vi) **Building material** Dressed laterite.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : Repaired by Orissan State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : C

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others**

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: There is a pipal tree at the base of the *pista* in the eastern side.

Detached and loose sculpture: A lotus pedestal made of sand stone is there inside the sanctum.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One Photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 12.09.2006

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Principal segments of a Pidha Deula

Serial Number : BBSR / 91 - VI / 2006
OPU / 751002 /212/ 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Astasambhu Siva Temple-VI
   ii) **Past Name** : —
2. **Location** Lat.20°14'62" N., Long. 85° 50' 18"E., Elev. 107 ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Astasambhu Siva Temple-VI is situated within the Uttaresvara Siva temple precinct (for details see page no.____).
   iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Single
   ii) **Public/ Private** Private.
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : The temple is under the care and maintenance of Ratnakara Gargabatu and family.
   iv) **Name** Ratnakara Gargabatu.
   v) **Address** Godipokhari sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** 10^{th} Century A.D.
   i) **Approximate date**
   iii) **Source of Information :** *Bada* division and *pabhaga* mouldings.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** *Rekha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned.
   ii) **Present use** Non-living temple.
   iii) **Past use** Worshipped.



7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** —
   iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Godavari tank in east, Astasambhu Siva Temple-V in west, Uttaresvara Siva temple in north and Astasambhu Siva temple- VII in south.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch. The *Vimana* measures 1.60 square mtrs and the frontal porch 0.30 mtrs and the cella measures 0.90 mtrs x 0.75 mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order that measures 3.85 mtrs in height. *Bada* has three fold divisions and measures 1.15 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* -0.30 mtrs, *jangha* – 0.59 mtrs, *baranda* -0.26 mtrs).

The *gandi* and *mastaka* measures 1.70 mtrs and 1.00 mtrs respectively.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas***: The *parsvadevata* niches measures 0.32 mtrs in height x 0.20 mtrs in width, with a depth of 0.12 mtrs are located in east, north and south, in the *talajangha* portion. All are empty.

v) **Decorative features:**

Door Jambs: The doorjambs are plain and measures 0.97 mtrs in height x 0.40 mtrs in width.

vi) **Building material** Coarse grey Sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any**: —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award and presently maintained by Gargabatu and his family members.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

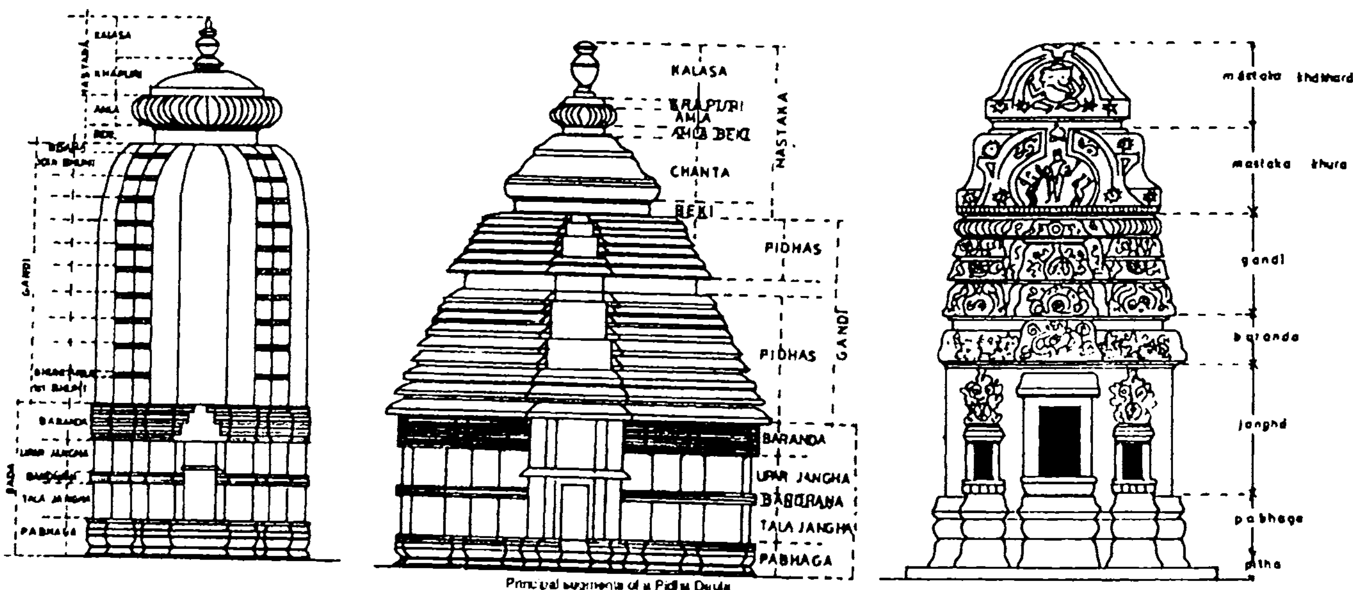
Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One Photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 12.09.2006

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Principal segments of a Pidha Deula

Serial Number : BBSR / 91 - VII / 2006
OPU / 751002/213 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Astasambhu Siva Temple-VII
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat- 20°14'62" N., Long. 85° 50' 18"E., Elev. 107 ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Astasambhu Siva Temple-VII is situated within the Uttaresvara Siva temple precinct .
   iii) **Tradition & legends** —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Single.
   ii) **Public/ Private** Private
   iii) **Any other (specify)** Ratnakara Gargabatu.
   iv) **Name** Same as Uttaresvara Siva temple.
   v) **Address** : —
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date**
   ii) **Approximate date** 10th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : *Bada* division and *pabhaga* moulding.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct.
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** : *Rekha deul.*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned
   ii) **Present use** : Non-living temple.
   iii) **Past use** : Worshipped.
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —



   iii) **Social significance** —
   iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Astasambhu Siva temple-VI in north, western embankment of Godavari tank in south, compound wall in east, Panchu pandava temples in the west.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *Vimana* and a frontal porch. The *Vimana* measures 2.20 mtrs in length x 1.90 mtrs in width. The frontal porch measures 0.41 mtrs. On elevation, the *Vimana* is of *Rekha* order with *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* that measures 4.15 mtrs in height. With three fold divisions of *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.30 mtrs in height (*pabhaga*-0.32 mtrs, *jangha* – 0.68 mtrs, *baranda* -0.30 mtrs). The *gandi* and *mastaka* measure 1.85 mtrs and 1.00 mtrs respectively.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The parsvadevata niches are located in the *jangha* are empty and

measure 0.40 mtrs x 0.22 mtrs, with a depth of 0.09 mtrs.

v) **Decorative features**: The temple is devoid of ornamentation. At the centre of *raha* paga on four sides there are Udyota *simhas*.

Door Jambs: The doorjambs are plain and measure 1.10 mtrs in height x 0.45 mtrs in width.

vi) **Building material** Grey sandstone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any**: —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : The *pabhaga* of the western side is partly broken.

ii) **Structural problems** —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award and presently maintained by Gargabatu and his family members.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Rain water percolates into the sanctum from the cracks in the roof. Small pipal trees, wild grasses in the sanctum.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One Photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 12.09.2006

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Principal segments of a Pidha Deula

Serial Number : **BBSR / 91 - VIII / 2006**
OPU / 751002 / 214 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** : **Astasambhu Siva Temple-VIII**
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location** Lat. 20°14'62" N., Long. 85° 50' 18"E., Elev. 107 ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Astasambhu Siva Temple-VIII is situated within the Uttaresvara Siva temple precinct.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** : —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Single
   ii) **Public/ Private** Private.
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : The temple is under the care and maintenance of Ratnakara Gargabatu and family.
   iv) **Name** : Ratnakara Gargabatu.
   v) **Address** Godipokhari Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** 10th Century A.D.
   ii) **Approximate date**
   iii) **Source of Information** : *Bada* divisions and *pabhaga* mouldings.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Precinct.
   ii) **Subtype** Temple
   iii) **Typology** *Rekha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** Abandoned
   ii) **Present use** Non-living temple.
   iii) **Past use** Worshipped.
7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —



   iii) **Social significance** —
   iv) **Associational significance** —
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by Godavari tank in east, Panchupandava temples in west, Uttaresvara Siva temple in north and compound wall of Uttaresvara temple in south.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *Vimana* measuring 2.10 mtrs, with a frontal porch of 0.33 mtrs. The cella measures 0.90 square mtrs. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order measuring 4.30 mtrs in height. With three fold divisions of *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.38 mtrs in height (*pabhaga* – 0.35 mtrs, *jangha* -0.69 mtrs, *baranda* -0.34 mtrs). The *gandi* and *mastaka* measures 2.02 mtrs and 0.90 mtrs.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *raha* niches measure 0.43 mtrs x 0.21 mtrs, with a depth of 0.09 mtrs. The niches are empty.

v) **Decorative features**

Door Jambs: The doorjambs are plain and measures 1.05 mtrs x 0.45 mtrs.

Lintel Plain.

VI) Building material Grey sandstone.

vii) Construction techniques Dry masonry

viii) Style *Kalingan*

ix) Special features, if any : —

9. State of preservation

i) Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced : Fair

ii) State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance : —

10. Condition description

i) Signs of distress : The inner walls of the sanctum are in damaged condition.

ii) Structural problems —

iii) Repairs and Maintenance: It was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award and presently maintained by Ratnakara Gargabatu and his family members.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) Architecture : C

ii) Historic : C

iii) Associational C

iv) Social/Cultural : C

v) Others : —

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Rain water percolates in to the sanctum from the cracks in the roof.

13. Reference notes:

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings One Photograph.

15. Date of Documentation 12.09.2006

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Serial Number : **BBSR / 91 - IX / 2006**
OPU / 751002 / 221/ 1987

1. Name

i) Present Name **Bhimesvara Siva Temple**

ii) Past Name —

2. Location Lat. 20°14' 62" N., Long. 85° 51' 18" E., Elev. 107 ft.

i) Address & ii) Approach: Bhimesvara Siva temple is located within the Uttaresvara Siva temple precinct, in the northern embankment of Bindusagar tank. The enshrining deity of this temple is a *Siva lingam* within a circular *yoni pitha* at the centre of the sanctum. This is a living temple and is facing towards the east.

iii) Tradition & legends : —

3. Ownership

i) Single/ Multiple : Single.

ii) Public/ Private Private.

iii) Any other (specify) The temple is maintained by the Ratnakara Gargabatu and family.



iv) Name Ratnakara Gargabatu

v) Addres : Godipokhari Sahi, Gosagaresvara Chowk, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.

4. Age

i) Precise date : 7th – 8th Century A.D.

i) Approximate date

iii) Source of Information : Architectural features of *pabhaga* mouldings like *hura*, *kumbha* and *pata*.

5. Property Type

i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Building.

ii) Subtype Temple

iii) Typology The *vimana* is a *rekha deul* with a modern flat roof structure as *jagamohana*.

6. Property use

i) Abandoned/ In use : In use.

ii) Present use : Living temple.

iii) Past use : Worshipped.

7. Significance

i) Historic significance : —

ii) Cultural significance : Rituals like *Sankranti, Sivaratri, and Jalabhiseka* are observed.

iii) Social significance : —

iv) Associational significance : —

8. Physical description

i) Surrounding: The temple is located within the compound of Uttaresvara Siva temple which is situated at a distance of 2.00 mtrs towards south.

ii) Orientation: The temple is facing towards the east.

iii) Architectural features (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a square *vimana* measuring 3.95 mtrs and a modern concrete hall in front of the *vimana* serves as the *jagamohana* that measures 5.55 mtrs in length x 4.60 mtrs in width. The sanctum measures 2.10 square mtrs. Like Uttaresvara Siva temple this temple was also renovated from *pabhaga* portion. On elevation, the *vimana* is of *rekha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* measuring 7.40 mtrs in height. With three fold divisions of *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.44 mtrs in height. The *gandi* and *mastaka* measures 4.46 and 1.50 mtrs respectively.

iv) *Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*: As usual, the *parsvadevata* niches are located in the *jangha* portion on three sides. The niche measures 1.00 mtrs in height x 0.50 mtrs in width with a depth of 0.25 mtrs. The western *raha* niche houses a beautiful four armed Kartikeya who is standing over a lotus pedestal. His lower left hand rests over a cock and lower right hand holding the beak of his mount peacock. He is holding a *dambaru* in his upper left and a trident in upper right hand. The northern *raha* niche houses a four armed Parvati standing over a lotus petal. The deity holds lotus in her lower left, *akshamala* in lower right, a staff in upper left and a *nagapasa* in upper right arm. The southern niche houses a four armed Ganesa standing over a lotus pedestal. He holds a rosary in lower right, *Varadamudra* in upper left, lower left hand rests over the *parasu* where as upper left hand holds a broken tooth. All the parsva devatas in the niches are recent installations.

v) Decorative features: —

Door Jambs: The doorjamb measuring 1.50 mtrs in height and 0.85 mtrs in width is carved with three plain vertical bands.

Lintel: At the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi seated on a lotus pedestal. The deity holds a lotus in her left arm and right hand is in *Varada mudra*.

vi) Building material : Grey sandstone.

vii) Construction techniques : Dry masonry.

viii) Style : *Kalingan*

ix) Special features, if any: —

9. State of preservation

i) Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced : Fair, due to the renovation work.

ii) State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance : —

10. Condition description

i) Signs of distress : —

ii) Structural problems : —

iii) Repairs and Maintenance: The temple was repaired and maintained by the Ratnakara Gargabatu in 1969. The whole temple is plastered and painted.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

- i) **Architecture** : B
- ii) **Historic** : C
- iii) **Associational** : C
- iv) **Social/Cultural** B
- v) **Others**

12. Threats to the property

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Growth of vegetation during rainy season needs to be cleared every year.

13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings : One Photograph

15. Date of Documentation 12.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 91 - X / 2006
OPU / 751002 / 127 / 1987

1. Name

- i) **Present Name** **Godavari Tank.**
- ii) **Past Name** —

2. Location Lat- 20°14'62" N., Long. 85° 50' 18"E., Elev. 107 ft

i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Godavari Tank is located inside the Uttaresvara Siva temple precinct. It is on the northern embankment of Bindusagar tank. The tank is enclosed by embankments made of dressed laterite blocks. The tank is a natural spring with an outlet channel leading into the Bindusagar.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : According to local tradition, after killing the demons Kirti and Basa goddess Parvati felt thirsty. In order to quench her thirst, Lord Siva struck his trident on earth where from a spring came out. In order to consecrate the water Siva invited all the river goddesses. Godavari could not come because of her menstrual cycle. On her absence Siva cursed her that her water will be impure throughout except on the occasion of *Kumbha*mela when it would be most sacred for divinities and human being.

3. Ownership

- i) **Single/ Multiple** : Single.
- ii) **Public/ Private** Private.
- iii) **Any other (specify)** : Ratnakara Gargabatu.
- iv) **Name** Ratnakara Gargabatu.
- v) **Address** Godipokhari Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar.



4. Age

- i) **Precise date**
- ii) **Approximate date** 7^{th} Century A.D.
- iii) **Source of Information** : Local tradition and architectural features of Uttaresvara Siva temples. Both the main temple and tank belonged to the same period.

5. Property Type

- i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Tank
- ii) **Subtype** Spring.
- iii) **Typology** : Embankments.

6. Property use

- i) **Abandoned/ in use** : In use.
- ii) **Present use** Bathing.
- iii) **Past use** : Could not be ascertained.

7. Significance

- i) **Historic significance** : Bhaumakara Period.
- ii) **Cultural significance** : —

iii) **Social significance** : —

iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding:** The tank has embankments on all the four sides. The temples of Panchupandava group stands on the western embankments, Uttaresvara Siva in north-western embankments, Bindusagara tank on southern embankment and compund wall of Uttaresvara temple in east.

ii) **Orientation :** Bathing ghat is provided with steps in the northern embankment.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): Rectangular on plan measuring 15.90 mtrs in length x 9.75 mtrs in breadth and 2.00 mtrs in depth. There are five flights of steps leading in to the tank.

iv) ***Raha*** **niche &** ***parsva devatas*** : —

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs : —

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** : Dressed Laterite blocks.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : —

ix) **Special features, if any:** It is fed by a natural spring from the underground. The excess and waste water is discharged through a channel in the southern wall. As a result, the water level of the tank remains constant throughout the year. The water is used for community bath by the locality.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Good.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** : B

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

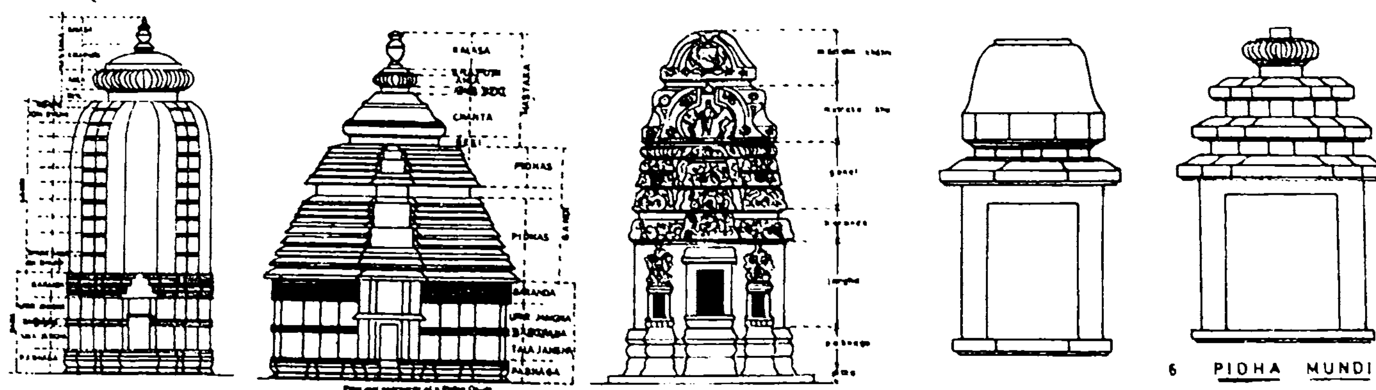
Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** One Photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 12.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 91 - XI / 2006



1. Name
   - i) Present Name — Uttaresvara precinct laterite Temple.
   - ii) Past Name — —
2. Location — Lat. 20°14'62" N., Long. 85° 50' 18"E., Elev. 107 ft
   - i) Address & ii) Approach: The temple is located within the Uttaresvara Siva temple precinct. It is a dilapidated temple in the Uttaresvara Siva temple precinct.
   - iii) Tradition & legends — —
3. Ownership
   - i) Single/ Multiple — Single
   - ii) Public/ Private — Private
   - iii) Any other (specify) — No body is taking care for it's maintenance and preservation.
   - iv) Name : —
   - v) Address : —
4. Age
   - i) Precise date
   - ii) Approximate date — 11th Century A.D.
   - iii) Source of Information : —
5. Property Type
   - i) Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank : Precinct
   - ii) Subtype — Temple
   - iii) Typology : *Rekha deul*
6. Property use
   - i) Abandoned/ in use : Abandoned
   - ii) Present use — Non-living Temple
   - iii) Past use : Worshipped.
7. Significance
   - i) Historic significance : —
   - ii) Cultural significance : —
   - iii) Social significance — —
   - iv) Associational significance — —
8. Physical description
   - i) **Surrounding** : The temple is surrounded by Bhimesvara temple in south at a distance of 10 mtrs and compound wall of Uttaresvara on other three sides.
   - ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards east.
   - iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): The temple is buried up to the *bada* portion. On plan, the temple as ascertained from the visible portion of the *bada* has a square *vimana* measuring 1.90 square mtrs with a frontal porch of 0.70 mtrs. *Vimana* is *pancharatha*. On elevation, the *vimana* measures 3.00 mtrs in height from *varanda* to *mastaka*. The *gandi* and *mastaka* measures 2.20 mtrs and 0.80 mtrs in height. Except *beki* and *amalaka* the other components of the *mastaka* are missing.
   - iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** Since the *jangha* is buried the niches are not visible.

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs : —

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** : Dressed Laterite blocks.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry.

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any**:

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** Bad state of preservation because of the growth of vegetation. The laterite blocks are collapsing.

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : In a rapid process.

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress :** The temple has partly collapsed and will vanish in due course of time.

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance** : —

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** : B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** : C

v) **Others** —

12. **Threats to the property**

Conservation Problem and Remedies: Rain water directly entered into the temple because of the broken *amalaka*. The temple is covered with wild vegetation. Superstructure has already collapsed.

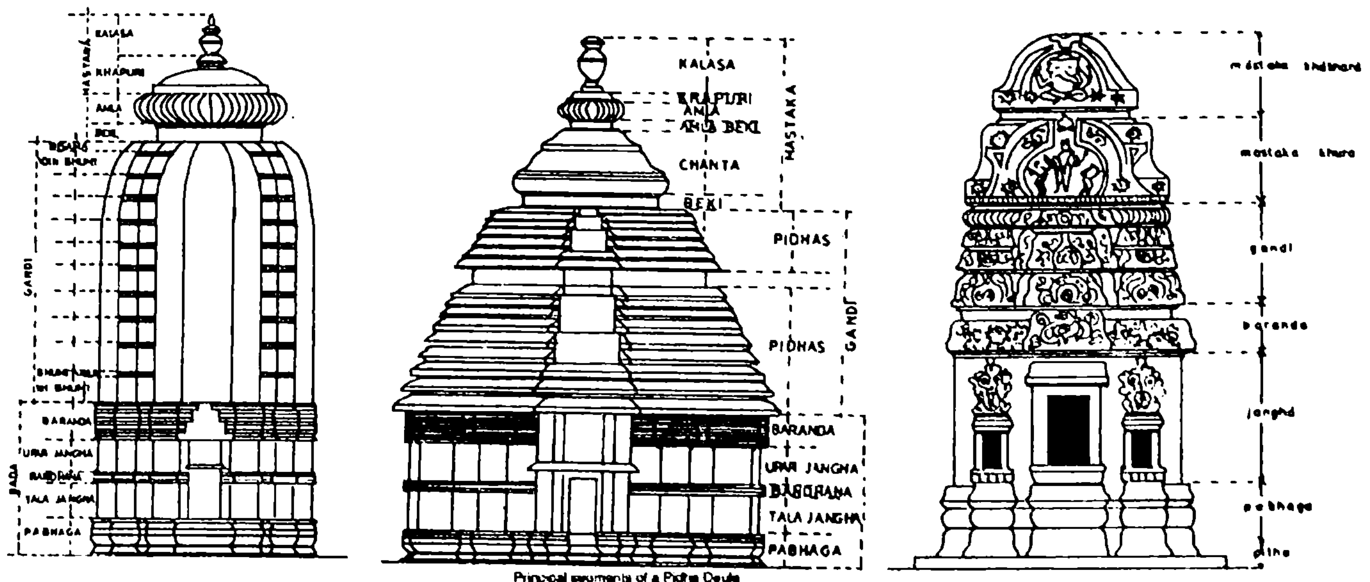
Detached and loose sculptures: There is a broken *Narasimha* image in front of the temple.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One Photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 12.09.2006

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Principal segments of a Pidha Deula

Serial Number : BBSR / 92 / 2006
OPU / 751002 /168 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** **Vishnu Temple**
   ii) **Past Name** —
2. **Location**
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** The Vishnu Temple is situated on the eastern embankment of Bindu Sagar at Talabazar, on the right side of the Talabazar road leading from Lingaraja temple to Kedara-Gouri lane. The temple is facing towards west. The Sanctum is presently used for storage but the sculptural embellishment on the outer wall and the *parsavadevatas* in *raha* niche suggests that the temple was originally dedicated to Vishnu.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** : —
3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Single
   ii) **Public/ Private** Private
   iii) **Any other (specify)** Ghanashyam Mohapatra (Nalua)
   iv) **Name**
   v) **Address**
4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** 12th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information** : Architectural features and cult affiliation.
5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building
   ii) **Subtype** : Temple
   iii) **Typology** : *Rekha deul*
6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** Abandoned
   ii) **Present use** Store house of the Ananta Vasudeva temple.
   iii) **Past use** Worshipped



7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : —
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** Ananta Vasudeva temple
8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding:** The Temple is surrounded by Bindusagara tank in the west at a distance of 8.00 mtrs across the road, Ananta Vasudeva temple in the north at a distance of 10.00 mtrs, Ananta Vasudev *bhogamandapa* in the east at a distance of 1.00 mtrs and local shops in the south.
   ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west.
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *vimana* and a frontal porch measuring 5.20 square mtrs and 0.86 mtrs respectively. The temple is *pancharatha*. On elevation, temple is of *rekha* order having *bada*, *gandi* and *mastaka* measuring 10.75 mtrs in height. The *bada* has five fold divisions measuring 3.45 mtrs in height. *Pabhaga* has five

mouldings measuring 0.90 mtrs, *talajangha* 0.85 mtrs, *bandhana* 0.32 mtrs, *upara jangha* 0.83 mtrs and *baranda* 0.85 mtrs (five mouldings). *Gandi* measure 5.00 mtrs and *mastaka* is 2.00 mtrs.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsva devatas*:** The *raha* niches located at the *talajangha* measures 1.10 mtrs in height x 0.67 mtrs in width x 0.25 mtrs in depth. The northern *raha* niche enshrined a four armed Vishnu standing over a lotus pedestal. His upper left hand is holding a conch; lower left hand is resting over a mace. The upper right hand is broken. The southern *raha* niche enshrined a Ganesa image standing over a decorated pedestal. His lower right hand is holding *akhya mala* and upper left hand is broken. The eastern *raha* niche is empty.

v) **Decorative features** : The *talajangha* is carved with a series of *khakhara mundi* pilasters; *bandhana* has three mouldings without any carvings. The *upara jangha* is carved with a series of *pidha*mundi. The *baranda* has five mouldings. *Gandi* is plain except *udyota simha* in the central *raha* and *dopichha simha* at the above the *kanika paga*.

Door Jambs: The door jambs measuring 1.80 mtrs in height and 0.94 mtrs in width are carved with three vertical bands of *puspa sakha, nara sakha and lata sakha.* At the base of the jambs there are two *pidha mundi* dvarapala niches measuring 0.40 mtrs x 0.24 mtrs. The niches house unusual kind of doorkeepers of male and female figures. At the *lalatabimba* there is a Gajalaxmi panel sitting in *lalitasana* over a lotus pedestal. While her left hand is holding lotus the right hand is in *varada mudra*. The deity is flanked by two full blown lotuses.

Lintel : Lintel is plain.

vi) **Building material** Fine grained sand stone.

vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry

viii) **Style** *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any:** Inside the Sanctum, the eastern wall is carved with two large sized *pidha mundi* niches, which was originally enshrining the presiding deity, which is now missing.

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : —

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : Cracks are noticed on the ceiling and walls.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** It was repaired by Orissa State Archaeology under X and XI Finance Commission Award.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** B

ii) **Historic** : C

iii) **Associational** : C

v) **Others** : —

12. **Threats to the property**

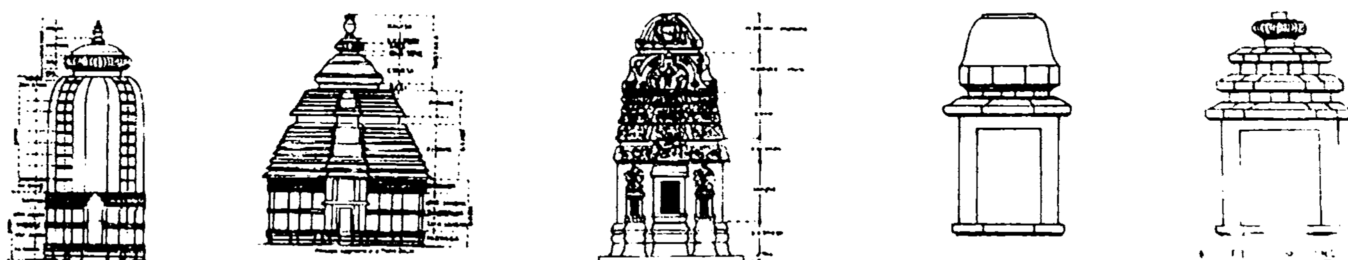
Conservation Problem and Remedies: The temple including the Sanctum has been encroached by Ghana Shyama Mohapatra who is using the temple for the purpose of storing Daily necessity to cater to Ananta Vasudeva kitchen.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings**

15. **Date of Documentation** 10.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 93/ 2006
OPU / 751002 /227/ 1987

1. **Name**

i) **Present Name** Visvanatha Siva Temple-II

ii) **Past Name** —

2. **Location** Lat. 20°14'35" N., Long. 85° 50' 04"E., Elev. 86 ft

i) **Address & ii) Approach** : Visvanatah Siva temple is situated on the left side of the road leading fron Lingaraja temple to Mausima temple. It is a living temple facing towards west. The temple is a modern construction. The presiding deity is a *Siva lingam* with a circular *yonipitha* installed inside the sanctum that has been brought from Kasi. Hence the name of the deity is Visvanatha.

iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. **Ownership**

i) **Single/ Multiple** : Multiple

ii) **Public/ Private** Public

iii) **Any other (specify)** : The temple is now under the Lingaraja temple adminstration. But renovation works were carried out by Ghanasyama Garabadu.

iv) **Name** : —

v) **Address** : —

4. **Age**

i) **Precise date** : —

ii) **Approximate date** 19th Century A.D.

iii) **Source of Information** : Local information.

5. **Property Type**

i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Building

ii) **Subtype** Temple

iii) **Typology** *Vimana* is a *rekha* deul and *jagamohana* is a *pidha deul.*

6. **Property use**

i) **Abandoned/ in use** In use.



ii) **Present use** Living temple

iii) **Past use** : Worshipped

7. **Significance**

i) **Historic significance** : —

ii) **Cultural significance:** Various religious sacraments like *Sankranti, Chatturdasi* and *Jalabhisekha* are performed.

iii) **Social significance:** Rituals like *Rudrabhisekha, Rudrasthami* and *Mahamritunjaya* are also performed.

iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. **Physical description**

i) **Surrounding:** The temple is surrounded by the northern compound wall of Lingaraja temple compoud wall in the north at a distance of 6.75 mtrs, Dolagovinda temple in south, *Rosasala* (kitchen house) in west and the leading road to the northern entrance of Lingaraja temple in west.

ii) **Orientation:** The temple is facing towards west.

iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): On plan, the temple has a *Vimana* and *Jagamohana* of modern construction measuring 6.65 mtrs in length and 2.90 mtrs in width. The sanctum measures 2.80 square mtrs and *jagamohana* 2.90 square mtrs. With three fold division of the *bada* the temple has a *trianga bada* measuring 1.90 mtrs. At the base *pabhaga* has a set of five mouldings of *khura, kumbha, pata, kani* and *basanta* that measures 0.64 mtrs. *Jangha* is plain measuring 0.84 mtrs in height, *baranda* measures 0.42 mtrs. *Gandi* measures 2.45 mtrs and is devoid of decoration.

mastaka conforms to the typical *Kalingan* style that measures 1.30 mtrs in height.

iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*:** The *raha* niches on the three sides uniformly measures 0.40 mtrs in height x 0.25 mtrs in width and 0.17 mtrs in depth. All are empty.

v) **Decorative features** : —

Door Jambs : The doorjamb is plain

Lintel : —

vi) **Building material** : The monument is covered with modern cement plaster.

vii) **Construction techniques** : Dry masonry

viii) **Style** : *Kalingan*

ix) **Special features, if any**: —

9. **State of preservation**

i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced** : Fair

ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. **Condition description**

i) **Signs of distress** : —

ii) **Structural problems** : —

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** The temple was repaired and maintained by Ghanasyama Garabadu of Badu Sahi, Old Town and Bhubaneswar.

11. **Grade (A/B/C)**

i) **Architecture** C

ii) **Historic** C

iii) **Associational** : C

iv) **Social/Cultural** B

v) **Others**

12. **Threats to the property** :

Conservation Problem and Remedies: —

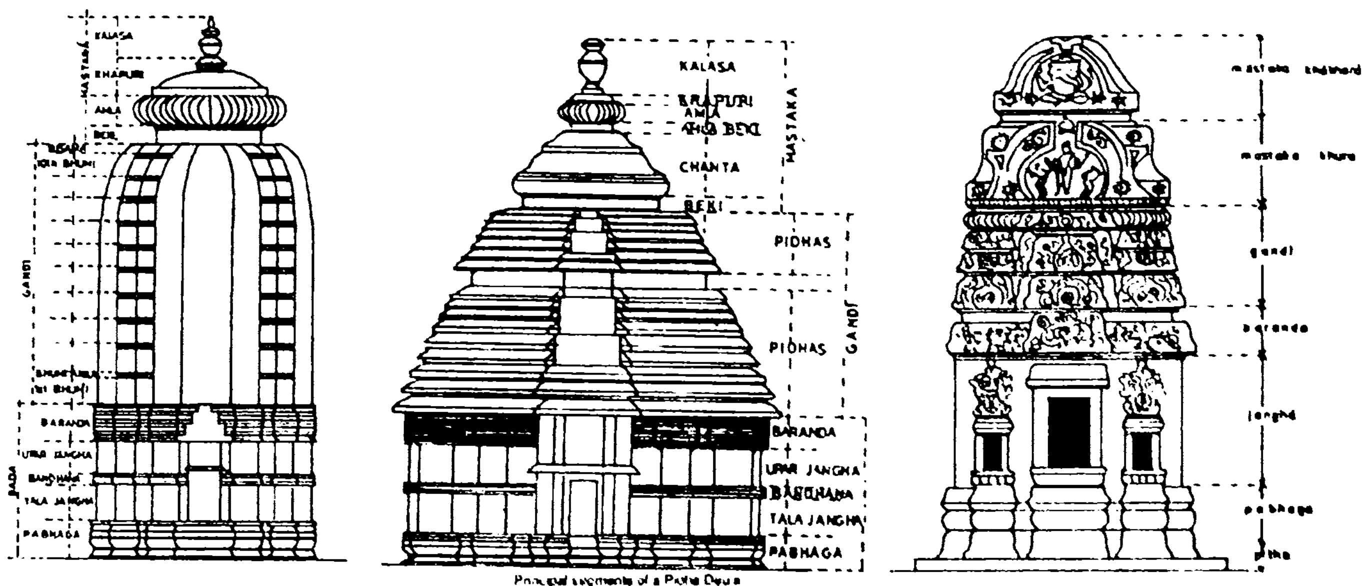
Compound Wall: There is a compound wall made of laterite and with the entrance in the western side, the northern compound wall of the Lingaraja served the southern compound wall of the temple.

13. **Reference notes**

14. **Maps / Plan / Drawings** : One Photograph.

15. **Date of Documentation** 10.09.2006

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Serial Number : BBSR / 94 / 2006
OPU / 751002 /121 / 1987

1. **Name**
   i) **Present Name** Yamesvara Tank (*Nala kunda*)
   ii) **Past Name** : —

2. **Location** Lat. 20° 14' 41" N., Long. 85° 49' 90" E., Elev. 86 ft
   i) **Address & ii) Approach:** Yamesvara Tank is located in Yamesvara Patna, Old Town, Bhubaneswar. It is located in the left side of the Yamesvara Patna lane branching from Badheibanka Chowk to Kapilesvara. The tank is under Bharati *Matha* and it is now abandoned because the sewage water of the locality is discharging into the *kunda*. Hence it is also known as *Nala kunda* (Drain Tank). The tank is enclosed within a masonry embankment made of dressed laterite blocks.
   iii) **Tradition & legends** : —

3. **Ownership**
   i) **Single/ Multiple** Multiple
   ii) **Public/ Private** Public
   iii) **Any other (specify)** : Though the tank was originally under Bharati *Matha*, now no body claims ownership or looks after its maintenance.
   iv) **Name** : —
   v) **Address** : —

4. **Age**
   i) **Precise date** : —
   ii) **Approximate date** 11th Century A.D.
   iii) **Source of Information:** In view of its close proximity to Bharati *matha*, the tank may go along with Bharati *matha* which is assigned to 11th century A.D.

5. **Property Type**
   i) **Precinct/ Building/ Structure/Landscape/ Site/Tank** : Tank
   ii) **Subtype** : Spring
   iii) **Typology** : Embankments.

6. **Property use**
   i) **Abandoned/ in use** : Abandoned
   ii) **Present use** *Nala kunda*
   iii) **Past use** Ritual and normal bath.

7. **Significance**
   i) **Historic significance** : Somavamsi epoch.
   ii) **Cultural significance** : —
   iii) **Social significance** : —
   iv) **Associational significance** : —

8. **Physical description**
   i) **Surrounding :** The tank has embankments on all the four sides. The temple of Maitresvara stands near its south eastern embankment within a distance of 10.00 mtrs, Yamesvara temple in north-west, private buildings on its northern and southern embankments. Now it is almost a dead tank.
   ii) **Orientation** : —
   iii) **Architectural features** (Plan and Elevation): Square on plan measuring 38.60 square mtrs with a depth of 4.00 mtrs from the present ground level.
   iv) ***Raha* niche & *parsvadevatas*** : —
   v) **Decorative features** —
   Door Jambs : —
   Lintel : —
   vi) **Building material** Laterite
   vii) **Construction techniques** Dry masonry
   viii) **Style** : —
   ix) **Special features, if any** : —

9. **State of preservation**
   i) **Good/Fair/ Showing Signs of Deterioration/ Advanced:** Advanced state of deterioration because of the growth of wild vegetations on the both walls of the tank and inside the tank. Encroachment is another big problem the tank is facing.
   ii) **State of Decay/Danger of Disappearance** : —

10. Condition description

i) **Signs of distress :** Private residential building on all sides of the tank discharge their waste water and through into the tank.

ii) **Structural problems :** Private residential buildings have been erected over the embankment walls of the tank.

iii) **Repairs and Maintenance:** Though the tank was originally under Bharati *Matha*, now no body claims ownership or looks after its maintenance.

11. Grade (A/B/C)

i) **Architecture** A

ii) **Historic** B

iii) **Associational** C

iv) **Social/Cultural** C

v) **Others** –

12. Threats to the property

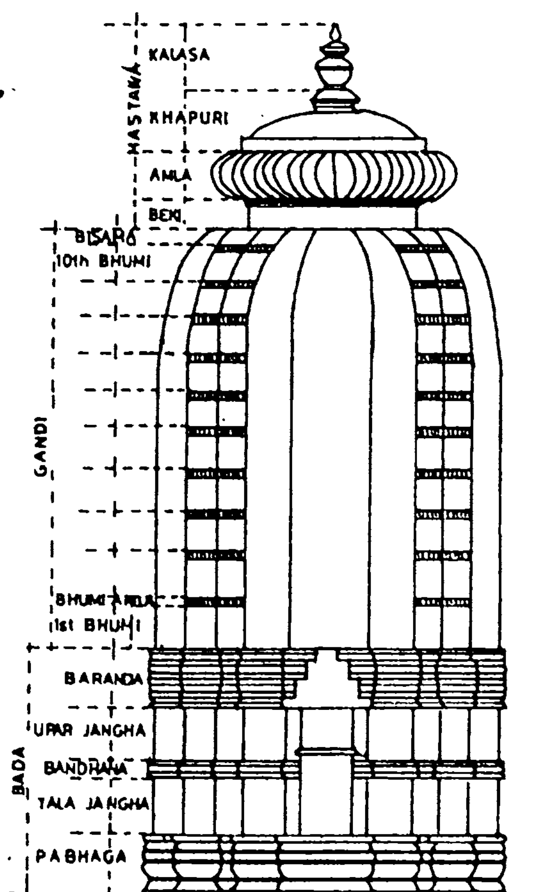
Conservation Problem and Remedies: Encroachment, growth of wild vegetations and discharging of sewage and drain water and trash into the tank. Southern embankment has partly collapsed. Encroachments from all sides prevent access into the tank.

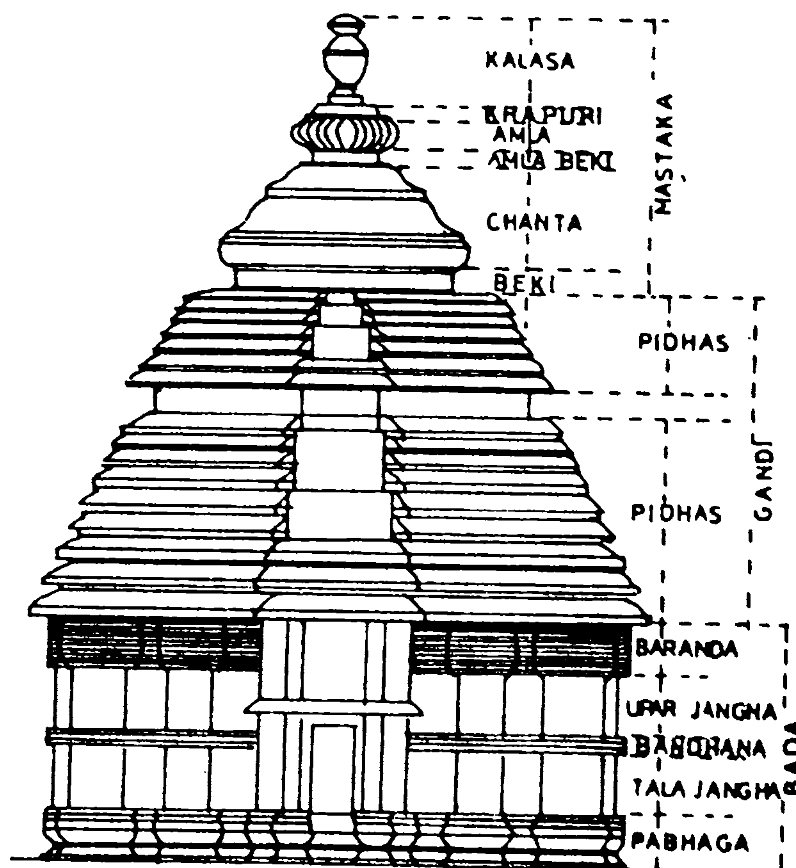
13. Reference notes

14. Maps / Plan / Drawings

15. Date of Documentation 20.10.2006

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Principal segments of a Pidha Deula

GLOSSARY

Abhaya *mudra* — Hand gesture of assurance or protection in which the hand is raised with its palm out ward and fingers stretched.

Abhiseka — Ritual bathing of an image.

Adhisthana — Raised platform or Jagati also moulded basement in south India.

Akasa linga — Linga shaped finial surmounting the *mastaka* of early Saiva temples.

Aksamala — Rosary of beads.

Alasa kanya — Indolent or playful maiden.

Amalaka or Amla — Fluted disc resembling an *amalaka* fruit (emblic myrobalam), crowning the top of *Gandi* or spire.

Anaratha or Anuratha paga : A vertical wall projection (*ratha)* running from the base of *bada* to the *bisama,* situated between the *Kanika* and *raha* Also vertical subdivided projection on the *Kanika* especially on Baudh group of temple.

Anga — Division Principal horizontal or vertical division of temple structure.

Anga-sikhara — Miniature replica of the *Rekha deul* on the spire of the temple.

Antarala — Space in front of sanctum door connecting (sanctum*) deul* and (pillared hall) *mandapa.*

Anuraha — Vertical recess in between two offsets of Orissan temple

Apasmara Purusa — Dwarf demon personifying ignorance

Ardhacandra — Hand pose resembling a crescent moon often held at thigh

Ardha mandapa — Half hall articulated with *mandapa*

Ardha narisvara — Form of Siva showing half Siva himself at other half his consort Parvati

Ardha Paryankasana — *Lalitasana*, sitting posture with one leg placed on ground and the other folded on seat

Ardharatna — Half diamond (decorative motif)

Argha of ArghyaPatta — *Yoni* shaped of linga shaft also known as yoni *patta.*

Asana — A seated posture, seat, pedestal

Astadikpala — Guardians of eight quarters namely Isana, Indra, Agni, Yama, Nritti, Varuna, Vayu and Kubera

Atibhanga — Exaggerated flexion.

Avarna devata — Secondary deity.

Ayatana — Structural unit, shrine

Ayudha — Symbolic weapon and attributes.

Ayudha Purusa — Anthropomorphic from of weapon.

Bada — Wall of vertical portion of a temple above *pista* and below the pyramidal or curvilinear spire consisting of *Pabhaga, Jangha, bandhana* and *baranda.*

Bada Bahala — Width of *bada* from *Kanika* to *kanika* in case of stellate temple.

Bada Deul — 'Big temple' meaning sanctuary also shrine in a temple with more than one component.

Bandhana — 'Band' moulding (single or multiple) between two *Janghas,*

Baranda or Varanda — Moulding single or multiple forming the top most element of *bada* of a temple

Beki or Beka — Neck of the temple between the spire and the *amalaka*

Bhadra — Central offset (wall division)

Bhadradeul — 'Auspicious temple', however, it refers to the Jagamohana in front of the sanctuary

Bhara raksaka — Atlantid gana (weight protectors) generally carved on the capital of pilaster or placed on horizontal recesses Also known as *bharavahaka*

Bhara putraka — As above

Bho — An ornamental motif with highly stylized *chaitya* arches as the central design perhaps the corrupt form of Vyuha.

Bhudevi — Godess of earth or Mother Earth.

Bhumi — Storey or stage storied division of the *Kanika paga* of the *gandi* of *rekha deul*

Bhumi Amla — Fluted disc demarcating one *bhumi* from another on the *Kanika*

Bhumija — A sub variety of *nagara* temple style, distinguished by a *sikhara* showing

	spires and grouping of miniature *sikhara* on four quadrants between spires
Bhumisparsa *mudra*	Seated cross legged posture with *dhyana* right hand fingers touching mother earth
Bishama	Top moulding of the *gandi*, generally undecorated
Caitya	Ornamental motif resembling the window of a Buddhist rock cut *caitya* hall, in the shape of stylized horse shoe.
Cakra	Wheel or disc
Cakra purusa	Personification of wheel or disc of Visnu
Camara	Fly whisk
Campaka	Flower of michelia Campak (decorative motif)
Candra sila	Lowest step shaped like half moon.
Cauri	Fly Whisk
Dalamalika	Female holding the branch of tree
Damru	Cattle drum held by Siva
Darpana	Female having *darpana* or mirror
Dasavatara	Ten incarnations of Lord Visnu
Deul	General name of a temple as a whole
Devayatana	As above
Devanagari	Script.
Dhanu	Bow or Arch.
Dhvaja	Finial, flag, standard.
Dhvaja stambha	Flag staff
Dhyana	Meditation or penance.
Dhyana *mudra*	Sitting posture in meditation.
Dikpala	Guardian of quarters (see *Astadikpala*).
Dopica Simha	A lion with two hind parts at right angle to each other.
Dvara pala	Door guard at the entrance to the shrine.
Dvara lalata bimba	Panel in the centre of the lintel generally ornamented with Gajalaksmi, Ananta Sayi Visnu on Garuda, Uma-Mahesvara and Lakulisa.
Dvara Sakha	Band of doorframe ornament, door jambs
Gada	Mace
Gajahasta	A hand posture, right arm crosses to body to assume the shape of appraised elephant trunk
Gaja-Kranta	Motif of a lion seated with three legs on the back of an elephant. The part of paw is held in front of chest ready to strike the crouching elephant (*Gaja-simha*).
Gajalaksmi	An auspicious motif generally shown on lintel of the entrance to the shrine. (Goddess Laksmi being flanked and bathed by elephants).
Gaja-Virala	A rampant leonine monster with head of an elephant triumphantly above a crouching or prostrate demon.
Ganas	Bhutas, goblins. Host of inferior deities attending on Siva.
Gandi	"Trunk" curvilinear spire or pyramidal roof above *the bada*, *sikhara* and below *mastaka*.
Gandharvas	Celestial musicians.
Garbhagriha	Inner most chamber or womb of the temple containing the image or symbol of the main divinity.
Garbha muda	Lowest ceiling of the sanctuary
Gavaksa	Mullioned window on the north and the south centre projection of the *Jagamohana* it is usually rectangular and is filled with screen (jail) work or Lattice on early temples and with balusters in later temples.
Ghanta	Bell
Ghata	Water pot.
Ghata pallava	Vase and foliage (pillar type)
Grahas	Planetary deities. For details see *Navagraha*
Grha	House-Abode
Hara	Necklace, Neck ornament.
Hamsa Lata	Scroll work issuing from the Tail of Hamsa (swan).
Hasta	Hand
Jagamohana	Rectangular or square hall in front of sanctuary.
Jagati	Plinth, platform, basal moulding of *Adhisthana*.
Jagrata	A leonine monster leaping on its hind leg above a crouching elephant or a demon warrior.
Jali	Any perforated or honey combed pattern.
Jangha	Shin Vertical portion of the *bada* between projecting sets of moulding or section of the *bada* between *pabhaga* and *baranda*.
Japamala	Rosary

Jatamukuta	A sort of crown made up of matted locks of hair.
Kaksasana	Seat back
Kalasa	Pitcher, Pitcher shaped member in the finial of the temple
Kani	Projecting edge or profile
Kanika paga	Corner segment of a temple
Kanika murti	A form of Siva
Kanti	Recessed frieze between mouldings.
Kantha	Neck
Kanya	Damsel
Kapala	Bowl made of human skull.
Kapili	Well projecting in front of section forming a vestibule.
Kapoto pali	Cyma eave cornice.
Karna	Angle, Corner, Corner wall division.
Karnika	Profile equivalent to Kani base moulding
Khakhara	Semi cylindrical member resembling the vegetable pumpkin (*Boiti kakharu*).
Khakhara deul	Temple having a khakhara as the crowning member. It is always dedicated to some form of Sakti and oblong in plan.
Khakhara *mundi*	Miniature representation of *khakhara* temple carved as decorative motif on the *pagas*.
Khapuri	Skull, flattish bell shaped member above the *amla*.
Khura	Cap stone of foundation platform.
Kirita	Crest, crown, tiara (a design on the *khura* moulding).
Kiritamukha	Face of glory. See Grasamukha.
Krishna lila	Episodes or scenes of Lord Krishna's life.
Kumbha	Water pot. Also moulding having the profile of a water pot.
Kudu	Miniature Caitya arch.
Kundala	Ear-ring.
Kuta	Super structure type.
Lakuta	Club held by Lakulisa.
Lalata bimba	Crest figure, central symbol on door lintel.
Lalitasana	Relaxed pose with one leg pendant while the other is under body as in *padmasana*.
Lanchanas	Attributes of divine figures in Jain religion.
Lata	Creeper Vertical band of *sikhara*.
Linga	The phallic emblem of Siva.
Madya Bandhana	String course in the middle of the *Jangha*.
Makara	Legendary aquatic animal with the head of a crocodile.
Makara Kundala	Ear-ring shaped like a crocodile.
Makara Torana	Torana with a crocodile on each side at the base of arch, while a kirtimukha is generally at the apex.
Mala Vidyadhara	Flying celestial figures carrying garland.
Mandala	Circle.
Mandapa	Hall in front of the main shrine.
Mandira	Temple
Mandir carini	Figure squatting on its haunches frequently placed on the pedestal of a deity.
Manibandha	A band of diamonds alternating with rosettes (decorative motif).
Mastaka	Head, crowning element above the *gandi* of the temple.
Matrkas	The Saktis (female aspects) of certain Gods, Mothers See *Sapta matrkas*.
Mesavyala	Griffin with head of sheep.
Mithuna	Auspcious couple amorous couple in various degree of intimacy when they are engaged in sexual intercourse it is *maithuna*.
Modaka Patra	Dish with sweet meat.
Muda	Ceiling.
Mudra	Symbolic hand gesture.
Muhanti	Projecting fillet at the base of a khura, pidha, khakhari. Also short vertical portion at the base of a *khura, pidha, khakhari khura*.
Mukhasala	Frontal porch or mukhasala.
Naga	Serpent. Fabulous creature half man and half serpent. Its female counter part is known as Nagi or Nagapatni.
Naga Sakha	Sakha with Naga pattern.
Naga bandha	Ornament of interlacing serpent.
Nandi	Bull, mount of Siva.
Nandi mandapa	Pavilion for Siva's bull.
Natesa	Dancing from of Siva Also *Nataraja*.
Nata mandira	Festive hall, usually infront of *Jagamohana*.
Navagraha	Planet slab on the architrave of the

	portal with nine planetary representations.
Noli	Moulding with a semi-circular profile (Torus).
Pabhaga	Division corresponding to foot. A set of lowermost moulding at the base of the temple.
Pada	Base moulding of *pabhaga*.
Padma	Lotus.
Padmasana	Lotus seat. Sitting posture in which legs are crossed at the feet brought to rest on the thighs.
Paga	Vertical projecting division of the wall and spire of the temple *ratha*.
Pallava	Lush scroll work with leaves spreading separately from one another usually with out stalk.
Pancharatha	Temple with five projecting *pagas* on each side.
Panchanga bada	Bada with five elements namely *Pabhaga*, *Talajangha*, *bandhana*, *Uparajangha* and *baranda*.
Panchayatana	Five shrined complex with small shrines at the four comer of the compound.
Panjara	Central band of Latina Sikhara.
Papanasini	Destroyer of vice or sin.
Parasu	Axe.
Parivara devata	Secondary deity.
Parsva devata	Accessory deity occupying the niches of the central projection of many temples. They vary according to the religious association of the temple. A Siva temple generally contains the figures of Parvati, Kartikeya and Ganesa. In a Vaisnava temple, usually Narasimha, Varaha and Trivikrama. A Sakta temple has generally three different forms of the enshrined deity.
Patravalee	Leafy scroll
Patta	Flange, plain broad stone band.
Patti	Narrow plain stone band, fillet.
Phamsana	Tiered, Pyramidal roof type.
Pheni	Projecting profile curving upwards.
Pidha	'Flattish wooden seat' projecting members constituting the pyramidal roof of a pidha deul.
Pidha deul	Temple with a roof made of *pidhas* aligned in steps forming a pyramidal silhouette. This form is generally limited to the *Jagamohana*, *Bhoga mandapa* and *Natamandapa*.
Pidha *mundi*	Miniature representation of pidha temple as an ornamentation.
Pista or Pitha	Pedestal stylobate, platform.
Potala	Group of pidhas.
Purusa	Male person.
Pradaksina	Circumbulation path.
Prakara	Walled enclosure.
Pranala	Sacred drain, water chute (fall).
Prasada	Temple
Pratihara	Attendent, Door guardian.
Pumaghata	'Vase of plenty'. Jar overflowing with foliage.
Raha	Central vertical projection on the deul.
Ramayana	One of the great epics.
Ratha	Vertical projection of the temple, *paga*, temple car.
Ratna muda	Ceiling of the chamber above the *garbha muda*.
Rekha	Curvilinear spire.
Rekha deul	Temple order characterized by a curvilinear spire which presents the appearance of a continuous line.
Rekha *mundi*	Miniature representation of a rekha temple carved as a decorative motif when appearing as the *gandi*, it is referred to as *anga sikhara*.
Sakha	Tree branch.
Sakti	A kind of spear Also consort of Siva Cosmic female energy.
Salabhanjika	Woman-tree motif, a Yaksi embracing a tree and kicking it with her foot to bring it to immediate flowering.
Sandhi sthala	Wall portion connecting Deul with Jagamohana.
Sankha	Conch shell, one of the emblems of Visnu.
Saptamatrukas	The seven divine mothers, the most popular images being Brahmani, Sivani, Kaumari, Vaisnavi, Indrani, Varahi, Camunda.
Saptaratha	Temple with seven projections or *pagas* on each side
Sarpa Kundala	Ear ring shaped like coins of serpent.
Sasanadevata	Secondary Jain divinities.
Sikhara	Spire of the temple.

Silpa prakasa	A Canonical text.
Silpa Sastra	Canonical text.
Silpin	Crafts man.
Simha vyala	Lion monster.
Siva linga	Phallic emblem of Lord Siva.
Sridevi	Consort of Visnu.
Stambha	Pillar.
Sukanasa	Nose of parrot, architectural part, central front part of *gandi* of temple. Also an integrated projection from the *gandi* infront of the temple to become the superstructure of the vestibule of the temple.
Sutradhara	"Holder of thread" referred to surveyor sometimes referred to as chief architect responsible for the construction of the temple.
Tala *bandhana*	String course at the base of the *Jangha* immediately above the *paga*.
Tala garbhika	Decorative motif below the niches of lower *jangha*.
Tala Jangha	Lower Shin.
Tirthankara	Jain preceptor.
Torana	Gate way in the form of an arch springing from two pillars.
Tri-anga	With three planes of offsets.
Tri-bhanga	Triple bends of human figure.
Triratha	Temple with three *pagas* on each side.
Trisul	Trident.
Upara Jangha	Upper part of Shin (Thigh)
Urdha Bandhana	String course at the top of the *jangha*.
Urdha garbhika	Decorative element, generally designed as a vimanika above niches, popular primarily in the 10 century A.D.
Urdha linga	Ithyphallic, a designation of Siva.
Vahana	Mount.
Vajra	Thunder
Vajra mastaka	prominent ornament on the *gandi*, smaller examples on other parts of temple consisting of Caitya medallion formed by pearls or ribbons issuing from Kirtimukha a lotus design at the apex.
Vajra *mundi*	Miniature shrine with a Vajramastaka as its crowning element. Carved as a decorative motif on pagas on *jangha*.
Vallabhi	Temple type with Sala sikhara.
Vali	Creeper, scroll.
Varada mudra	Of bestowing boon. The right arm is lowered and the open palm is turned down ward towards the observers.
Vasant or basanta	Horizontal band with ornamentation of foliage or creepers top moulding of the *pabhaga*.
Vedibadha	Basal wall moulding consisting of *Khura Kumbha*, *Kalasa*, *antarapatra* or *antarpatta* and *kapotapali*.
Vedika	Railing or Balustrade.
Vesara	Temple type of Deccan.
Vidyadhara	Flying celestial figure.
Vijapuraka	Ball of meal hold in the hands as an offering.
Yajna	A sacrificial rite.
Yaksa	A demi-god associated with fertility.
Yantra	Esoteric symbol of Devi.
Yoginis	Ogresses or Sorcerers.
Yogapatta	Scarf tied round the knees in the practice of Yoga.
Yoni	The female organ of generation.
Yupa	Sacrificial post.

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The Book

The book presents an exhaustive account of **ONE HUNDRED NINETY NINE LESSER KNOWN MONUMENTS OF BHUBANESWAR** leaving aside the thirty seven protected monuments in respect of their art, architecture, age, ownership, associated legend and traditions, socio-cultural significance and the present state of preservation, each in an organised structure and format. They include temples, secular buildings, tanks, wells and archaeological sites and remains. While the temples account for about 80% of the monuments built during the sixth-seventh centuries to the fifteenth-sixteenth centuries AD, the material culture of the city dates back to the prehistoric times with the discovery of rock art along with Palaeolithic and Mesolithic tools and implements in the twin hillocks of Khandagiri and Udayagiri. In the post-Gupta period scores of Hindu temples of Kalingan order were constructed under the patronage of successive ruling dynasties such as the Sailodbhavas, Bhaumakaras, Somavamsis, Gangas and Gajapatis and Bhubaneswar grew as a city of temples. By virtue of its varied cultural legacy Bhubaneswar remained a place of attraction for the pilgrims and tourists since remote antiquity. It equally attracted the attention of several scholars, who primarily focused on major monuments like Dhauli, Khandagiri & Udayagiri, Parasuramesvar, Vaital, Muktesvara, Rajarani, Lingaraj, Brahmesvara under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India. However, no scholar nor any institution has ever attempted to prepare an inventory of all the monuments, big and small, leaving the study always incomplete. Hence is the INTACH initiative to present an account of the lesser known monuments to place Bhubaneswar in its right perspective as the heritage city of Orissa.



Nattāmbara Medallion in the outer wall of the Kapāli Matha in Pāpanāsini Complex